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Biosocial Criminology: Projected Criminal Behaviors Induced by Climate Changes

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This is to certify that the doctoral dissertation by

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has been found to be complete and satisfactory in all respects,
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the review committee have been made.

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Walden University
2024

Abstract

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Abstract

Biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors are increasing, which offsets the social structure and economic balance in sustainability and survivability towards how biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors through thematic analysis. The biosocial criminological lens was applied to this study. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 18 participants. Integrating content analysis, eidetic analysis, and intentional analysis resulted in four primary themes and four subthemes justifying that there must be criminal behavioral interventions. The four themes were (a) climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies; (b) countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health climate strain, (c) climate change criminal behaviors preventability sustainability; and (d) biosocial criminological interventions towards climate provoked criminal behavior. The subthemes are (a) climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability program, (b) global academic awareness on climate change strain-aggression, (c) preparedness intervention towards unexpected climate change strain outcomes, and (d) climate change population defense and sustainability protocols toward climate change strain. This study promotes positive social change through raising awareness on climate changes projecting strain-aggression criminal behaviors on domestic and global communities.

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Dedication

In completing this study, I dedicate this achievement to the memorandum of my father Charles Brown who applied me with science resources as a child, rocket sets, chemistry sets, electrical science sets, microscopes, my first ribbon typewriter, and various literature for reading. I also dedicate this achievement to my mother, Betty Brown, who assisted me in my school studies day and night to ensure that my education would not be in vain and to make a future difference in my life. I also want to dedicate this achievement to my God for being in my life all the time guiding me to reach my dreams and giving me the strength to go on when I felt like all hope and strength to continue my studies had exhausted, but thanks be to God who gave me the victory.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

This study focused on the immediate concerns of climate change criminal behaviors to engage (a) governments, (b) political leaders, (c) multidisciplinary research scholars, (d) social and behavioral scientists, (e) therapists, (f) psychologists, (g) criminologists, (h) biosocial criminologists and (i) criminal justice and law enforcement researchers to be made aware of the need for biosocial criminological interventions countering climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors (Bacon et al., 2018). Specifically, this study gives awareness to the research problem of how current-day weather influence individuals in the global community to commit criminal behaviors (Agnew, 2005). Significantly, the problem in this study relates to current global unprecedented weather events affecting the global environment, increasing strain on economies, and influencing through the biosocial phenomenological lens aggression causing individuals to commit acts of crimes. Individuals have acted on the need for survivability to do what is necessary against the nature of law with no aid due to failed global climate policies (Aleksandrova, 2020).

Global climate changes affect marine life, agriculture, and international and domestic environments, also having to endure failed actions concerning climate change preventability policies, and the protection of developing countries (Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Aleksandrova, 2020; DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Evans, 2019; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Portnoy, 2020; Takahashi, 2017). To emphasize, this study supplies social change by showing what factors stimulate strain-aggression criminal behaviors (Takahashi,

2017). The implications of social change in this study revealed the importance concerning the psychological and biological spectrums of aggressions sourced by the outcomes of strain, what interventions are needful toward criminal strain-aggression behaviors, and improving learning and provisional resources to benefit global communities in relief measures enduring climate weather strain pressures. To clarify, social change in this study targeted the individual, and family lifestyle in the dimensions of understanding (a) developing countries and vulnerable populations, (b) individuals engaged in climate change events, (c) vulnerable low-income communities, and (d) individuals of climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. In other words, understanding criminal climate behaviors will allow the collaboration of institutions and organizations to engage the problem from a biosocial criminological lens, and social and behavioral science standpoint to develop strategies, and necessary resources adopted from strain-aggression precursors engineering countermeasures in preventability (Bedoya & Portnoy, 2022).

Chapter 1 of this study introduce the purpose of the research study explaining the climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior phenomenon and how it links with biosocial criminology. Explained in Chapter 1 also is the (a) background literature to support the theoretical framework, (b) the research problem, (c) the purpose of the research study, (d) the paradigm connection, (e) the intent of the study, (f) the phenomenon of interest on why the study was needed to bring an understanding about strain-aggression criminal behaviors, and (g) addressing the research question, and

construction of the theoretical framework. Chapter 1 also explains the nature of the study, definition terminology and assumptions, the boundaries of the scope and delimitations, and an understanding of limitations and significance.

Background

History of Biosocial Criminology

The history of biosocial criminology examines interrelations in social factors and biological to gain a comprehension of crime. Importantly to realize, the application of biology to criminology started in the late 1800s with Cesare Lombroso who was an Italian criminologist, using methods to describe criminality in facial features. Not to mention that contemporary biosocial criminology ventured away from this concept and accepted the notion as originating from racist ideas and unpolished explanations about crime, which did not visualize or recognize nutrition, genetics, psychophysiology, neuroimaging, and endocrinology (Bedoya & Portnoy, 2022). In like manner, biosocial criminology also rejected the theories of Franz Gall in his argument on phrenology that individuals of criminality were biological rejects, and Paul Broca on skull-to-brain ratios about criminal intentions. For this reason, *Biosocial criminology* in this study is "an interdisciplinary that aims to explain crime and antisocial behavior by exploring both biological and environmental factors" (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014, p. 6).

General Strain Theory

This study focused logically and strategically on the pieces of literature written by Agnew, (2001), Aleksandrova (2020), DeLisi and Vaughn (2014), Harp and Karnauskas

(2020), and Walsh (2019. For instance, Agnew (2001) made aware that general strain theory is used to evaluate crime and pointed out conditions of strainful events resulting in criminality seeking to attain an understanding in knowing (a) what actions of crimes formed by strain identify as unjust, (b) what crimes are seen as high in magnitude, (c) what criminal events affiliate with low social control factors, and (d) what strains create pressures or incentive towards compelling criminal actions of coping (Agnew, 2001).

Agnew and White (1992) revealed that strain occurs when others (a) prevent or threaten to prevent a person from attaining positively valued goals, (b) remove or threaten to remove positively valued stimuli that a person possesses, or (c) present or threaten to present a person with noxious or negatively valued stimuli. Importantly, Agnew (2005) showed that major causes of crime include irritability, impulsivity, and family factors that include weak bonding between parents and children, poor family supervision, harsh and abusive discipline, school experiences that pertain to low attachments to school association of peer factors with the victimization of peers, along with work-related stresses—various causes of strain increase the likelihood of crimes (Agnew, 2005). As a result, Agnew (2012) argued that (a) climate change increases strain and reduces social control, (b) weakens the control of social support and sets in motion favorable beliefs encouraging crime, (c) contributes to traits conducive to crime, (d) crime increases specific opportunities for various offenses, and finally, (e) creates social conflicts.

Literature on the Topic

The literature reveals multiple scenarios about strains and what type of strains

develop in areas about coping with crimes, what strain induces crimes, and why

individuals of strain seek out coping resolvement. Apparently, climate change outcomes

and slow onsets of events hinder the efforts of developing countries in the means of

ending poverty and benefiting social equity (Aleksandrova, 2020). For one thing,

applying social protections allows for risk management strategies that help understand

the destruction and losses originating from climate change. Climate change affects 55%

of the global population, which is around 4 billion people that do not have any kind of

beneficial social protections, such as the country of Africa that has an 82.2% failed social

protection agenda followed by the Pacific and Asia at 61% (Aleksandrova, 2020). Not to

mention, the underprivileged and socially unrepresented encounter economic and non-

economic losses from aggravated climate changes setting in motion consistent socio-

economic weaknesses. Alternatively, Allen et al. (2018) showed that the general

aggression model is used to study human aggression which does not consider global

climate changes that play a primary factor in rising temperatures and abnormal weather

events (see Evans, 2018). In contrast, global climate change is recognized as a part of the

environmental factors that influence human behaviors (Walsh, 2019).

Gap in the Literature

Despite the impacts of climate change on behavior, there is little to no research on

how global climate change actions appeal to decision-making, attitudes, and

psychological outcomes on adults and children, and how global climate change is still the

primary threat factor. Evidentially, there is a primary gap in literature that requires a

biosocial lens about aggression and violent behaviors that also must integrate a biosocial criminological framework (Miles-Novelo & Anderson, 2023). This study focused on the biosocial criminological theoretical framework of DeLisi and Vaughn (2015) addressing biosocial criminology, and seeking to explore how climate changes in the global communities affect the global environment, habitation, causing aggression, anger, and violent behaviors viewed through a biosocial criminological lens. Above all, integrating this foundation helped give an evolutionary theoretical understanding of the criminological spectrum based on biosocial criminology. Furthermore, it also names how criminological constructs are biosocial and introduces fundamentals for policy and preventability. In knowing this, climate change and violent behaviors inflict stress when reacting to criminal behaviors (Takahashi, 2017).

Relevance of the Study

The relevance to the purpose of this study was to explore the phenomenon of biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors that are affecting the global community with unprecedented strain-aggression criminal behavior outcomes. Therefore, the importance of this research study was to inform the global communities, the discipline of biosocial criminology, and criminal justice about the problems of climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors consistently evolving from temperatures, heat, wind, wants and needs, and categories of strains, in which require immediate climate justice policies (Aleksandrova, 2020; Allen et al., 2018; Takahashi, 2017). In this case, the study supports comprehending how physical climate

risk increases people's weather and temperature levels of understanding. Finally, in the field of biosocial criminology and the discipline of criminal justice, this study addressed the gap in the literature to gain a knowledge-base level of how criminal behaviors develop, and how people become aggravated by heat, wind, and temperature. Equally important, this study gives preference to the gap in the discipline of criminal justice through the lens of social and behavioral research, and biosocial criminology concerning the problem of aggressive criminal behaviors (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2015; Evans, 2019).

Problem Statement

Stating the Research Problem—Support From Other Research

The research problem in this study is biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, an unprecedented phenomenon currently transforming the global community into aggressive acts of criminality due to strains produced by weather factors. Biosocial criminology is used to figure out interrelations between social factors and the biological toward comprehending criminality (Bedoya & Portnoy, 2022). Researchers are discovering an increase in people's psychological status toward weather alterations due to violent crime factors generated by weather patterns (Stringer, 2022). Moreover, prior research studies revealed that growing developments in temperatures currently connect with increased risk factors in areas of suicide and with various mental health interrelated hospital admissions (Takahashi, 2017). Research confirmed that constructs such as general strain, employment, biological influences, and climate change on mental health contribute to the new occurrences of biosocial

criminological climate change strain-aggression (Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Anderson, 2019; Cianconi et al., 2020; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020).

Importance and Relevance of Problem—Effect of Climate Change on Behavior

The research problem in this study visualizes the current global weather changes affecting the global environment imputing strain on economies and encouraging individuals to commit acts of crimes. Unprecedently, these strain-aggression criminal acts developed from the desire for needs and necessities concerning sustainability originating from climate change outcomes (Agnew & Brezina, 2019). The research problem brings awareness to understanding weather patterns affecting the behaviors of marine life, interferences with agricultural developments locally and internationally, altering international and domestic environments with no means of resolvement, and failed actions toward climate change preventability policies, and the protecting of developing countries (Aleksandrova, 2020).

Nonetheless, accumulations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere caused increases in surface temperatures (Shapiro, 2021). Until now, negative developments of rising temperatures produce biodiversity, and human health effects are noticeable. Human behavior, a primary factor in climate change inducements constantly impacts the global Anthropocene altering the world's economic and environmental system (Climate Change and Human Behavior, 2022). People's psychological well-being also becomes disturbed by continuances of outpours concerning climate change policy, and that the continued developments of climate anxiety stress, interrelate with the warming of the Earth

(Stringer, 2022). In addition, a 2021 study involving 10,000 individuals from the ages of 16 to 25 from ten countries showed that 60% of the participants had concerns about climate changes and humanity's future. In short, warnings about climate change are essential concerns for psychologists to engage in growing developments concerning negative emotions, and disheartening beliefs about climate changes that lead to depression, anxiety, and mental health problems (Stringer, 2022).

Importance and Relevance of Problem—Climate Change and Aggression

The problem in the research study is significant for the discipline of biosocial criminology, criminal justice, and social behavioral sciences. This problem is current, as the study is focused on current global weather changes that affect the global community, producing strain on economies and provoking individuals to commit acts of crimes. Social scientists have investigated how fluctuations in weather outcomes influenced behaviors in humanity and how the effects of those behaviors project various actions of crime (Corcoran & Zahnow, 2022). Weather plays a major role in assault variations locally and subtropic. Daily temperatures relate with increased tendency of assault projections from neighborhood levels in controlling seasonal effects. Corcoran and Zahow (2022) made aware that criminal behaviors about assaults conform less in summer weather than in spring and criminal behaviors advance more on weekend days. Problematic situations begin with disadvantages towards neighborhoods, ethnic differences, close connections to schools, risky locations of organizations, schools, drinking bars and lounges and shops increase criminal acts generated by the outcome of

temperatures (Corcoran & Zahow, 2022). These unprecedented acts enforced by needs and necessities towards survivability trigger individual psychological pathways within the human psyche to commit strain-aggression crimes (Aleksandrova, 2020; Allen et al., 2018; Anderson, 2019; Bedoya & Portnoy, 2022; Evans, 2019; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Portnoy, 2020). Research discovery showed that rapid climate changes produce adulthood violent behaviors (Miles-Novelo & Anderson, 2019). For example, aggressive behaviors are associated with the desires of the global community's wants and needs, strain factors, and violent behaviors unknowingly induced (Evans, 2019; Fankhauser & Stern, 2016). Due to extreme climate changes and occurrences of biosocial criminological strain-aggression, immediate interventions must begin within the discipline of biosocial criminology, guiding criminal justice in understanding the psychological factors. This concern must also benefit climate policies that must be set in place to benefit vulnerable populations, and those individuals with psychological and behavioral problems with patterns in understanding, and countering aggressive criminal behavior outcomes (Agnew, 2005).

Need for Improved Interventions/Policies

Climate change and climate policies have dire effects on the human rights of certain populational groups (Schapper, 2018). Considering the conceptualization that climate change demoralizes the balance for policies to improve toward helping climate injustice. Presently, human rights reform does not confront the problems concerning climate justice, however, revolves around the present systematization of climate justice

literature used to evaluate current developments about policy, law, and human rights, and potentials on diminishing intra-societal, inter-national, and inter-generational elements about future generational climate justice (Schapper, 2018). Generally, from the understanding of climate justice, there is vast amounts of evidence supporting connections between climate change and criminal behaviors. In addition, research showed that from the developments of climate change criminal behaviors that there are more males performing acts of criminality beginning at young ages and who have had experiences with illegal substances (Agnew, 2017; Cohn, 1990; Doherty & Clayton, 2011; Takahashi, 2017). Climate change remains the greatest challenge of the 21st century and continuously disrupts business operations, the environment, and societal lifestyles (Ghadge et al., 2020). This research study is needed to understand the formations of climate changes influencing criminal behaviors through the lens of a biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression paradigm discovery evolving from the state of Nevada from what is presently known. The research problem in this study focuses on how biosocial criminological interventions can improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors.

<div style="text-align:center">**Purpose of the Study**</div>

Stating Purpose of Study

The purpose and intent of this research study was to explore biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. The intent also was to bring a clear understanding of weather events causing unprecedented criminal

behaviors. Current problems in climate change research acknowledge criminal behavioral uprisings in local and international domains about individuals in areas of economics, political agendas, physiological and well-being, and mental health psychological factors (Swim et al., 2011). Research discovery revealed that hot temperatures have direct influences on violence and aggression (Miles-Novelo & Anderson, 2019). However, the discovery of weather-inducing climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors is still unclear in the biosocial criminological spectrum, and undefined in qualitative and quantitative research through a biosocial criminological lens and phenomenological paradigm.

Basis of Study and Justification

This research study was based on the research literature (Agnew, 2012; Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Agnew & White,1992; Aleksandrova, 2020; DeLisi & Vaughn, 2015, 2014; Evans, 2019; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Portnoy, 2020; Takahashi, 2017; Walsh, 2019). This qualitative narrative inquiry study intended to explore the biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression phenomenon enabling criminal behaviors by weather intervention. Biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression is understood as acts of criminality induced by the projection of climate change and temperature enforcing strains on necessities and mental health-provoking criminal behaviors (Evans, 2019). Research concluded that temperature primarily affects criminal behaviors with little to no evidence showing how impacts on criminal acts have a strain effect outcome (Ciacci & Tagliafico, 2020; Ranson, 2014). Further, climate

change and climate policies have extreme effects on human rights in specific population groups (Schapper, 2018). Finally, research discovery showed that projected behavioral changes induced by global climate change start with environmental changes, temperature elevation, rising air pollution, and extreme weather events (Evans, 2019). What is not known is how biosocial criminology through a reinforcement sensitivity theory concept can improve climate change strain-aggression on criminal behaviors.

Research Question

How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors?

Theoretical Framework

Introduction to Theory—Biosocial Criminology

The theoretical framework for this study was focused on the biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior concept. Biosocial criminology helps criminal justice in understanding climate justice in the social and behavioral sciences and interrelating psychology, which allows a more indepth look into the exploration of biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors (Stringer, 2022). Biosocial criminology is a way of viewing criminal behavior as right-wing and not a theory of crime viewed in a wide spectrum of biologically informed methodologies and theories (Walsh, 2019). Projected behavioral outcomes about global climate changes have evolved from multiples of environmental changes that produced unwarranted psychological stress and interpersonal and intergroup conflicts

internationally and domestically (Evans, 2019). Unwanted behaviors evolve from strain

for basic needs, individual needs, and economic needs from climate change, leading to

obtrusive decisions in (a) expression (thought of consciousness), (b) the motive (desire of

need), and the (c) intention (act to commit for need) forming from climate change strain-

aggression criminal behaviors (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2015). Weather and climate changes

reflect on humanity's negative emotions and pessimistic thoughts leading to stress,

mental health problems, and depression that provoke criminality (Stringer, 2022).

Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory

Reinforcement sensitivity theory supports biosocial criminology explaining terms

of aggression as a psychological trait that develops positively and negatively.

Reinforcement sensitivity theory also argues that violence is extreme aggression formed

to hurt another person (Walsh, 2019). Violence as extreme aggression also interacts

defensively toward responsive acts from another individual as reactive, a defensive

posture for violence, proactively as predatory, or instrumental violence. Reinforcement

sensitivity theory explains the neural and psychological processes overarching the

primary dimensions of personality (Corr, 2008).

Rationale for Theory

The biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression framework

supported by reinforcement sensitivity theory integrates with multiples of climate change

and behavior theories (Agnew & White, 1992; DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Evans, 2019;

Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Ranson, 2014; Schram & Tibbetts, 2019; Walsh, 2019).

Reflecting on Agnew and White's (1992) work, the study was formed around constructs in biosocial criminology, climate change, and climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. Agnew and White's and Schram and Tibbett's (2019) ideas clarify how biosocial criminology benefits climate change triggering criminal behaviors and acts of aggression. Scholars in various fields of research such as climate change, green criminologists, biosocial criminologists, climatologists, and social and behavioral scientists revealed that at once engaging in climate change unexpected events will slow down strain-generated climate behaviors (Agnew & White,1992; Schram & Tibbetts, 2019). For example, weather development is a variable about crime and weather changes place strain on individuals allowing them to make impulsive decisions about the concept of "free-will" of choice notion and to commit criminality deriving from impacts generated by temperature, monthly weather patterns, and increasing crime rates (Ranson, 2014). Even more, biosocial criminology finds that climate changes produce continued growth of individual threats that affect social norms, economics, health, and nutrition (Salm et al., 2021). Through Walsh's (2019) reinforcement sensitivity theory the pathways constructed in this body of evidence interrelated to the framework in the biosocial criminological design in finding gaps in literature through a phenomenological worldview.

Nature of the Study

Study Design

This research study applied a phenomenological tradition, which was appropriate

in the designing of the narrative inquiry approach. Phenomenology is acknowledged as a

philosophy attributed to Edmund Husserl, to Heidegger, and Merleau-Ponty. Narrative

inquiry research and phenomenology allow the researcher to concentrate on exploring

how human beings make sense and comprehend experiences and project those

experiences into consciousness individually while sharing meaning (Butina, 2015;

Ravitch & Carl, 2016). I explored individual lives and experiences suitable for narration,

focusing on humanities, sociology, academics, psychology, history, and anthropology.

Data collection

I constructed an interview guidebook and 12 interview questions with follow-up

questions designed to explore the experiences of the participants toward answering the

research question. This study used semistructured interviews with follow-up questions,

thematic analysis, eidetic analysis, content analysis, and intentional analysis (Applebaum,

2014; Belt, 2021; Braun & Clarke, 2022; Bruzzone & Mulvihill, 2022). Qualitative

researchers in interviewing and designing research questions must implement

preparations for (a) settings that have fewer distractions, (b) clear explanations of

interviews, (c) a clear understanding for confidentiality, (d) explanations about the

interviews, (e) acquiring times and dates during the interviewing process, (f) assuring that

participants have corrected contact information and questions to be answered before and

after interviews, and (g) to ensure quality data collection and notetaking (Turner, 2010).

In the study, I collected interview data from 18 research participants and

processed data analysis manually with coding. Research data attained in the study from

interviews allowed the performing of decontextualization, recontextualization, and thematic analysis. The data analysis involved thematic analysis, intentional analysis, content analysis, and eidetic analysis (Aacharya, 2022; Avizienis et al., 2001; Braun & Clarke, 2012, 2022; Castleberry & Nolan, 2018; Chelstrom, 2012; Elo et al., 2014; Qutoshi, 2018; Wertz, 2010). NVivo aided in analysis, categorization, data coding, reports, matrix, and inquiries. Occasionally, Microsoft Word was used with a Sound Organizer Two software designed for audio recordings and transcriptions (Choi et al., 2021; Jackson & Bazeley, 2019; Ruslin et al., 2022).

Justification/Rationale

The rationale for using a qualitative narrative inquiry approach was to bring clarification to the climate change problem in a phenomenological worldview perspective about the present-day problem (Chelstrom, 2012; Rubin & Rubin, 2012; Smith, 2018). The phenomenological paradigm allowed me to build narratives and inquiries from categories and themes, creating data with intercultural outcomes (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016). This qualitative narrative inquiry study was conducted to explore experiences from participants enacting as researchers, in academia, social and behavioral science research, criminal justice research, and climate change research, who were individuals that met and engaged in aggressive behaviors due to weather and temperature changes. Observations and beliefs in this research study are beneficial toward future criminal justice research, climate change justice policies, biosocial criminology fundamentals, and social behavioral science research.

Furthermore, this allows the improvement for biosocial criminological research in evaluating risk environments and individuals affected by biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior developments at risk for future physiological, and psychological criminal acts (Swim et al., 2011). This study brings awareness and an understanding of climate change through a biosocial criminological perspective concerning inducements about criminal behaviors triggered by weather causing strain-aggression criminal behavioral problems affecting the global communities (Agnew, 2001; Bedoya & Portnoy, 2022; Evans, 2019; Mearns & Norton, 2010; Portnoy, 2020; Ranson, 2014; United Nations Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change, 2011; Walsh, 2019; White, 2018).

Definitions

Biosocial criminology climate change strain-aggression (BCCCSA): Criminal behaviors, induced by the projection of weather changes, climate changes, and temperature influencing criminality (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Evans, 2019; Walsh, 2019). It also interrelates with multidisciplinary perspectives that attempt to understand the causes and consequences of critical behavior and related outcomes (Portnoy, 2020).

Biosocial criminology: In this study, biosocial criminology is recognized as an interdisciplinary that aims to explain crime and antisocial behavior by exploring both biological and environmental factors (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014, p. 6).

Climate change: In this study climate change is recognized as long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns caused by the primary greenhouse gases, carbon

dioxide, and methane. Currently, humans have been responsible for global heating for the last 200 years (United Nations, n.d.).

Content analysis: In this study content analysis is acknowledged through an oncological approach seeking to decide the creation of meaning in the world and identifying what elements affect the conceptualizations in ontology analyzed by a qualitative content analysis design (Aacharya, 2022; Moradi, 2023).

Decontextualization: In this study, decontextualization is defined as taking a sentence with its context and rewriting the sentence to be interpretable out of context if it is achievable to preserve the reasoning (Choi et al., 2021).

Deductive reasoning: In this study, deductive reasoning is defined as a psychological process drawing on inferences, a set of premises with conclusions (Wall, 2018).

Eidetic analysis (phenomenology): In this study eidetic analysis is recognized as the determining essence or eidos of experiences on consciousness, defining what belongs to, "perception as such" passion perception in general, *mutatis mutandis* to recollections, fantasies, image consciousness and the experiences of thinking of any kind, of feeling and willing, and combinations and iterations thereof in general (Marbach, 2022).

Inductive reasoning: In this study, inductive reasoning is a logical process toward generating predictions or making forecasts on multiple premises believed to be true combined to obtain specific conclusions and to supply evidence for the truth of a conclusion (Sauce & Matzel, 2017).

Intentional analysis: In this study intentional analysis is recognized as a computational technique that allows the analysis of people's wishes, attitudes, and desires from individual-generated texts. The concept of intentionality in this study allowed a phenomenological worldview to deal with multiples of immanent transcendent problems concerning what is within the conscious and what extends far beyond it (Hamroun & Gouider Salah, 2020).

Narrative inquiry: In this research study, narrative inquiry is acknowledged as a qualitative approach that allows stories in the research to become raw data. The narrative approach involves the inquiry focused on human experiences or inquiry-producing data in narrative forms (Barkhuizen, 2022; Butina, 2015).

Phenomenology: Phenomenology in this study is recognized as a philosophy and method of inquiry not limited to the approach of knowing, it is intellectual in interpretational engagements and meanings and making aware understanding of the lived world of consciousness about human beings at the conscious level (Qutoshi, 2018).

Recontextualization: In this study, recontextualization is recognized as discursive practices intertextual and interdiscursive in relations between two utterances produced at different historical moments becoming established. Further, recontextualization implies a change of redefinition and meaning of sentences (Gruber et al., 2023).

Reinforcement sensitivity theory: The theory of reinforcement sensitivity in this study is recognized not as a theory about reinforcement but a central process that mediates reinforcement. It is relevant to criminological fundamentals in areas of

criminology, psychopathy, addiction, self-control, and violence, providing a scientific theory on the hedonistic calculus introduced by Plato and Sigmund Freud (Walsh, 2019).

Thematic analysis: In this study, thematic analysis is defined as multiple methods for routinely developing and presenting foresight for patterns about themes concerning data sets. Focusing on meaning across the data sets allows the researcher to construct and understand a sense of the collective, shared meanings with experiences. Further, it is defined as bringing an awareness to significant and unpredictable encounters and interpretations (Braun & Clarke, 2012; Terry et al., 2017).

Assumptions

One of the assumptions was that participants in the study used their own world experiences to determine what causes climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. I also assumed that the interview participants supplied truthful and sincere responses without restriction from the perspectives of criminal justice researchers, biosocial criminologists, climatologists, and criminologists. Another assumption was that biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors was a suitable theoretical framework for this study's application, as it involved visioning the perceptions and experiences of people about criminal behaviors and climate change strain-aggression. Further, it was assumed that the sampling criteria for this study were proper, and the research participants encountered similarities about the phenomenon. Finally, I assumed that participants had a sincere interest in participating in the study and did not have a motive to discredit the study.

Scope and Delimitations

Specific aspects of the research study problem began with the understanding of how weather and climate changes affect international and domestic populations. Weather places a physical strain, a psychological strain, and a strain for survivability on an individual, leading to biosocial criminal behavior responses. The scope grounded in this study was biosocial criminological concepts deriving from the population of individuals in the social and behavioral sciences field of study, climate change field of study, criminal justice and activists disciplines such as (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors, and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected weather changes, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain.

This study used the resources of archives, documentation, and email letter correspondences that were beneficial in collecting data for the study during the interview process. In the inclusion criteria, I reached 15 to 25 participants from the age categories of 18 to 85 years of age who had experiences in the various fields of studies previously mentioned from 1 to 50 years and also excluded and disregarded academic preferences.

The exclusion criteria disregarded individuals who showed a bias toward developing countries, localities, and communities suffering currently from climate change exposure and poverty. The exclusion criteria disregarded individuals affiliated with the support of fossil fuel organizations and that are contrary to the development of sustainability and alternative energy. Further, the exclusion criteria disregarded individuals who were not capable of completing the entire research study process (see Merriam & Tisdell, 2016; Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Transferability in this study was guided by thematic analysis that allowed rigor. Generalizability evolved from inquiry developed with thick descriptions allowing anyone who wants to transfer findings from the study the knowledge base ability capable to decide transferability and to apply these findings to their research study or website fundamentals (Nowell et al., 2017).

Limitations

This study met one minor limitation during an online Zoom meeting. Communication with a long-distance participant ended unexpectedly and the participant interaction was non-retrievable. However, the research study did not lose anything regarding the sample population or gaining saturation. The discrepant data was beneficial and applied to the research study. This study did not meet any further limitations that would offset the research study. Additionally, the study did not encounter any minor restrictions due to the lack of any direct experiences from individuals who had not encountered climate change behaviors. In this research study, I was able to reach reliability and transferability towards observational findings within the unique population

acquired for this study (Rubin & Rubin, 2011).

As participant-observer-researcher in the study, I performed consistency, rigor, and trustworthiness towards intergroup and interpersonal experiences in the study, and transversed the proper factors needed for any altercations needful in areas for problem-solving and social impacts. Further, in case of any occurrences, I planned contingency strategies in recruiting individuals from the required organizations through online Zoom meetings effectively in place, having contingency to use the email system, mail participants the recruitment flyers, canvassing flyers, and calling individuals by their posted public phone numbers if the need occurred. This process allowed social well-being and health precautions to be set in place for interactions in the research study. In addition, for any unexpected occurrences, I was prepared to extend the research study until saturation attainability. Finally, this research study did not engage any limitations of any unexpected nature about challenges, conflicts of interest, or threats to the current research study process.

Significance

This research study examined two primary resources that helped set the study's foundation for contributing to research and practice. First, Robert Agnew (2012) revealed the central theme of the research problem about concurring criminal behaviors, weather, and temperature patterns. Agnew indicated that global governments must use scientific interventions for performing genetics and creating vegetation that is capable of surviving the fluctuating weather patterns that can help to counter strains and needs for

sustainability. Additionally, climate changes affect potentials by reducing individuality per individuals, through global communities, and social status levels. However, no research took into consideration the importance of agriculture toward sustainability as a preventive measure against criminal behaviors about strain creating the want of need.

Second, Evans (2019) contributed to the research study a similar perception to Agnew (2012) on how criminal behaviors develop through multiples of scenarios as (a) projected behaviors constituting from increased frequency and ambient temperatures, (b) intergroup conflicts cascading from rising temperatures in agricultural domains projecting criminality and aggression, (c) identifying extreme temperature elevations creating psychological distress, (d) mental health factors increasing due to flood factors and droughts formed by climate changes and, (e) individuals being effected more with preexisting psychological disorders and post-traumatic stress syndrome adopting developments from stress and precursors of global biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression. This research also informed the current study on how aggression reacts to the public, individuals partaking in outdoor events, and family interactions (Evans, 2019). However, there was an identified gap in the literature, as the physiological boundaries of temperature to aggressive behaviors require psychological, and physiological rigorous empirical research (Takahashi, 2017). This study took this gap into account through the biosocial criminological lens integrating reinforcement sensitivity theory a metatheoretical paradigm (see Walsh, 2019).

In addition, inadequate social protection policies are still in governments with

ruined improvements toward new standards for social protection programs

(Aleksandrova, 2020). Future research is needed to examine social protection policies in

the private sectors and affiliations, with provinces responding to levels of actions within

climate change to gain resources and build foundations for municipal efficiency (see

Aleksandrova, 2020). This study contributes to the discipline of biosocial criminology in

criminal justice and to the exploration of how climate change produces onset outcomes

and impedes the progression of developing countries in the need to cut poverty and build

social equity. This study is also informative toward resilience development, which is

necessary for disaster risk reduction (DRR) to remedy poverty, advance livelihoods, and

construct access to essential services and health care needs.

Furthermore, this study leads to conclusions on the significance for social and

behavioral researchers and climate change researchers in understanding anomalies in

weather patterns on how criminal behaviors contrive more evidently on cooler day

temperatures than on warmer days (Gorislavsky & Mares, 2021). This study can inform

policymakers about life-sustaining fundamentals toward problems concerning social

well-being, creating resilience strategies for policy, assessments on understanding

vulnerability, and targeting interventions toward vulnerable populations, remote

communities, the poor, women, and populations with disabilities (Aleksandrova, 2020).

Performing through the lens of social dimensions, this study has considerations for taking

into account climate change outcomes in well-being, human health, social institutions,

and a vision of steadfast developments producing social accruing protection mechanisms,

health systems, and critical fundamentals relating to demographic factors (United Nations Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change, 2011).

Summary

In this chapter, I discussed the research literature through a qualitative narrative inquiry approach. Further, I pointed out the need to explore and investigate the phenomenon of biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors (BCCCSA), inclement weather, and temperatures. Evenmore in Chapter 1, I provided brief explanations and evidence-based justifications for climate change as a global threat. I explained the rationale for studying global climate change temperatures on human behaviors conformed into a biosocial criminology framework. In addition, I discussed the present study's design and the significance of the study and its contribution to social change.

In Chapter 2, I introduce a literature review. I explain biosocial criminology (and the concept of reinforcement sensitivity theory) and climate change on human behaviors further in detail. Chapter 3 discusses the research design, the method, and data analysis for the study. Further, introduced in Chapter 4 are the results of the study, and in Chapter 5, I provide an overview and interpretation of findings, the study limitations, recommendations for future research, and social change implications.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Criminal behaviors currently develop from human-induced interventions of critical outcomes coming from human environmental conditions. Climate change primarily affects human mortality and environmental sustainability, creating short-term and extended challenging long-term indirective life-threatening risks (Chen et al., 2023). Consistent outcomes from these developments include climate change criminal behaviors that include crimes from strain, dysfunctional behaviors, aggression, and psychological and depression issues toward life-sustainability. Biosocial criminological research showed that mental health factors interrelate with aggressive behaviors and differentiations of offenses (Bernard et al., 2022). Additionally, aggression in human behaviors shows primary problems in socially vulnerable populations and global communities. The purpose of this qualitative narrative inquiry study was to explore the experiences of individuals in various disciplines who have encountered various aspects of strain or strain-aggression toward criminal behaviors, bringing an awareness to climate change criminal behaviors. These experiences benefit strategizing and facilitation towards new future policy development and programs based on preventive measures concerning biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors in the global communities.

Literature Search Strategy

In this study I acquired 131 research resources and articles from Walden University databases and online websites applied to this research study with the

integrating of multiple search terminologies consisting of (a) *criminal justice* and *behavior*, (b) the *American Psychological Association*, (c) psychology database, (d) *climate change*, (e) *environment* and *behavior*, (f) *qualitative research in psychology*, and (g) *online peer-reviewed pdf files*. The articles and resources reviewed in this research study were attained from the years of 1991 to 2023. In addition, resources were seminal concerning criminal justice and public policy law, which gave logical meaning and reasoning in the supporting of the research study.

In this study, I used databases in the Walden University's Library such as ABI/Inform, Academic Search Complete, CINAHL & MEDLINE Combined Search, Criminal Justice Database, and Criminological Highlights. Other search terms pertained to constructs of *climate change*, *climate behaviors*, *criminal behaviors* and *aggression*, *weather* and *criminal behaviors*, *altered human behaviors*, *strain-aggression* and *weather*, and *behavior provoked by weather*, which led to adjacent terminologies aligning with the research topic. Further searches from the Walden University Library and online searches resulted in literature on climate change, psychology, criminology, biopsychology, aggressive behaviors, behaviors, biosocial, and criminal justice literature. I also acquired similar resources and scholarly works of literature by using the open Microsoft Edge browser by typing in the prior terminologies resulting in scholarly journals, articles, and news journals.

Using Microsoft Word integrated combined phrases and keywords about climate change and strain-aggression, which resulted in zero responses in Boolean parameters.

However, entering *biosocial criminology* into the Boolean and Thoreau search resulted in 42 pieces of literature from 2001 to 2016, though this did not draw results about biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression. After continuous repetition of entering the keywords and phrases, there was no effort for the required terminology. Nonetheless, in the two global organizations' resources and links, climate change and behaviors returned 1, 240 results from 1967 to 2021. Two of the most beneficial strategies in identifying appropriate scholarly literature came from Elsevier databases that primarily required payments for the rental and purchasing of open and closed-access literature. Google Scholar hosted vast amounts of literature, was easy to use, and had equal familiarization of citations similar to Walden University's Oasis Library resources. Additional articles resulted from reading personal books and articles, pieces of literature from reports, and reviewing environmental online resources.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this study is in the discipline of biosocial criminology as biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression theory with a focus on criminal behaviors. The theoretical framework supports that the disciplines of criminal justice, social and behavioral sciences, and clinical psychology benefiting biosocial criminology, climate justice, and the unprecedented phenomena of climate change strain-aggression (Stringer, 2022). Advancing more toward countering and addressing factors from negative emotions, and pessimistic thought processes leading to stress, mental health problems, depression, and anxiety to criminal behaviors (Stringer,

2022). The theoretical foundation relates to the research question and the approach to answering the gap in the literature. This allowed constructionism in multidisciplinary approaches (Taquette & Borges da Matta Souza, 2022). Therefore, this research study generates a new theoretical concept, biosocial criminology, to climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors constructed from Agnew and Brezina (2019), Evans (2018), DeLisi and Vaughn (2014), Harp and Karnauskas (2020), Schram and Tibbetts (2019), and Walsh (2019).

Theory Rationale

Climate change set in motion generated conflicts in areas with pre-existing social sector problems, economic developments, and poor governance (Agnew, 2012). Alternatively, the literature did not give comprehension of how individuals adopted the desire of need or want, and how to keep survivability. These assumptions give individuals no choice but to commit criminal acts in the venue of their community or country. New patterns concerning criminal behaviors including weather-triggering anger, violence, aggression, heat-related criminal behaviors, and criminal behaviors influenced by temperatures, causing an increase in victimization (Gorislavsky & Mares, 2022; Takahashi, 2017). Moreover, through the need of food, employment, and rehabitation due to flooding, hurricanes, tornados, and disbursements of domestic or international wars, climate change strain-aggression inducements remain unprecedented common factors, without policy and knowledge toward the developments of climate change behavior outcomes on humanity.

Biosocial Criminology: Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory

Reinforcement sensitivity theory is not recognized as a theory about reinforcement but central processes that mediate reinforcement, and it is relevant to criminological fundamentals in areas of criminology, psychopathy, addiction, self-control, and violence, providing a scientific theory on the hedonistic calculus introduced by Plato and Sigmund Freud (Walsh, 2019). The origin of biosocial criminology reinforcement sensitivity theory began as a distinct field in criminology founded in the work of Walsh (2019) justifying the concept as not a theory of crime, but a way of looking at criminal behavior from a vast array of biological informed theories, and methodologies as interdisciplinary perspective, integrative, innovating and invigoratingly rooted in science. The concept is also defined from empirical observations linking criminology to multiples of arrays in disciplines and research methodologies divided into the biosocial perspectives in (a) evolutionary concepts, (b) biophysical concepts, (c) molecular genetics, (d) behavioral genetics and (e) neurobiological concepts. Moreover, biosocial criminology research adds to empirical support for criminologists in theories, presently existing and enables criminologists to attain a greater understanding of the biological fundamentals as direct constructs with vital significance to criminal acts (Wright & Boisvert, 2009).

Grays's reinforcement sensitivity theory focuses on the biological basis of personalities that significantly identify fundamentals of properties concerning brain-behavioral systems involved in important sources about variations observed in human

behaviors, and then relate to variations in these systems as known measures of personality. Reinforcement sensitivity theory defined that sociologically, personality functions are sources of interpretations that become stable over time, and that spawned from underlying properties of an individual, it is because of these and current changes in the environment that comprises the neuropsychological foundations of personality (Walsh, 2019).

Therefore, I constructed reinforcement sensitivity theory to identify the static (underlying), biological variables that determined the (superficial) factor structured in behaviors (Pickering & Corr, 2008). Research discovery showed that reinforcement sensitivity theory evolved from Hullian learning literature from Pavlovian assumption concerning transmarginal inhibition, a protective mechanism designed to separate links between stimuli intensity and high-intensity levels concerning human behavior. This conceptualized approach was appropriate for the present research study to bring a clearer understanding of the research problem in the study and the research question.

Biosocial criminology reinforcement sensitivity theory explains how fundamentals of strain engineered by climate changes transform human perceptions through the discovery of "chaozonic factors" the (a) expression, the thought of a conscious act and (b) the motive, desire of need, and the intention act to commit for a need. Human behaviors take place through biological factors such as (a) environmental outcomes influencing crime and independently of individual characteristics, (b) social forces, (c) high levels of inequality and sectors of concentrated poverty, and (d) people

exposed to environments that have failed and unrestrained social controls (DeLisi &

Vaughn, 2014). Finally, biosocial criminology embeds sociocriminology and is used to

examine interactions between the social factors and biological in understanding crime

which requires integrating reinforcement sensitivity (Bedoga & Portnoy, 2022).

Nonetheless, reinforcement sensitivity theory is significant to this study justifying

motivation, emotion, and learning to where emotions dictate personality (Standen et al.,

2022).

Global Climate Change

Research showed that global climate change is the most significant threat to the

economy, environment, social well-being, and the physiological, and psychological

health of humanity. Climate change literature gives more an expression to understanding

weather patterns, increased temperatures, and physiological and psychological unbraiding

attributes towards how criminal behaviors interact with weather changes (Agnew, 2012).

Nonetheless, climate change is a complex system (a) diverse by nature and unpredictable,

(b) contemplating consistently with inducements from humankind, (c) emanating

projected behavioral patterns globally in environmental challenges on increased air

pollution, (d) uncommon temperature elevations, and (e) intergroup and interpersonal

conflicts (Evans, 2019).

Crime and Criminology

Criminology research reveals that crime is a status and behavior and that

sociological criminology forefronts a critical review of society concerning the influences

projected by criminal conduct. However, climate changes contributed to shaping

aggressive human behaviors and (a) threatening countries such as India and Australia, (b)

triggering patterns of domestic violence, (c) assaults and homicides in the United States,

(d) assaults in Nigeria and Tanzania, (e) rapes and violent robberies in China, (f) ethnic

violence in Europe, and (g) concurrent civil conflicts globally (Gorislavsky & Mares,

2022). In addition, social, technological, and ecological outcomes form impacts on the

boundaries of global climate changes. Further, this gives awareness towards direct

psychological concerns about climate change prompting acute traumatic effects, threats

to emotional well-being based on observations of uncertainty, and concerns about future

risks and psychosocial impediments on society by heat, droughts, unexpected climate

change, interrelated conflicts, and migrations (Doherty & Clayton, 2011). Therefore,

global climate changes intensely affect mental health and well-being and vulnerable

populations.

Biosocial Criminology Perspectives

Biosocial criminology is significant in the paradigm towards understanding

engagements about unprecedented new developments in climate change strain-aggression

criminal behaviors. Evenmore, the problem is currently responsive in the developmental

areas of the psychosocial and biosocial perspectives (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014, Walsh,

2019). In addition, Trujillo and Howley (2021) investigated the effect of weather on

crime by performing four weather variables on temperature, relative humidity,

precipitation, and wind speed along with two indicators and found criminal behaviors,

interpersonal violence, and homicide indicators to ascertain relationships between crime and weather. Alternatively, Trujillo and Howley (2021) revealed statistically, that there is no substantial relationship between homicides and climate change and from this notion, made aware that weather changes undermine interpersonal violence. The literature made aware the knowledge base that the general aggression model that analyzes temperature increases, articulates people to commit hostile and aggressive acts (Trujillo & Howley, 2021).

This literature is significant to the present research study, *Biosocial Criminology: Projected Criminal Behaviors Induced by Climate Changes,* for it allowed the investigating researcher to examine and explore weather patterns causing aggressive criminal behaviors. Furthermore, Harp and Karnauskas (2019) pointed out correlations between violent crime rates and seasonal climate changes. Moreover, this revealed developments for future climate changes prompting violent crime rates. The research study focused on the design of a prolonged ultramodern global climate model, predicting 3.2 to 2.3 million violent crimes that will take place shortly due to greenhouse gas emissions contributing to global warming and climate changes between 2020 and 2099. Harp and Karnauskas (2019) pointed out that research in sociology and criminology from the mid-19th century to the current was to investigate interest in the importance of weather and criminal behaviors. This study was significant to the present research study enlightening the understanding of converting patterns of criminal occurrences, and what functions in global climate change interactions concerning temperature, and heat stress,

set in motion criminal behaviors and aggressive acts. Evans (2019) was a primary resource to the present research study introducing behavioral patterns on global climate changes illuminating from high temperatures, consistent air pollution, environmental changes, and effects on psychological distress producing interpersonal and intergroup conflicts. This study pertained significance interlinking with the present research study on concepts concerning data from direct life experiences about issues in the climate change criminal behavior spectrum, and indirect assessments relating to influential changes.

Similar to Evans (2019) on climate change and criminal behaviors, Miles-Novelo and Anderson (2019) revealed that criminal behaviors and aggressions evolved from rapid climate changes, psychological changes, sociological, political, and economic changes spawning violent behavior influences. Miles-Novelo and Anderson also revealed how climate change in adverse temperatures primarily causes violence and aggression, unexpected increases in adulthood violence susceptibility through climate, enforced weather effects on humanity's psychological and physiological well-being, and how climate change criminal behaviors undermined ecomigrations on group-level aggressions. Further in the literature, Miles-Novelo and Anderson (2019) discuss arguments on climate change about aggression and violence, as relating to Trujillo and Howley (2021) on the importance of climate change temperatures and homicides.

Biosocial Criminology Climate Change Strain-Aggression

Biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression was the theoretical framework that was grounded in this study. The theoretical framework was discussed in

the biosocial criminological lens by DeLisi and Vaughn (2014) explaining criminology through evolutionary theory, the holism and transdisciplinary qualities, and the primary criminological construct standards in the biosocial nature. Finally, it gives strategies and logic for policy and prevention measures. Biosocial criminology is grounded in the model of the criminological paradigm of success consisting of (a) the fundamentals embedded in evolutionary theory, (b) holism and transdisciplinarity, (c) the value for prevention and policy, and (d) the importance of criminological and biosocial constructs (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014). Integrated with reinforcement sensitivity theory in a metatheoretical paradigm, climate change strain-aggression is recognized in the areas of (a) behavioral genetics, (b) heritability and genes, (c) criminal violence, (d) molecular genetics and the environment, and (e) antisocial personalities.

This study generates awareness about developments of climate change strain-aggression, violence, and aggression processes that vary significantly, and overlap constructs in the dynamics of genetics, political, social, psychological, and neurological (Walsh, 2019). In addition, climate change is an extreme global threat enforcing tremendous factors of stress on various global sectors. Alternatively, climate variability proceeds to deteriorate the ability to support sustainability in a worldwide spectrum (Abbass, et.al, 2022).

Influences from climate change project criminal behaviors for wants and needs causing strain-aggression to where climate effects specifically, the areas of agriculture and the threatening of the food supply made vulnerable, depleted, and irreversible due to

weather and temperature fluctuations. Unprecedented in the present-day, strain-aggression is consistent and evolves from the motive, intention, and expression of crime provocativity forming from (a) the integrity and survival of species, (b) various optimum temperature changes, (c) the accelerating of loss in biodiversity activated by the changing of the ecosystem, (d) food and waterborne vector originating diseases, (e) antimicrobial resistance to medications, (f) the increasing of pathogenic infections, and (g) the recession of the global tourism industry, which all are biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression projectors (Abbass et al., 2022).

Climate Change Strain-Aggression, Biosocial Criminology, and Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory

This research study points out that criminal behaviors and societal problems relate to climate change. Plywaczewski et al. (2020) noted that pathological phenomena are motivated by weather collaborations in current day social conflicts, wars, and destabilization. This literature explored new criminological research in (a) criminal climatology, (b) eco-criminology, (c) eco-global criminology, (d) green cultural criminology, and (e) climate criminology discussing multiples of criminal factions influenced by weather changes. Plywaczewski et al. (2020) explained the importance of criminal climatology and the framework of eco-criminology.

This literature highlights awareness of criminal problems related to climate and answers the question relating to a connection between that which is criminal, pathological behavior, or that which spawned from an unnatural phenomenon. Therefore, present

research must construct frameworks, indicators, and methodologies to evaluate evidence-based climate responses, global climate debates, and collaboration with consistent science-policy communication to evolve the future of humanity. The theoretical foundation began with an introduction to the theoretical framework, exploring the significance concerning biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, and the extension of the theory directed at biosocial criminology reinforcement sensitivity theory. In addition, the literature review included discussions on multiple topics concerning climate change models that showed effectiveness in exploring weather and criminal behaviors.

Furthermore, in this research study, I added supporting concepts, and logical reasonings to advance this study specifically using, Agnew (2012) making aware the importance of climate change on criminal behaviors; Agnew and White (1992) explaining general strain theory; Corr (2008), addressing the reinforcement sensitivity theory; DeLisi and Vaughn (2014) justifying biosocial criminology; Doherty and Clayton, (2011) on the issues of psychological climate change impacts; Gorislavsky and Mares (2022), about the risk of victimization and climate change; Portnoy (2020) explaining the future of biosocial criminology; and Walsh (2019) acknowledging the metatheoretical integration of reinforcement theory into biosocial criminology.

Muchmore, supporting the argument on the present research study based on the theoretical framework, Evans (2019) discussed climate change behavior impacts; Harp and Karnauskas (2020) on how weather influences criminal behaviors; Palinkas and

Wong, (2020) argued how mental health is influenced by climate change; and the U.N.

Environment Program (2020) on the preparations of the 2030 and 2050 climate change

policies and the effect of developing countries and sustainability. The theoretical

framework concludes by bringing awareness about the research problem, and introducing

a workable opportunity towards addressing new research discoveries concerning the

study, while effectuating biosocial criminology reinforcement sensitivity theory

supporting the theoretical framework.

Literature Review

Bedoya and Portnoy (2022) revealed that biosocial criminology examines

collaborations between social fundamentals and the biological in understanding

criminality. Biosocial criminology currently avoids Cesare Lombroso's' work finding

facial features as associated with criminal behaviors which is currently viewed as racist

idealism. Currently, biosocial criminology is recognized as multidisciplinary in (a)

psychophysiology, (b) neuroimaging, (c) endocrinology, (d) genetics, and (e) nutrition.

Bedoya and Portnoy (2022) clarified that criminal behavioral biological characteristics in

research studies are of great interest and beneficial when discussing biosocial criminal

implications in ethical and moral concerns in today's discipline.

The acts include crimes from strain, dysfunctional behaviors, aggression, and

various clinical factors. Biosocial research revealed that mental health factors interrelate

with aggressive behaviors and offenses (Bernard et al., 2022). Moreover, to be

understood is that aggression reflecting on acts of current-day behaviors is to be

considered and recognized as concurrent primary problems in the socially vulnerable populations, and global communities. The purpose of this qualitative narrative inquiry study was to explore experiences concerning biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression, with social and behavioral researchers, and biosocial criminologists who worked in various fields of disciplines concerning aggression and criminal behaviors with experiences of climate justice researchers and criminal justice individuals who have adopted various forms of strain, or strain-aggression towards criminal behaviors. Learning from these experiences benefits the construction and facilitating of new future policies and programs for preventive measures countering climate change strain-aggression in the global communities.

The research problem in this study focused on climate changes inducing strain-aggressions, projecting criminal behaviors on the global community, and a primary problem unified with the future of human evolution as biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression progresses (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014, Evans, 2019, Walsh, 2018). This problem is important because it adheres to current global weather changes affecting the global environment, causing strain on economies, and projecting individuals to commit acts of crimes (Agnew & Brezina, 2019).

These unprecedented acts, enforced by desire of needs and necessities concern sustainability, and these factors conform strain-aggression criminal behaviors. Nonetheless, the research problem also brings to light issues about global climate changes affecting marine life, agriculture, international and domestic environments, and

failed actions towards climate change preventability policies and the protection of developing countries (Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Aleksandrova, 2020; Evans; 2019; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Ranson, 2014; Walters, 2022; Wicks, 2020; Portnoy, 2020; Takahashi, 2017;). The purpose and intent of this research study was to explore the phenomenon of biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression projecting criminal behaviors in the study of *Biosocial Criminology: Projected Criminal Behaviors Induced by Climate Changes.* The intent of this study was to bring awareness to the discipline of biosocial criminology about climate weather events causing unparalleled criminal behaviors. Current problems about climate change influence criminal behavioral development in areas of economics, politics, physiology, and psychology. Adding to this perspective, Miles-Novelo and Anderson (2019) revealed that hot temperatures have direct influences on promoting violence and aggression.

Evenmore, Miles-Novelo and Anderson recognized that rapid climate changes protrusively produce adulthood violent behaviors in the psychological and physiological setting and ecomigrations prompted by group-level aggressions. However, the discovery of biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors in qualitative and quantitative research through a biosocial criminological lens, and the phenomenological paradigm was not known in any current or prior research. In addition, this research study visualized heavily on the literatures of (Agnew, 2012; Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Agnew & White,1992; Aleksandrova, 2020; DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014, 2015; Evans, 2019; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Takahashi, 2017; Walsh, 2019; Portnoy,

2020).

This study performed a concise synopsis of the literature concerning the relevance of the research problem phenomenon. On the contrary, Evans (2019) explained that global climate changes are multidimensional systems in areas of transformations within environmental factors that influence human behaviors. DeLisi and Vaughn (2014) assessed that biosocial criminology is a discipline focusing on three biosocial findings that emerge from the current literature. Moreover, biosocial criminology in the lens of biology showed that biology is significant to the effects of crime. Discovery research revealed that all human behaviors of criminal activities take shape by biological means in the venues of environmental stimuli, the central nervous system, and the autonomic and peripheral nervous system that regulates the fight or flight response.

DeLisi and Vaughn (2014) showed that genetic variations are influenced by criminality in the specific areas of (a) antisocial behaviors, (b) genetic effects, (c) measures of crime, (d) aggression and (e) violence with traits related to crime and low self-control. Walsh (2019) assessed through the biosocial spectrum, showed that violence and aggression surpasses one another through differentiations in areas of the social, political, psychological, hormonal, and fundamentals of genetics. Moreover, Aleksandrova (2020) revealed that to counteract climate behaviors, there must be applied social justice fundamentals interrelating with social protection policies towards developing meaningful risk management strategies, and justifying understandings concerning damages and losses produced by climate change outcomes.

Furthermore, to explain the relevance and significance of the phenomenon, Takahashi (2017) argued that to prevent criminal behaviors from adopting from climate change, there must be mitigation concerning global climate change that will improve issues concerning suicide and crime prevention. Agnew (2001) revealed that stressors project negative emotions aggravating frustration, and anger inducing unwanted pressures needing resolving to reduce strain. On the contrary, through the biosocial criminological lens, I acknowledge Castillo-Montoya (2016) about the importance of conducting research interviews introducing a systematic and thematic approach. In addition, the purpose of this research study was also to benefit the investigating researcher in modifying interview protocols. In this study, I was able to advance the reliability of the interview protocols as instruments, enhancing personal abilities to increase the quality and significance of data collected from interviews. Castillo-Montoya (2016) also introduced four qualitative perspectives that qualitative researchers can implement into their research study to evaluate constructed interview questionnaires and questions.

This literature gave preference to the understanding that interviews provide researchers with detailed and rich guidelines for obtaining beneficial information (Castillo-Montoya, 2016). Beneficially, this process allows researchers to achieve participant understanding through their experiences, and how those experiences define and describe how the researcher interprets meaning adopted from those experiences. Adams and Dyson (2007) studied 50 of the most influential contributors from the Renaissance and Classical age era, making knowledgeable about such influencers as

Aristotle, Plato, Cicero, St. Augustine of Hippo, St. Thomas, and Nicolio Machiavelli.

The argument of Cicero by Adams and Dyson revealed that monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy deteriorate and recur within a cycle guided by moral deterioration and renewal. This book introduced philosophical concepts and conceptualizations toward the argument of how humanity must view itself and see itself, and how adverse effects in life alter human interventions and consciousness. This literature gave value to the current research study as being versatile concerning concepts about strain development through a philosophical, epistemological, and phenomenological worldview. Agnew and White's (1992) general strain theory of crime and delinquency pointed out that strain occurs when others (1) prevent or threaten to prevent a person from gaining essential valued goals, (2) remove or threaten to remove significantly valued stimuli that a person possesses, or (3) present or threaten to present a person with discursive or unfavorably valued stimuli.

The alternative argument on strain theory revealed a lack of credibility regarding criminal acts primarily influenced by delinquency and drug use. Strain theory focuses on negative relationships with others and these negative relationships take place from other people not treating individuals opposite of the way of respected treatment. Further, research resources gave preference to this study to show that adolescents in general strain theory projects pressures of delinquency through the performance of negative affective factors. Muchmore, Agnew and White (1992) discussed classical theories about differential association theory, social learning theory, and control theory to draw attention

to the significance of general strain theory.

On the contrary, I explored these factors to gain an understanding of how these fundamentals would apply to this research study, for the biosocial reinforcement sensitivity metatheory concepts were pertinent towards the advancing of this study. Agnew and White (1992) argued that strain increases factors in individuals experiencing negative emotions, fear, disappointments, and depression. The research literature of Agnew and Brezina (2019) was significant to this research study about broadening the knowledge base level, the definitive argument towards justifying the theoretical conceptualization, the qualitative narrative inquiry, and biosocial criminological criminal behavior design on the present research topic. Exceptionally, to bring more validity to this study, Agnew (2005) made aware that biological factors contribute to criminal activities through irritability and impulsivity and made aware that prenatal issues, birth complications, and head injuries play a significant role in the development of criminal activities.

In Agnew's book, the author looks to answer, "Why do criminals offend?" However, Agnew stated that only through identifying risk factors concerning (a) peer pressures, (b) poor parental supervision, (c) family issues, (d) impulsiveness, and personality traits originating from biological disorders can the question, "Why do criminals offend?" can evolve to a state of resolvement. Agnew (2005) also explained that the general theory of crime gives a comprehension to understanding seven questions concerning the causes and likelihood effects of crime. Nonetheless, the biological, and

outside environmental problems set the pace for criminal activities in life domains, and those domains determine a person's point of view about criminal activities concerning specific areas of interest.

Evaluating the general theory on the formation of what causes people to offend, Agnew justified that offenses start in five clusters concerning variables as the core propositions of general theory. This literature applies to the current research study, it presents an argument about biosocial criminological criminal behavior outcomes concerning emotional content, and how reinforcement sensitivity theory explores climate change strain-aggression concepts. Agnew (2017) showed that strain theory is recognized as results of crime, perceived as unjust, high in magnitude, associated with low social control, and creating pressures or incentives to engage in criminal coping. Moreover, Agnew pointed out that stressors or strains increase negative emotions such as frustration and anger, to where primarily general strain theory builds on (a) the development of previous strain theories, (b) identifying various categories of strain with the loss of positive stimuli, (c) goal blockages, (d) loss of a romantic partner in or out of a relationship, (e) death of a friend or loved one, (f) physical assaults, (g) verbal insults, and (h) the failure to achieve justice goals.

The literature focused on strain visualized in low-income Black American inner-city communities, with a surveying aim towards understanding subjective strain outcomes. Agnew (2017) found multiple situations concerning the development of criminal activities and strain outcomes. Alternatively, Agnew did not mention

environmental dilemmas projecting from unpredicted weather changes. The literature is significant to the current research study on the theoretical concept of forming a criminological theory within the research study. Agnew (2017) also made aware concepts in the literature about strain theories, debating what variances in society, and decisional choices concerning adults and juveniles produced stressors originating from certain criminal activities about aggression and violence.

Agnew (2017) justified that strain on crime is not only a factor based on individual characteristics but also designations of specific strains experienced by the individual. This literature, supportive to the current research study defines strain occurrences in (a) domestic communities, (b) negative adult relationships, (c) failures to achieve occupational and educational goals, and (d) gives space for the argumentation on the exploration, on how criminological climate change strain-aggression takes place within the boundaries of society and protruding aggressive criminal behaviors triggered by global warming. This discovery allowed the investigating researcher to seek the means to create new theory about why climate changes influence aggressive criminal behaviors. Agnew and Brezina (2019) revealed that strain affects individuals who become upset concerning certain circumstances, and also participate in criminal activities. The literature pointed out specific strains, in what persona the strains develop in areas for coping with crimes, what strain induces crimes, and why individuals of strain seek out coping elements when strains take precedence. On the other hand, general strain theory introduces concepts concerning offending in life courses, and group variances in crime

and brings awareness to requirements for controlling crime. This literature relates in exploration to the present research study for it defines general strain as an influencer in the provocation of criminal activities in everyday lifestyles. Applied to the biosocial concepts, I acknowledged Alhojailan and Ibrahim (2012) in referencing the integration of thematic analysis functions as being inductive and deductive, which allows researchers to find themes, and cross-references in data. Muchmore, it is exceedingly sufficient concerning discovery of interpretations that use systematic components for data analysis. Thematic analysis as discussed by Alhojailan and Ibrahim (2012) revealed that the process goes beyond counting phrases and words and focuses on the description of explicit and implicit ideas, codes for building new ideas and themes that are linked, and applied to raw data, and summary markers for data analysis.

Alhojailan and Ibrahim (2012) also explained that thematic analysis allows researchers to define with precision the connection between concepts, and to compare them within the boundaries of replicated data. Nonetheless, the thematic analysis design is right for the current research study in forming the data corpus, interpreting the theoretical concept and theoretical sample, and detecting and identifying any variables and factors influenced by research participants. In addition, thematic analysis permits the implementation of an inductive approach to generate novel insights into phenomena impossible for interpretation and discovery by the quantitative approach (Alhojailan & Ibrahim, 2012). Through the thematic analysis design embedded in this study I was allowed to achieve coding, categorization, and the reorganization of patterns with various

theme levels allowing the gathering of data using different instruments, surveys, questionnaires, observations, and interviews. From thematic analysis, I also was able to originate theory and reach focused, clear, logical comprehension of research participants' thoughts and to articulate participant experiences. Allen et al. (2018) investigated that the general aggression model is a framework defining the understanding of human aggression in cognitivity, socialization, developmental biological perspectives concerning aggression, and personalization. The general aggression model (GAM) is interrelated with two primary supporting fundamentals, proximate and distal processes. This concept in the literature supports the biosocial criminological framework benefiting in explanation concerning human aggression, and criminal behaviors focused on motivations of inducements concerning harm. The literature also showed that the general aggression model is the most significantly used model for theories comprehending aggression. More to know is that the general aggression model determines inputs that influence the internal status of people and assesses the appraisal and decision processes that identify nonaggressive and aggressive outcomes (Allen, et al., 2018).

Personal factors concerning aggression conform in areas of ethical justifications about violence, dehumanization, unstableness concerning high self-esteem and narcissism, normative acceptances of aggression, and positive attitudes toward aggression. Anderson (2019) presented a general study investigating biological social inducements having occurrences on criminal behaviors and biosocial criminological concepts in explaining genetic outcomes in areas of (a) genetic tendencies for behaviors,

(b) crime-ridden behavior, (c) biochemical, (d) neurobehavioral, (e) birth defects, (f) cognitive impairment, and (g) dietary habits. Anderson explained in the literature how prior classical thoughts of theory review developments of criminal behaviors in the clinical and scientific worldview. Anderson (2019) showed that there is a place for applying biology to unlawful behaviors in criminology and that genetics alone cannot expressly name criminal intentions. Therefore, this literature is noteworthy to the current research study, for it brings into awareness the biopsychosocial theoretical concept expressing climate change through acts of strain aggression triggers, and criminal behaviors in the current era. Nonetheless, Archibald et al. (2019) made aware the importance of online Zoom platform benefactors in qualitative research, as an innovative video-conferencing platform with features that appeal to mixed methods researchers. In addition, Zoom is effective in collecting data due to its versatility and ease of use, data management features, cost-effectiveness, and security options.

The literature pointed out that further research toward accessing more specific online advancement methods to interview participants must take preference as social media platforms evolve. Nevertheless, the use of digital technologies has primary advantages for researchers in areas of (a) improving interactions to the internet and global advancements concerning the use of global technologies, (b) the benefits of the adjustments about cost-effectiveness, and (c) convenience of online methods and performances rather than acquiring in-person interviews or focus groups (Archibald, et al., 2019). Zoom's platform's key advantages in research allow it to prove the ability to

secure and record online sessions without the use of third-party software. Zoom

technology also offers research study participants the protection of extremely sensitive

data, user-specific authentication, real-time encryption within meetings and the ability to

backup all recordings to online remote server networks, such as iCloud, and local drives

that can be shared securely for collaborating and meeting purposes to clarify

dependability. Avizienis and Randall (2011) revealed that the fundamentals of

dependability show that dependability produces attributes from reliability,

maintainability, safety, and security. Further, the focal point of dependability in this study

justified reliability, integrity, and maintainability where dependability where I assessed,

and determined if specific resources, and data were trustworthy or not.

This literature was useful for the current research study as a guide toward

dependability. Bacon et al. (2018) pointed out that reinforcement sensitivity theory

showed the intensity of financial strains that contribute to antisocial behaviors in males

along with motivated continuity. The study revealed a connection between relational

strains and positive interactions about emotionality in showing antisocial behaviors in

females. Bacon et al. (2018) made aware that criminal acts induce behavioral laws which

come about from (a) antisocial behaviors influenced by strain on resources, (b) projected

exclusion, (c) resistance towards following regulations, (d) rules set in place for social

concepts and interactivities, (e) sensitivity theory that targets risk factor traits about

impulsivity, (f) determined persistence and (g) self-control. The literature applies to the

theoretical framework, for it explains elements that initiate criminal behaviors from

environmental conditions. Furthermore, I integrated Bengtsson (2016) expounding on the

concepts that qualitative research generates an understanding towards comprehending

human conditions in various contexts. Therefore, in understanding content analysis, I

took into consideration pre-understandings in the analytical processes, and planning

processes to refrain from personal bias. Qualitative research in this study allowed

versatility to apply implementations of phenomenology, hermeneutics, grounded theory,

ethnography, phenomenography, and content analysis. From this application, confusion

concerning philosophical discussions and concepts are retracted (Bengtsson, 2016). The

purpose of content analysis in this study was to organize and motivate meaning from the

research data attained and to conclude real-live human outcomes deriving from it.

Bengtsson noted that the investigating researcher must choose if the analysis must

be of an all-inclusive platform, a manifest analysis or latent analysis described as

decontextualization, recontextualization, categorization, and compilation. Braun and

Clarke (2012) explained the importance of using thematic analysis concerning

psychology refined, and selectively. Thematic analysis in this study is viewed as a

method for identifying, organizing, and producing insight into patterns of meaningful

themes across datasets. This focus permits the researcher to observe and evaluate a sense

of the collective shared meanings and experiences. Braun and Clarke (2012) showed that

coding and analysis integrate both approaches of inductivity and deduction with the top-

down and bottom-up constructs. The literature reveals a six-step process to effective

thematic analysis that (a) familiarizes with data by reading and rereading textual data,

transcripts of interviews, responses to qualitative surveys, listening to audio recordings, or watching video data, (b) coding data through generating codes semantically or latent level of coding, (c) searching for themes in an active process, (d) reviewing potential themes, (e) refining and naming themes, and (f) producing the report. Braun and Clarke (2012) did show common errors that researchers may encounter in data extracts with little or no analysis, the lack of interpretation of data that explains the relevancy of answering the research question, or paraphrasing and summarizing data. Braun and Clarke also recognized that themes must connect logically and with meaning, and build on prior themes to explain the narrative story of the research data.

This literature is primary to the current research study for it illustrates and justifies the use of thematic analysis as a data collection tool, and the importance of integrating the theoretical concept of biosocial criminology to solve the gap in literature on the issues of biosocial criminological climate change strain aggression. Braun et al. (2017) addressed the various methods of collecting media, virtual data, and textual data in qualitative research. The book revealed new research tools for qualitative researchers to explore research questions and innovations in theoretical orientation, participant groups, analytical approaches, and data collection. The authors also made aware that qualitative research has more avenues to improve research quality by using outside media resources, magazines, newspapers, blogs, forums, emails, instant messenger, skype interviews, and online focus groups due to advancements in technology. Braun et al. (2017) argued that due to present-day advances on the internet, there will be new ways to

recruit research participants, collect data, and obtain new forms of data that will make

qualitative data less challenging than field research interviews or focus groups. This

literature is beneficial to the present research study because it gives a clear understanding

of qualitative research methodology through a worldview lens, strengthening and

benefiting qualitative research. Braun and Clarke (2022) also showed that thematic

analysis constructed broadly in qualitative psychology helps the research paradigm. The

literature gave preference to the understanding that researchers can choose from multiple

approaches to outputting approachable knowledge-based productions, primary constructs

about themes, and bioanalytical methods.

Braun and Clark also made aware that thematic analysis will allow the

investigating researcher the ability to engage a transtheoretical technique rather than a

method which is a theoretically informed framework for research with recognizable

theoretical design, flexibility, and methodological integrity (Braun & Clarke, 2022). On

the contrary, the authors brought to focus the interest of the three primary schools of

thematic analysis in coding, codebook, and the reflexive approach. This literature has a

connection to the current research study and supports the (a) qualitative design, (b)

research question, (c) research topic in data collection, (d) participant and data item

selection strategy, (e) the criteria, (f) ethics, (g) quality standards, and (h) origin

concerning reporting guidelines about thematic analysis. Bruzzone and Mulvihill (2022)

revealed that there is consistently growing literature on environmental inaction which

remains misunderstood. The literature focused on the problematic factors of complexities

and mishaps in environmental inaction on climate change. Research pointed out that the concerns about climate change have been issues argued for decades at international, regional, and local levels. The literature made aware that there must be an awareness of how policy changes must contribute to modifications in citizen responses. Butina (2015) introduced an exhaustive study on the use of qualitative narrative inquiry and how it integrates with thematic analysis.

The literature revealed that qualitative inquiry is diverse and can use up to 20 approaches, and that narrative inquiry is a form of qualitative research where the interview stories become raw data, which allows the researcher the experience to learn more about the culture, historical background, identity, and lifestyle of the narrator. Butina (2015) also made aware that the narrative approach engages inquiry directed at the human experience or inquiry that produces data in narrative form. Butina revealed that researchers administrating the narrative strategy use the collection of narrative stories from small groups and individuals. Butina (2015) points out that individual experiences concerning narratives mainly are collected from interviews, and achieved in data collection processes through documents and observations.

This literature applies to the present research study for it addresses the importance of qualitative narrative inquiry interconnected with thematic analysis. In addition, the literature pointed out for investigating researchers' various approaches concerning data collection, observations, and interviews. Castleberry and Nolan (2018) executed a method review, outlining how thematic analysis performs in qualitative research, and the

understanding of interpretations from raw data. The article revealed that researchers can convey qualitative data analysis in the basics of (a) compiling, (b) disassembling, (c) reassembling, (d) interpreting, and (e) concluding. Castleberry and Nolen (2018) also informed that qualitative research focuses specifically on gaining an understanding of a phenomenon through the experiences of individuals. Nonetheless, who have directly experienced the phenomenon of recognizing participant values and uniqueness concerning the comprehension of viewpoints, the indepthness of experiences, and worldview as the researcher performs as *participant-observer-researcher* in the study. Finally, Castleberry and Nolen (2018) focused on thematic analysis in areas concerning academics, medical institutions, education, and pharmacy to explore complex events resulting from faculty, students, patients, and policymakers.

The article explained the importance of thematic analysis in analyzing, identifying, and reporting patterns or themes within data and expressed that thematic analysis is a data analysis strategy used as an approach across all qualitative designs. This literature, significant to the present research study, explained thematic analysis in inductivity and constructionism concerning qualitative narrative inquiry research (Castleberry & Nolan, 2018). The literature also explained the role of the researcher in achieving robust, rich, thick data performed with validity and credibility. Celik (2020) pointed out that global warming has been a precedented exclusive problem in the world since the beginning of the 19th century and continues to advance year after year. This study recognized pollutants from anthropogenic activities, human activities, and

greenhouse gases which continue to be released in the earth's atmosphere projecting high concentrations of carbon dioxide a colorless gas, having a sharp odor and sour taste (CO_2) causing global warming, and yet, no one ever has considered the outcome that weather would have on humanity's psyche. Research discovery showed that due to climate changes in population growth, there are to be 9.8 billion people on Earth by 2050, and the offset of climate change will have a major impact on how civilized citizens will conform to acts of aggressive criminal behaviors (Celik, 2020). In addition, climate changes and global warming generate greenhouse gases, forming combustions in carbon-containing materials, fermentation, and in respiration from animals and deployed by vegetation through carbohydrates from photosynthesis (Britannica, 2024).

In addition, population increases primarily begin in developing countries, while a relative increase of 120% is expected to originate in the world's least-developed economies. Climate changes affect the food supply requiring 70% increases in animal-based proteins, food production, and cereal production which must increase by 3 billion tons, and meat production must increase by 200 million tons to meet a 470-million-ton demand. This literature is beneficial to the research study for it shows multiple problems affecting the planet and human sustainability. Ciacci and Tagliafico (2020) revealed that there is a relationship between crime, and the area observed at the place where it is committed, along with social deprivation, which must be investigated from a socio-anthropological view.

The literature showed specific social predicaments from perspectives erupting

from vulnerable disempowered groups. Ciacci and Tagliafico (2020) measured crime using methods based on the sum of standardized variables concerning anti-social behavior in a DP2 method which is acknowledged as Pena's Distance indicator, a statistical method utilize to construct synthetic global identifiers from partial indicators, and further performed as an alternative to the Principal Components method involving iterative procedures that weigh partial indicators justifiable to correlations in the global index (Ciacci & Tagliafico, 2020).

Evenmore, Ciacci and Tagliafico also revealed that there are links between criminal acts committed towards the socio-economic position, in which was conducted a quantitative study to verify a relational correlation with crime, deviance, and social deprivation through a socioecological concept. The researchers defined crime as being a defiant act analyzed topographically, temporarily, and through psychological fundamentals. Nonetheless, there was revealed that crime level trends conform to extensive levels of criminality in various vicinities and are perceived as pivotal crimes taking place in such areas as city centers, shopping malls, school locations, and bar districts that cause victimization (Ciacci & Tagliafico, 2020). The literature also pointed out that vast amounts of individuals commit criminal acts close to places such as recreation sites, schools, occupations, and places to shop.

Finally, Ciacci and Tagliafico (2020) expressed that strategies must take place to address significant policies towards developments for targeting inequalities using geographic indicators assessing individual risks, and sociocultural outcomes about

particular environmental elements that influence people. This literature is informative to the current research study, it supports the biosocial criminological theoretical conceptualization explaining how human behaviors become altered in the venues of social deprivation, and deviance that violates the norms of a community and that relays a punishment with a penalty. Cianconi et al. (2020) showed that climate change is the most challenging factor that humanity must endure during this current era. Moreover, the study revealed that vulnerable societies and the concerns of sociobiological subjects, and integrations are significant concerns to the scientific community. The literature brings an awareness that there is a lack of research in psychiatric studies interrelated with climate change and mental health disabilities. Cianconi et al. (2020) reviewed literature from PubMed, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library until June 2019 to seek an association between aggressive behaviors, anxiety, schizophrenia, suicide, mood disorders, and depression due to extreme weather and climate change. Further, the literature revealed that climate change affects a primary sector of the population and life-sustaining sustainability factors, and creates threats to the health of society. Cianconi et al. (2020) argued that the lack of research on climate change and mental health issues results from unpredictability and complication factors. Research discovery revealed that in different variations about timing, mental health impacts increase due to consistent climate change occurrences.

Mental health disorders, through a phenomenological lens, originate in a different idiosyncratic condition, and have more effects of inducing changes on various

populational groupings of people that are more vulnerable, and more exposed to open geographical areas that have no coverings, a lack of access to sustainable resources, protection, and information deriving from climate outcomes. Cianconi et al. (2020) justified that prolonged exposure to weather sets in motion encompassing disorders and behaviors triggered by weather influencing post-traumatic stress disorder and aggressive behavior disorders. On the contrary, Cohn (1990) explained that crime rates and criminal behaviors come to precedence by weather changes influencing aggressive behaviors, negative emotional responses, and influences of suicide rates from climate precursors.

The study pointed out specific limitations concerning the English language and that the research topic has never taken shape in a comprehensive literature review. However, currently vast amounts of research today uphold the arguments that Cohn presents. Therefore, to argue a biosocial concept, Cohn acknowledges that criminal behaviors are focused on personality traits contributing to the opportunity for people to commit crimes. The article revealed that weather changes play a primary role in aggressive behaviors about the concerns of interest on the public and scientists. In addition, negative weather patterns set in motion violent emotional responses (Cohn, 1990). This research topic is uniquely significant for it gives clarity towards understanding the potentialities concerning suicide rates and emotional responses beginning with weather changes.

From a historical perspective, Cohn (1990) reveals that the study of crime, criminal behaviors, and weather did not take place in research observations until the

1960s, due to unrest in the United States as made aware by the United States Riot

Commission as factors of crimes ignited by summer heat. The study showed that the

routine activities theory focuses on the acts of criminality and behaviors, viewing them as

individual activities, percussive habits, and repetitious recursive patterns that continue to

inwardly develop over time. This literature aligns with the current research study for it

reveals meaningful patterns about criminal acts, and behaviors emerging from weather

changes, and why gaps in the literature about weather changes exist and need further

studying for future awareness. Corr (2008) pointed out that reinforcement sensitivity

theory as a theoretical account of various psychological, and neural processes, identifies

with primary functions of personality in the process giving credit to Jeffrey Grays' (1934-

2004) approach to understanding the biological basis of personality, bringing an

understanding to brain-behavioral systems and variabilities concerning human behaviors,

the differences relating to the existing systems of personality interrelating biosocial

research (Corr, 2008). Linking to this concept, Walsh (2019, p.8) identifies three primary

systems that ground the reinforcement sensitivity theory as the (a) fight-flight-freeze

(FFFS) system that orchestrates responses to stimuli in all unfavourability conditioned

and unconditioned, (b) the behavioral approach system (BAS) that mediates reactions to

consummatory stimuli, delightful pleasure, conditioned and unconditioned, and (c) the

behavioral inhibition system (BIS), negative feedback system about targeting

countermeasures and deviations from the incorporated state of no goal conflicts.

Making aware, the BIS reacts to the "watch out for danger" emotion about

anxiety-inducing restorative interchangeable behaviors, performances about risk assessment processes, and tracking of memory and environment to solve consistent goal confrontations. Corr (2008) further emphasizes that the behavioral inhibition system assists in preventing further developments concerning conflicts in the repetition of loops, and negative neutrality of stimuli until behavioral solutions occur in favor of avoidances and approaches. This literature supports the present research study interpreting the comprehension of reinforcement sensitivity functions concerning conceptualizations of biosocial criminological interrelations. In addition, Doherty and Clayton (2011) revealed psychological impacts concerning global climate changes discussing the psychosocial outcomes, and making aware of the community socialization effects concerning multiple issues driven by heat-related violence encounters with struggles in attaining resources, dislocations, and migration. The article revealed that global climate changes dramatically affect the well-being and mental health of vulnerable populations, and those people with preexisting primary illnesses in the boundaries of mental health development. The article also aligns with the constructs of this study in the aspects of the biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior theory, and focuses on climate-related psychological impacts, and interconnected psychological functions along with contextual issues. In this case, Doherty and Clayton (2011) argued that direct impacts of climate outcomes result from extreme natural disasters and weather-disrupting physical environments.

Research discovery reveals that influences of degradation affect emotions

merging from unexpected and unprecedented climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, globally compiling anxiety, and uncertainty on the unexpected currently, rendering future risk outcomes on species, the environment, global ecosystems, and humanity. On the contrary, in the concern of the global community, Fankhauser and Stern (2016) assessed that climate change is a primary factor concerning sustainability as directed by the *Millennium Development Goals* addressing issues about the environment, climate, and sustainability (United Nations Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change, 2011). The literature revealed undefined research about the world's centrality concerning issues about the future developments of humanitarian living standards for sustainability. Fankhauser and Stern (2016) also explained that the world is in disarray towards understanding the vital problems originating from climate change. Alternatively, the Sustainable Development Goals collaborated on September 2015 initiated by 175 nations in the spring of 2016, known as The Paris Agreement at the end of 2015 of the COP21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change. Nonetheless, the Sustainable Development Goals with 17 goals towards helping humanity must directly counter the problem of consistent climate change and poverty. Therefore, with this in mind, Fankhauser and Stern (2016) showed that the sustainable development goals evolve with the Millennium Development Goals which at the forefront presently proves primary problems in the areas of economic development, poverty reduction, income, and health, all are driven by climate and sustainability precursors.

The literature also introduced that climate change is a global problem and a threat

projector concerning international security, disease, and habitat loss and sets risks in areas towards accomplishments and achievements. In general, transformational management standards result in the depletion of the environment, loss of economic output, and poor health. This literature supports the current research study in the biosocial criminological spectrum revealing how climate change offsets human nature's natural course, setting climatic criminal influences by strain outcomes into various global positions. Ghadge et al. (2020) gave preference to understanding that climate change is an evidential situation enforcing global businesses, and governments to countermeasures toward taking on the challenge of climate change risks in the global supply chain. However, Ghadge et al. (2020) took a systematic literature review and text-mining approach. The thematic and descriptive analysis revealed that weather conditions precipitated by climate changes performed earth-shaking impacts on foods and agriculture, transportation, and life-sustaining resources and that climate change and supply chains deferentially influence one another through the evolution of natural disasters and greenhouse gases. Ghadge et al. (2020) applied systems theory to the research study to recognize acts of risk propagation and make knowledgeable human-induced sources, internal and external impacting climate change. In addition, the research study conveyed a novel framework following a system thinking approach.

Nevertheless, this research study is appropriate for the support of the current study for it communicates unprecedented weather events and phenomena capable of triggering human behaviors connotated from climate change. Harp and Karnauskas

(2020) revealed correlations between climate change and violent increases concerning crimes in the United States. The literature recognizes the authors using a 42 state-of-the-art global climate model that determines the acts of criminality seasonally and regionally. The literature reveals that due to rising temperatures and greenhouse gas emissions, violent crimes will increase from 2020 to 2099 as argued by Harp and Karnauskas concerning the after-effects of crime triggered by global warming discussed within the conferences of the *Paris Agreement*. Moreover, the article revealed that criminal activities remain overlooked concerning specific areas undermined by climate change debilitating human health and increasing the economic cost regarding sustainability annually at $5 billion. Harp and Karnauskas (2020) made aware through the temperature-aggression hypothesis known as the general affective aggression model, and routine activities theory, that criminal behaviors regarding aggression agitate by temperature. In addition, criminal results must not be revered as finite towards absolute predictions in the study about violent crimes but must expect differentiations concerning crime levels referring to non-warmed global climates.

Anyhow, limitations regarding crime rates must depend upon non-environmental outcomes deservingly in demographics, police force, and a wide trend in socioeconomics. This study encourages immediate action to develop towards integrating a biosocial criminological, climate change strain-aggression, criminal behavior theoretical concept into the concurrent of (a) climate change, (b) climate justice, (c) criminology, (d) criminal justice, (e) social and behavioral sciences, (f) climate behaviors, and (g) educating and

supporting how biosocial criminology links through reinforcement sensitivity theory.

Likewise, in extensive biologically informed theories, and methodologies on the issues of

climate crimes through the biosocial criminological framework, Isern et al. (2020)

pointed out that remedying climate change in countries begins with adopting climate

justice, and a willingness of adopting an initiative to have ambition. For instance, the

Paris Agreement made aware that there must be compliance and a way to distribute

governance among all countries.

However, it lacks the understanding notion of how equity must be operationalized

to check nations within the boundaries of climate policies. Interestingly, the Paris

Agreement holds governments responsible for equality, responsibility, capability, and

development rights in guidelines on global climate change mandates, and how those

governments interact and perform towards climate inducements (Isern et al., 2020).

Nevertheless, *The Paris Rule Book* shows that *Nationally Determined Contributions* must

reflect fairness and the highest level of ambition that must be reachable by a country to

reach the 2030 goals. This article explained "*Development Rights,*" showing that

countries must fulfill their part about needs concerning sustainability in preventing

emissions, regardless of dissatisfaction caused by climate change outcomes. On the

contrary, interactions on criminal behaviors show that it is evident that the need for fossil

fuels, and current sources requiring energy consumption, influence biosocial

criminological criminal acts.

Even so, international countries increase global emissions by consistently

constructing (a) infrastructures and committing deforestation, (b) contaminating of water supply, (c) the failure to redesign, shield, and advance the electrical power grids, (d) poor engineering in areas of sanitation with undeveloped countries, and (e) unsafe and unguarded human interventions in science and human influences. additionally, to resolve many of the world's problems, the Paris Agreement introduced the *Intelligent Climate Policy and Governance* (ICPG) mandates concerning the *Model of Climate Justice* (MCJ) focused on equity and countries, the historical responsibility concerning the distribution of the *Global Carbon Budget* (GCB) and what role that it plays towards determining a country's *Nationally Determined Contribution* (NDC*)* that must reflect equality and extreme levels of ambition attainable by a nation, and to assess the degree of justice and ambition of a country's nationally determined contribution. Jacob et al. (2007) agreed that present weather factors influence crime in social interactional outcomes, and in assessing minor fundamentals on the origin of criminal activities. In knowing this, having a comprehension concerning the theoretical and practical understanding of criminal activity dynamics reveals how criminal behaviors develop from acts projected by weather changes.

Jacob et al. (2007) demonstrated that weather influences crime, as acknowledged by criminologists. Weather events show intense problems concerning developmental benefactors concerning crime, recognized as implausible elements in the ramifications of criminal acts. Research discovery revealed that during the after-hours of curfew, criminal activities and collaborations become more active. Of course, prevention-based criminal

justice strategies must supersede all-embracing inventions, about concerns and supports on criminal behavior prevention regarding, unprecedented hot weather, and hot spot-prompted anomalies.

Nonetheless, the literature gave reference to criminal behaviors concerning weather shocks, social interactions, and displacements acknowledging that innovative crimes committed by one person influence people to commit crimes existing in that same vicinity. This literature relates to the current research study arguing on various levels of criminal acts spawned by displacement and social interactions from unexpected weather patterns. In addition, Jones (2022) showed that climate change activities resulting from dust storms are attributed to the atmospheric environmental hazards in the United States transforming individual lifestyles. In addition, as climate change increases, criminal behaviors continue to develop by the precursors of air pollution and human inducements, setting in motion exogenous ecological shocks. Evenmore, this literature improvises a high-dimensional fixed effect and high-frequency concerning attaining data, from a reinforcement sensitivity metatheoretical concept bringing into awareness, the understanding of the acts on climate dust storm activity, and violent crimes. Moreover, staggering climate changes modulated by inclement weather project 40% of contaminations offsetting concerning atmospheric particles into the earth's troposphere (Jones, 2022). Further, discovery in the literature revealed that human health, infrastructure, agriculture, and transportation are moving forward towards unexpectations for the future from climate change development made aware by the *United Nations*

Environment Program (UNEP).

There must be a clear understanding of the problems developing from climate change concerning air pollution and how those issues relate to criminal acts in assaults, manslaughter, and violent crimes through the biosocial criminological worldview lens (Jones, 2022). Biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors showed an interrelation with climate change outcomes affiliated with dust storms originating criminal behaviors through air pollution enhancements forming anxiety, and intensifying air pollution elements from dust storms creating multiples of arsenic neurotoxins effecting the psychological and serotonin levels (Jones, 2022). This research discovery justified that dust storms set in motion a need for new levels of cost-effectiveness for future criminal punishment interventions, and a new scientific approach in research discounted trade-offs for clinical determinations addressing societal increases in hormonal levels towards criminal behaviors. On the contrary, a lack of research failed to justify that dust storms destabilize daily societal activities of daily living and routines but verified aggressive behaviors, and participations concerning criminality (Jones, 2022). The researchers analyzed daily data concerning the dilemmas of dust storms and weather events from NOAA (2023) National Weather Service Storm Events Database which was beneficial for this study in (a) identifying specific storm formations, (b) the seriousness of weather phenomena and unparallel developmental strength in weather regarding storm inflicting injuries, (c) projecting the destruction about the loss of life globally on humankind, plant life, and animal life forms, (d) unforeseen projected cost

towards damages concerning property, (e) the collapsing of commerce, (f) weather formulations that enact the attraction of the global media about uncommon and strange weather occurring events such as the present development of snow occurrences appearing in South Florida and San Diego, California, and (g) astronomical unrecorded meteorological weather events, weather temperatures, and precipitation (NOAA, 2023).

Further, exploring county-level crime information data from the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) revealed little literature within the academic spectrum about weather, and criminal behaviors, but was important in identifying demographics, time zones, and time of day for criminal activities (Federal Bureau of Investigation, n.d.). This process allowed me to determine the origins, outcomes, and motivators concerning climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior events. This resource supported the current research study, adding interest to biosocial criminology and supporting strain-aggression concepts on how weather influences crime. Mahli et al. (2020) made aware that human participation in weather scenarios has meaningful roles in present-day anthropogenic climate changes that interfere with health and functions concerning the biosphere. However, it must be made aware that the danger of climate change increases ocean acidification and atmospheric carbon dioxide contaminants that destroy populations that depend upon marine life. Literature also revealed that greenhouse gas emissions incorporate ocean salinity, disrupting the vitality and buoyancy of natural ecosystems and societies requiring environmental natural resources. Malhi et al. (2020) made aware that temperature increases reaching beyond the threshold of 1.5

degrees Celsius are common factors towards inciting global threatening life issues about humanity's intervening towards creating biodiversity, floods, heat waves, rising sea levels, and disconcertedness. This literature relates to the current research study revealing outcomes in weather changes on the global environment discussing effects on the social, and ecological status of communities, where human influences significantly conform to biodiversity in the current biospheric evolution. Having similarity with Malhi et al. (2020) on the ecosystem altering humanity's role, Luque et al. (2013) made aware that ecological problems deriving from global environmental pretenses alternatively change. Factors influencing criminal activities derive from habit loss, fragmentation, and the invasiveness of the world species. Luque et al. (2013) showed that as the growth of the human population expands, ecosystems are disturbed enforcing ecocide on the Earth's resources, remodifying landscapes, changing the progress of ecological works, ecosystem engineering fundamentals, and biodiversity. Mares and Moffett (2019) revealed that criminologists have in prior days examined climate and weather changes and showed that warmer temperatures, wind speed, humidity, and precipitation connect to high offending criminal rates regarding aggressive behaviors. Mares and Moffett determined the relationship between various acts of corruption in the United States related to climate changes, visualizing warm temperatures, and the lack of knowledge on how weather influences cause individuals to engage in criminality, subverting from weather outcomes and precipitation. Nevertheless, Mares and Moffett (2019) measured performance derivatives concerning climate changes, recognized by warmer-than-average

temperatures following climatological weather patterns and temperature anomalies.

Importantly, the literature showed that in climate change research studies, the

understanding of climate anomalies, and integrating climate science interventions in

research studies did not adopt evidence-based research and raw data temperature scores

(Mares & Moffett, 2019). Nonetheless, the literature made aware that data attained from

the Uniform Crime Reports do not have information about specific dates and times,

qualitative information about participants, experiences, and motivations, or participant

relationships about weather phenomena, events, and outcomes. This literature is

meaningful to the current research study for it recognizes anomalous temperatures that

influence aggressive criminal behaviors and clarifies failed research methods towards

justifying weather changes onsetting human behaviors. McKie (2019) also showed that

organizations collaborated with *Climate Change Counter Movements* (CCCM) to

influence criminal potentialities, deploying strategies of deviance, and criticizing

international and domestic scientific and political policies about climate change impacts.

Climate change counter movement organizations consist of front groups, fossil fuel

industries, conservative foundations, AstroTurf organizations, and think tanks.

Awareness concerning climate change counter movement organizations, must be

broadcasted about suppression constructs, and how strategized deceptions are placed in

the boundaries of mitigation strategies, using empowerment in economics, and societal

manipulation strategies rendered in public policy (McKie, 2019). Climate change counter

movement organizations consist of non-profit and non-governmental organizational

supporters influenced to speak against the deniability of climate change and global

warming. Further, McKie (2019) revealed that climate change counter movement

organizations consistently plan standards to defend and protect capital productivity

originating from fossil fuel outcomes. McKie expresses how climate change counter

movement (CCCM) fossil fuel-based global capitalist economies, create networks

concerning fossil fuel-based protection economic systems when confronted by

environmental policies, and conservationism. Climate change counter movement

corporations, and climate change counter movement activists against climate protection,

strategize techniques to counteract research concerning climate change, the effect on the

global economy and health, and global emissions debating retaliation towards (a) the

deniability regarding responsibility, (b) the denying of injuries produced by weather

outcomes, (c) the denying of any acts of victimizations, (d) implying negative accusations

of condemnation against the condemner, and (e) appealing suggestively to higher

loyalties (McKie, 2019). This literature relating to the current research study, informs

about climate change counter movement organizations in rebellion against climate

change research, and refusing to acknowledge fossil fuel harms, productivity effects on

the environment and human health, and the global economy. Additionally, the literature

is beneficial in naming non-profit and nongovernment fossil fuel organizations that resist

climate change research, arguments about global emissions, and effects concerning how

climate change originates and alters human health, well-being, and fossil fuel outcomes

on communities. Meanwhile, Mearns and Norton (2010) made aware that climate change

is regularly discussed, recognized, and defined in the venues of political debates about global social justice in the current era, and argue if no actions are immediately considered, or left disregarded, against various climate social dimensions dilemmas, then dire consequences evolving will daily deny human sustainability for future generations to come. Mearns and Norton (2010) revealed that millions of people currently residing in developing countries are more vulnerable regarding consequences protruding from climate changes interfering and reflecting from social justice, sustainability development, and social dimensions. Nonetheless, affecting areas on social policies that must structuralize from conventional social approaches to developmental goals, and inefficient opportunities concerning the need for evidence-based social justice (Mearns & Norton, 2010). Importantly to realize is that Mearns and Norton (2010) made aware that the World Bank's Social Development Strategy works to empower the global community by improving global institutions, allowing them to become more nondiscriminatory, accountable, and responsible concerning international collaborations. Evenmore, Mearns and Norton (2010) also took an empirical approach commissioned for international interrelations about the social dimensions of climate change as incorporated by the World Bank's Social Development Department (The World Bank, 2023). In like manner, Mearns and Norton (2010) conducted a unique research analysis concerning the understanding of relationships between climate change and social dimensions focal points about rights, interests, and needs of people affected in domains about social justice standards which remain to be primary concerns engaging global social justice

development (Mearns & Norton, 2010; The World Bank, 2023). The literature is

significant for the present research topic for it views climate change through a social

justice point of view and focuses on a social system lens, directly aimed at forming an

agendum concerning social justice at every range about human well-being to decide

sustainable development goals. Palinkas and Wong (2020) pointed out that climate

change is a global pandemic changing mental health directly with heat stress and

exposure to extreme weather events. In addition, indirectly targeting negative projections

about (a) global economic losses, (b) unknowledgeable health threats, (c) rehabitation

displacements, (d) collaborations of violence, (e) unrest and civil conflicts, (f) forced

resettlements, and (g) disenfranchised uninhabitable environments. Palinkas and Wong

(2020) revealed that climate change events take place in three unanticipated phases (a)

that is known as acute, (b) that which is post-acute, and (c) that which demonstrates

prolonged outcomes. In addition, global climate changes set in motion mental health

outcomes that spawn from traumatic disaster experiences ranging from consistent

wildfires, hurricanes, and unforeseen natural disasters. From a historical perspective, the

literature showed that offsets from Hurricane Maria affected Puerto Rico in 2017, where

the weather was a factor in the originating of suicide, post-traumatic stress disorder,

generalized anxiety disorders, major developments of day-by-day depression, and

psychosocial distress. Unprecedently, atmospherical temperatures set off aggressive and

criminal behaviors causing increases in actions concerning homicides, physical assaults,

and suicide among older adults. This literature aligns with the current research study

supporting biosocial criminology theory, and reinforcement sensitivity theory conceptualizations in aggressive criminal behaviors, generating awareness by global climate change strain-aggression. Pekala et al. (2020) constructed a biosocial criminological lens in defining the etiology of criminal behaviors. Therefore, identifying research perspectives in the venues of the psychological, sociological, and biological and bringing to awareness complete comprehensions concerning biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. This study makes aware knowledge-based factors on criminal behaviors and reformation concerning essential solutions to social environments and social rehabilitation (Pekala et al., 2020).

Nevertheless, following the current research study in biosocial criminology, Pekala et al. (2020) explained biological and nonbiological factors to show how individuals enter into strain and become aggressive offenders. This research study is significant to the current study, interlinking climate change, and aggressive behaviors from the reinforcement sensitivity theory, and a biosocial criminological perspective.

Summary and Conclusion

Chapter 2 reviewed works of literature on climate change, climate change on criminal behaviors, and biosocial criminology reinforcement sensitivity for this study. Research awareness and discovery made known that climate change presents a significant threat to the environment and humanity. Further, it is the primary challenge in counteracting enforced criminal behaviors. However, research displayed vagueness in criminal behavior activities concerning aggression, or any significant motivations for

engaging in proclimate change, and social protections. This research study revealed the conceptualization of understanding "what is known" that projects behavioral changes developed by global climate changes triggering environmental changes, temperature elevation, rising air pollution, and extreme weather events (Evans, 2019). Therefore, to comprehend "what is not known" begins what the gap in literature to define and explore "How biosocial criminology through a reinforcement sensitivity theory concept will improve climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors?" was explained in this chapter. In addition, the literature review acknowledged the theoretical foundations and discussed in-depth the biosocial criminological reinforcement sensitivity theory, and biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression link. For this reason, the views of biosocial criminology and reinforcement sensitivity theory was explained within their designated application, along with the supporting theory of strain. In like manner, frameworks in this study were designed from unexpected discovery, and have not appeared in any prior or present research approaches, quantitatively or qualitatively as to current knowledge-based levels in exploratory research. In this case, neither towards constructing biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression, nor where strain theory gives precedence to the origin of climate changes producing effects from aggressive criminal behaviors. Present-day limitations about climate change strain-aggression, and biosocial criminology, result from a lack of understanding about how reinforcement sensitivity theory interprets aggression, and how criminal behaviors take place causing crimes by temperature, victimization, and weather-enforced suicide, to

where presently, there is little to no research on the topic. Linking with Chapter 3 reveals that there are no research studies that have analyzed, assessed, or combined the theoretical frameworks towards exploring complexities about motivational interest concerning the present phenomenal threat by global climate change interactions. Similarly, many researchers justified in many pieces of literature that future implications require a qualitative approach regarding robustness towards understanding how weather contemplates various criminal behaviors from murder to suicide, and also agreed on the assumptions that climate change outcomes are the primary factors in criminal behavior inducements (Agnew, 1992, 2012; Aleksandrova, 2020; Anderson, 2019; Bacon et al., 2018; Cianconi et al., 2020; Corr, 2008). For one thing, there are very few researchers that bring to awareness combinations of the interrelationship between climate change strain-aggression and criminal behavior (Evans, 2019; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Takahashi, 2017). In fact, this research study explored various gaps in the literature concerning biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression, connecting one literature to another literature by analysis, synthesis, and review through a phenomenological lens connecting the biosocial criminological, and reinforcement sensitivity paradigms to make aware outcomes and origins about climate change strain-aggression. Evenmore, this research study integrated logic, reasoning, and strategy concerning the theory gained from current literature reviews. From the literature review, Chapter 2 integrated explored live human experiences in the study resulting in participants' demonstrations, recognitions, and acknowledgments on specific encounters,

and attitudes about climate change strain-aggressions, which must apply affiliations of a biosocial criminological reinforcement sensitivity concept. In conclusion, in Chapter 3 of the study, I discussed the need for the research design methodology, I explained the population, and sample population, and the inclusion and exclusion criteria. In detail, I bring awareness to the construction of the instrumentation, procedures for data collection, and analysis in design. Finally, Chapter 3 introduces an in-depth explanation on ethical considerations toward participant confidentiality.

Chapter 3: Research Method

The purpose of this qualitative narrative inquiry study was to explore the experiences of individuals in the various fields of research in (a) biosocial criminology, (b) social and behavioral sciences, (c) climate change research, (d) climate justice, and (e) criminal justice fields who had experienced biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression in criminal behaviors. These experiences helped to formulate preventability and sustainability against strain and aggression and to help researchers and activists globally. Nonetheless, research has shown that weather sets in motion aggression that leads to future acts of criminality. This study brings awareness concerning the research problem and focuses on how current day weather influences individuals in the global community to commit criminal behaviors. This problem is important because it adheres to current global weather changes that affect the global environment, producing strain on economies and inducing individuals to commit acts of crime (Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Aleksandrova, 2020; Evans; 2019; Harp & Karnauskas, 2020; Portnoy, 2020; Takahashi, 2017).

Expressively, I explain in Chapter 3 the central concepts, research tradition, and reveal how researcher bias, credibility, rigor, and transparency were supported in the study through a scholastic lens. In other words, I introduce in Chapter 3 the method, and identifies the general population, and the importance of that population concerning the theoretical framework, the sampling strategy, and how rationale took place in the designing of selection criteria. To enumerate, I explained a concise interpretation of

instrumentation construction and the purpose of the instrumentation design. Further, I

pointed out in Chapter 3 specific strategies concerning procedures for recruitment,

participation, and data collection. The most compelling evidence revealed that data

analysis in the study took a unique construction using a hybrid lens formulation, and

multidisciplinary analysis procedures. For this reason, in Chapter 3, I took into more

depth the critical consideration of the issues of trustworthiness, and applied in the

research study an assurance for transferability and ethical procedures.

Research Design and Rationale

Central concepts and phenomenon in the study revealed that climate change and

global factors encourage production of strain-aggression attributes (Allen et al., 2018).

Research showed that climate change is criminality and guided by carbon criminals,

governments, transnational corporations, and key drivers in areas concerning state-

corporate collusions (White, 2018). On the contrary, humanity must address cognitive

views, adverse effects concerning life, the reverting of human interventions, and

consciousness of negative behavior factors (Adams & Dyson, 2007). Equally important,

central concepts about the phenomenon revealed that strain increases effects on

individuals allowing them to experience negative emotions, fear, disappointments about

life experiences, and depression (Agnew & White, 1996). This study connects a biosocial

criminological framework to point out how biosocial criminological climate change

strain-aggression criminal behaviors, inflict outcomes of strain-aggression on the global

community, performing through the psychological and biosocial acts adopted by a

reinforcement sensitivity framework. For this reason, the research question was "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression-inducing criminal behaviors?"

This research study embraced the phenomenological tradition guided by constructivism (Crotty, 1998). This study applied a phenomenological traditional lens to study participants perspectives and opinions (Chelstrom, 2012). Specifically, with this intention, the interconnecting phenomenological traditions allowed me to advance the research study in creating theory through constructionism forming credibility, and transferability in the biosocial criminological and reinforcement sensitivity theory framework.

Role of the Researcher

The role of the researcher in this research study was participant-observer-researcher (POR). Uniquely, with prior lived experiences in the seasonal environments of climate changes, I was allowed to combine experiences into the research study generating horizontal values of rigor, collaboration, reflexivity, and criticality (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p.10). From this approach, I was allowed to participate in a social environment, interacting and connecting insights as a sociological research observer and maintaining observation regarding (a) understanding, (b) explanation and analysis about the study that strengthened in areas of (c) understanding, (d) empathy and encouragement, (e) constructing quality and depth on information and methods provided, and (f) assimilating flexibility as a research method. However, as participant-observer-researcher, I

maintained trustworthiness throughout the study within the boundaries of the observer's

level without the notion of any participant coercion in the study (Lofland et al., 2022). In

addition, I had no relationships and professional status with any research participants

before the study, and did not adopt any friends or colleagues after the research study that

would hinder credibility and transferability toward data analysis and data collection.

Overall, as I performed in the role of participant-researcher-observer in this study, I

demonstrated triangulation, giving preference in understanding the role, identity, and

relationship concerning the setting, and context of the research study.

I also performed reflexivity, which granted the opportunity to monitor self-

identity, values, and subjectivity regarding preventing personal bias within the participant

selection, and research settings about individual experiences reflecting on the

construction of data, research terminology, social identity, and analytical interpretations.

Significantly, with linked intertextual collaborations, I improved reflexivity, and

rigorousness in the study focusing on the venues of criticality (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). In

addition, by rereading the ethical considerations from Walden University's IRB and the

Belmont Report of 1979, I ensured the protection of all participants ethically with total

confidentiality.

Engaging Researcher Biases

In preventing research bias in this study, I focused on the social processes that

kept the research study within the context of trustworthiness and fairness. As a result,

preventing personal research bias in this study began with assuring that the recording was

performed with precision in taking field notes and including reflections concerning

detailed subjectivity. Notably, I maintained researcher credibility, rigor, and transparency

concerning processes, challenges, or limitations of the study and validations in which I

identified as investigating researcher in the study, and any issues concerning specifics in

the venue of powers, or motions about systematic discrimination (Greckhamer & Cilesiz,

2014; Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Alternatively, as a hybrid study, I took into consideration

the distribution of incentives in this research study. The logic was to show appreciation to

the research participants for rendering their time to be a part of the study. Important to

realize, incentives in the study did not attract or lead participants to the study with any

perspectives towards the acts of coercion.

Methodology

General Population

This research study focused on the general population of (a) biosocial

criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green

criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and

behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j)

psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law

enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals

engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or

behaviors, and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal

patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and

generated enforced strain. This study also acquired the resources of archives, documentation, and email letter correspondences concerning communication and data collection. See Appendix A for the level of activists, researchers, and scientists, including independent researchers that took part in the research study through disciplines and occupations as (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavior researchers, (c) climatologists, and (d) criminal justice participants.

Sampling Strategy

In this study, I applied thematic sampling, which is a bilayer interconnected sampling scheme comprised of multiple sequential techniques (Qureshi, 2018). While performing theoretical sampling I was able to determine what the sample had to project, which was helpful in the theory-building process. Applying purposeful sampling to the study linked a context-rich, detailed account of specifically chosen populations and geographical locations. This process allowed unique individuals with specific knowledgebase faculties to answer the research question (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Additionally, through purposeful sampling, individuals were intentionally selected demonstrating certain experiences and having knowledge about the phenomena and geographical locations.

Inclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria for participants in this study were in the disciplines and fields concerning social and behavioral science research, climate change research, and criminology focusing on (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral

researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors, and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain. I sought to recruit between 15 to 25 participants between the age categories of 18 to 85 with experiences ranging from 1 to 50 years. Due to factors concerning the growing number of global activists and millennials participating in nongovernmental organizations on climate change, and saving the Earth activists organizations, it was necessary to expand the age category and level of experience for recruitment with the consent of Walden University's IRB.

The logical reasoning for this sample of participants was to build theories in which researchers forgo bias, considering human collaboration between researchers and participants. Another key point in this study, I introduced constructionism through a phenomenological lens about participants' replacements or further add-ins for the study process considering determination factors (Crotty, 1998; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, n.d., Subedi, 2021). Participant confidentiality in the study developed through the creation of coded identifiers which I constructed as alpha, numeric, and color coding. These specific codes and identifiers presently remain secured in waterproof and

fireproof Brinks security safes where each design of the interviewing data material of

transcripts and audio recordings were kept on a My Passport external hard drive, and data

collection material, for coding which remains at the investigating researchers domicile.

To emphasize, participants' data, geographical information, notes, and journals are kept

confidential. Of course, to ensure saturation met the required standards in the study, as

stated priorly, I increased the recruitment for participants from 12 to 20 participants to 15

to 25 participants concerning the sample size, showing that saturation was functionalized

in a manner consistent with the study's research question, the theoretical position, and

adopted framework. In addition, there were specific values considered regarding the

limitation in scope—not to undervalue saturation in uniformity, efficacy, or

conceptualization (Saunders et al., 2018). Therefore, the reapproved sample for saturation

was the most significant choice for establishing adequacy within the thematic analysis

and purposive sampling lens as required in qualitative research.

Exclusion Criteria

In this research study, I gave preference to ensure that bias did not have a place in

recruitment. To clarify, I took into consideration to exclude academic preferences.

Important to realize in the exclusion criteria, I disregarded individuals that demonstrated

biasness towards developing countries, localities, and communities suffering currently

from climate change exposure and poverty. In addition, I disregarded individuals

affiliated with the support of fossil fuel organizations, contrary to developments about

sustainability and alternative energy. These factors were determined by researcher

experiences, and not by participant questioning to enforce coercion or deception relating

to individuals about their feelings, experiences, or their support for these organizations.

Most compelling evidence, determinism played a role in assessment by participant

responses and reactions during the interviewing process. To assure trustworthiness, I

disregarded individuals who were not capable of completing the entire research study

process. Further, due to online Zoom meetings where participants will not perform in

face-to-face interactions, I took into accountability to exclude all individuals portraying

any signs of being under the influence of a substance that would interfere with the

research study. These decisions included the attributes of illegal substances, psychiatric

medications, alcohol, or medications that would cause an individual to be impaired and

disoriented to complete the research study. To put it another way, I determined these

factors by participant-observer-researchers' medical experiences, and prior prolonged

experiences of encountering biosocial, and social and behavioral personalities of people

(Hornberger & Rangu, 2020). Due to the nature of this hybrid study, online interviews,

and field research interviews, these guidelines were set in unification for this research

study. Mainly, these perceptions and concepts were expressed by the participant-

observation-researcher interaction and judgment to where there was no exclusion of

participants from the research study.

Saturation and Sample Size

Hennink and Kaiser (2022) conducted a systematic review to address empirical

studies concerning sample sizes about saturation in qualitative research. Saturation is the

most utilized standard in understanding the adequacy of the purposive samples. Not to mention, conceptualization of saturation originated from the designs of Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss (1999) as theoretical saturation, linked with the grounded theory approach. More importantly, theoretical saturation brings to knowledge that it is the point at which the gathering of data on a theoretical construct reveals no new data or any further theoretical insights about the emerging theory. First thing to remember, at this point from data collection, all perceptiveness and important factors end exhaustedly from data collecting, making aware that all the conceptual elements comprise the theory and that saturation emerging theory remains specifically grounded in the data (Hennink & Kaiser, 2022). In like manner, theoretical saturation constitutes an iterative process for sampling, analyzing data, and collecting data. Notwithstanding, I determined the sample size by the saturation indicators that brought a conclusion in understanding the need for the sufficiency of the sample size concerning the phenomena studied. Further, I revealed that saturation and the sample size regarding data collection obtained depth, diversity, and meaning about the topic in the study, and the performance of content validity interrelated. As stated previously, I chose a sample population between 15 and 25 participants and the logical reasoning for this was determined by dividing 25 participants by 2, which resulted in 12.5 participants, and dividing 15 participants by 2, resulting in 7.5 participants. From this outcome, I added 12.5 to 7.5 resulting in a sum of 20.0 participants. Therefore, to meet a rich, thick, depthness in saturation, I added five more participants to attain the sample size. However, for the nature of this new research

discovery topic, and the vast amount of newly acquired research data, I needed to apply a higher sample size considering this study. In addition, from the sum of the sample, there is no .5 as a person in the results of the study selection. Therefore, the sample size between 15 and 25 participants was appropriate for this research study.

Instrumentation

From analysis and synthesis concerning the literature review, I was capable of designing an interview guidebook from semi-structured research questions and follow-up questions before the interview process. The research interview questions for this study reviewed by Walden University's Office of Research and Doctoral Services (2023) specialists gave preference that research alignment was appropriate for this study and that the interview questions did not violate any ethical considerations during the interviewing process concerning research participants. Further, the interview questions and alignment were also approved by the Walden University IRB for this study. The literature review, climate change literature, and literature on behaviors guided the participating-observer-researcher towards needful information in understanding, asking about, and awareness about answering the research question and interview questions. Additional data collection instruments consisted of the NVivo software program that I used to assist in coding and identifier processes with audio. In this case, I used the Microsoft Home and Office Student 2021 program for the transcribing of interview recordings in replacement of the NVivo transcription feature (Jackson & Bazeley, 2019). All interview sessions were audio recorded, after the complete research interview process all audio recordings were

slowly transcribed. Strategically, I applied 12 semi-structured interview questions with follow-up questions specifically designed from the research question and applied those questions to an interview guidebook (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). Thus, to record for clear sound proficiency in the study, I used a Sony handheld recording device embedded with Sound Organizer Two transcription software. This technology had a USB connector that allowed me to integrate with the laptop computer and download audio recordings. By all means, the handheld recording device worked well with the Microsoft Word transcription feature. This device was beneficial being a high-tech mobile device and interconnected device, and was able to be transported easily as needed. To ensure primary data collection, participant confidentiality, and security measures, I used a Samsung 7 Spin Touch notebook laptop with fingerprint security, face recognition, and Windows Hello as part of the security detail. I used a multicolored gaming cooling platform, to bring a sense of calm and mental relaxation to research participants to help to keep them focused from ambient distractions, nervousness, and any fears during the study. Kurt and Osueke (2014) conducted a study on how certain light spectrums affect feelings and provoke individuals to make better decisions and choices regarding the use of spaces, and this course of action was beneficial for the research study. In general, instrumentation consisted of semi-structured interview questions and follow-up questions, in which I performed the development of specific topics conforming to the interview questions in advance and following up on questions, allowing participants to respond to the questions with clarity and trustworthiness with detail (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). For one thing, I

designed the interview questions by prior current knowledge and experiences that were based on the research question and literature review. Uniquely, I visualized in areas of content validity through descriptivism, interpretation, theory, and internal predictiveness embedded in the theoretical concept. For this reason, during the interviewing processes, I directly communicated with the population researched within the venue of a semi-structured interview guidebook located in (Appendix A) consisting of 12 interview questions with follow-up questions. Moreover, I interrelated thematic analysis, which allowed strategizing with identifications about recurring patterns, themes dominant, and interlinking of coding (Braun & Clarke, 2012; Lochmiller, 2020). At the same time, all research participants had the opportunity to facilitate robust intricacy from their experiences. Primarily, to strengthen the study I demonstrated flexibility, being capable of reconstructing topics originating from the interview guidebook and proceeding to justify that the research question and interview questions proceeded accordingly. Notably, to establish credibility and transferability, I designed the interview questions before the research study. Rubin and Rubin (2012) made aware that semi-structured interviews provide significant topics for investigating researchers in devising interview questions beforehand and recontextualizing follow-up questions. Therefore, in this study, I designed the research question, the present literature, and the approach with prior knowledge deriving from subjective experiences, and skills in this area of knowledge, the current literature, and design. Pandey and Chawla (2016) pointed out that using constructs without interrelating content validation limits the primary function of how

drawn validity conclusions are from research outcomes that address the research gap. Nonetheless, it is significant to understand that content validity determines whether the instrument performed accurately and reflects on participant perspectives and experiences in the study.

Content Analysis and Validity in Instrumentation Design

This research study applied the instrumentation of an interview guidebook with 12 semi-structured interview questions, and follow-up questions. The validity of the instrumentation in this study was performed by the process of content analysis. In this study I verified content validity as a participant-observer-researcher through the processes of development and judgmental attributes using measure approaches (Zamanzadeh et al., 2015). Content validity in this study was established by content analysis identifying face validity and the documentation of the target population and respect to participant concerns, the evaluation of participant understanding through the analysis of cognitive interviewing, and assessing respondent understanding. As participant-observer-researcher, the measure approach in instrumentation validation development was conceived by the interview questions design without intervening with a pilot study method utilizing the instrument approaches of (a) assuring that the purpose and rationale were clear, (b) establishing the empirical framework, (c) articulating the theoretical groundwork, (d) continuously synthesizing content and instrument concepts, (e) the using of expert reviewers and participants, (f) recruiting participants and (g) evaluating validity and reliability of the interview guidebook (Kalkbrenner, 2021). This

study integrated an instrument development process by acquiring a diverse population,

bypassing determination scores within an established measure. Alternatively, this study

did not acquire a pilot study or instrument developmental team study, for this study did

not apply an existing instrument. The content analysis explained the validity of the

instrumentation in this study through the reviewing of the extent of the instrumentation

design in the literature, the citing of any research instruments that currently exist, and the

acknowledging of all constructs that exist and failed to attain instrumentation highlight

gaps in the present literature. Content validity in this study showed the importance of

instrumentation validity and analysis in the designing of the interview guidebook, and

strategically designed interview questions to target the specific phenomenon addressed.

Assuredly, the content validation for the instrumentation showed that the instrument has

the potential to complete the gap discovery throughout the literature requirements and

render significant potential in advancing future research and practices (Kalkbrenner,

2020). Meanwhile, instrument development in this study identified theory and

synthesized findings from the literature to formulate an empirical framework for the

instrumentation development process. Finally, the instrumentation design in this study

was verified by the Office of Research and Doctoral Services (2023) specialists and the

Institutional Review Board which allowed the proceeding for data collection in this

study.

The Instrumental Design: Research Question, Interview Questions Guidebook

In this research study, I applied one research question to answer the gap in the

literature "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors?" Emerging from Harp and Karnauskas (2020) *Global Warming to Increase Violent Crime in the United States*, concepts about the general affective-aggression model, Evans (2019) *Projected Behavioral Impacts of Global Climate Change*, concerning environmental outcomes, changes in temperature elevations, extreme weather and increases in air pollution and Robert Agnew's (2012) *Dire Forecast: A Theoretical Model of the Impact of Climate Change on Crime*. As mentioned earlier, I applied an interview guidebook with 12 interview questions and follow-up questions formed from the dependent construct, *projected criminal behaviors*, and the independent constructs, *induced*, and *climate change*. In addition, I strategically organized the biosocial criminological paradigm, allowing depth analysis fundamentals in the study to interconnect with etiological behaviors in the boundaries of the metatheoretical concerning reinforcement sensitivity theory neurobiological personality models, applied to the phenomenological assumption in the study (Allen et al., 2018). From human experiences, I formed constructs from perceptions of susceptibility, and on how the understanding of specific language barriers came about. Carefulness about word cues and how to react and enact those cues took preference concerning word construction about questions in the study. This study made aware that biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior outcomes influence extreme effects on harming socially vulnerable populations, individuals, societies, and communities in developing countries (Agnew & White, 1992;

Agnew, 2012; Agnew, 2017; Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Aleksandrova, 2020; Evans, 2019;

Harp & Karnauskas, 2020). The construction of the interview guide developed from

attained knowledgebase concepts about the research question and adopting

conceptualizations from climate change organizations. Further, the basis for developing

the interview guide emerged from the literature describing weather changes, behaviors,

and temperatures. In the literature there is no idealized biosocial criminological climate

change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, pointing out individuals performing

criminal acts in a qualitative narrative inquiry spectrum, and no developmental

knowledge about the theoretical concerning biosocial criminological climate change

strain-aggression criminal behaviors from the quantitative approach standpoint. The

presently developed instruments for the interview process had no previous published

relationship to any past or present literature. Consistently, in this study, I maintained

focus on the research question and the theoretical framework (Elham & Koshnevian,

2022). From a worldview perspective, this qualitative narrative inquiry study is centered

on how to better counteract climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors through

individual experiences, and adopted semi-structured designs most significant for data

collection in this study (Ruslin et al., 2022). Foundationally, the overall purpose of this

specific interview design was to attain data from a specific population depending on

individual experiences, beliefs, and perceptions related to the research topic. This

interview method allowed flexibility towards engaging participant responses during the

interviewing process and showed content validity in the study. From this action, I used

the interview guide to present the interview questions and attain credibility from

individual participant responses (Gagani, 2019). Moreover, the designing of the interview

questions took place by linking the theoretical framework, and biosocial criminology

reinforcement sensitivity theory (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Walsh, 2019; Wright &

Boisvert, 2009; Whittemore et al., 2001). This qualitative narrative inquiry study

explored experiences in a multicultural incorporated society of people, embedded in a

strategically configured interview guide for inquiry on personal experiences concerning

the research problem and topic relating to the target populations to explore the research

phenomenon.

Procedures for Recruitment, Participation, and Data Collection

Recruitment Flyer and Procedures

Recruitment of research participants took place when I contacted individuals at

their specific global organizations. I recruited participants for the study by emailing them

a recruitment flyer explaining the procedures for the research study. Correspondingly, I

emailed individuals chosen for the study a consent form directly to their publicly posted

independent email addresses on their profile web pages within their organizations. In like

manner to attract a global audience, I posted the recruitment flyer to the Facebook

platform. The recruitment flyer explained that a graduate student from Walden University

was conducting a research study about climate change causing strain, and aggressive

behaviors, and required 15 to 25 participants to participate in the research study in

academics and research between the age categories of 18 to 85 years of age, and with 1 to

50 years of experiences in the social and behavioral sciences field, and climate change field of study in research and academia pertaining to (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors, and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain. This study used the resources of archives and documentation, and email letter correspondences about the research study. To be precise, the research flyer included the inclusion criteria explaining directly to individuals the research study expectations for all who wanted to participate in the study. The research flyer also explained the purpose of the study, and the social impact, and presented the contact information concerning the participating researcher. In this study, the recruitment flyer is found in Appendix G. In addition, the recruitment flyer explained that the research study interviewing process would range from 30 minutes to 60 minutes. Participants were emailed an informed consent form for review and returned to the investigating researcher by email as consented to participate in the research study. Once consent forms were confirmed, I emailed selected participants to request an interview time, and date, to participate in the online interview. This study, being hybrid in

nature, conducted field research interviews. In the field research, recruitment of contacts from Facebook online interactions, and the specific organizations commenced by setting up interviews confidentiality away from any participant organizations and relocating to undisclosed settings. All consent forms and recruitment flyers did not retain any information that would lead to participant disclosure. Therefore, as the study proceeded, I coded all data that pertained to data collection, interviewing, participants, note-taking, and journals with unique identifiers and kept interview data, separated from recruitment data to avoid confusion. Of course, I maintained all data about codes and identifiers in a flat Brinks safe separated from the interview data and transcription data. Effectively, I secured all research data after completion, and currently maintain the data secured for a maximum of five years or as instructed by Walden University's IRB concerning the research data lifecycle. For credibility and transferability, I collected all the research data for this study, also, I am the only person in possession of the research study's whereabouts maintained in an unclosed location. Nevertheless, in this voluntary study, I repeated to the selected participants clear instructions about research study withdrawals at any given time without any retaliation, repercussions, or discredit by the investigating researcher, presentations of bias, or discrimination concerning research study withdrawal protocols. In this case, I made an assurance to participants concerning standards of informed consent that all discrepant research data cases, even after participants had withdrawn from the research study would still apply to the research study. However, there were no participant withdrawals in this research study. For this reason, I addressed

Walden University's Research Participant Advocate and contact information for

participants who may want to ask more personal questions concerning the research study

in the research flyer. The origin of the design of this research study's main goal was to

conduct field research. Alternatively, due to specific organizational policies that remain

currently in effect due to COVID-19, and unexpected continued developments of viruses

that currently prevent face-to-face communications, I determined the best course of

action for this research study was to conduct a Zoom online meeting. Surprisingly, with

unexpected interest in this research study by the global population, this research study

conformed into a hybrid research study adopting online Zoom meetings and field

research interviews. In the online Zoom meetings, I required participants to log in the

meetings using a meeting code emailed to each participant online according to their

specific interviewing time to log in to a session. Moreover, concerning participants for

field research interviews according to their respective settings and locations, I

immediately performed interviewing processes. In the data collection and methodology

design, there were a total of 90 assigned codes. In addition, each participant received an

identifier code labeled as Alphanumeric in the study. Participants were labeled color

codes, and identifier codes were combined with the audio codes that evolved as (a)

Alpha1204, (b) Alpha1221, (c) Alpha1236, (d) Alpha1249, (e) Alpha1259, (f)

Bravo1317, (g) Bravo1609, (h) Bravo1928, (i) Bravo0938, (j) Bravo1208, (k) Delta1303,

(l) Delta1338a, Delta1338b, (m) Delta1739, (n) Delta1830, (o) Echo2000, (p) Echo0901

and (q) Echo1624. Furthermore, throughout the continuation of the research study at this

level, participant identifier codes allowed confidentiality, and respect of persons as

participants of the research study. Important to realize, in the Zoom meeting design, I

assigned a meeting ID number, passcode, and website address for participants to

participate in the online audio Zoom meeting. I listed 17 phone numbers populated by the

Zoom platform in the need that participants only had phone access communication per

individual. From the Zoom meeting interviews, I transcribed the audio recordings and

assigned the Zoom participants the prior identifiers, transcriptions, and color codes in the

boundaries of data collection designs (Archibald et al., 2019). Nonetheless, from the

meetings, identifiers for all participants participating were unrecognizable. This research

study consisted of 12 strategized interview questions with follow-up questions designed

from the research question to formulate a theoretical framework requiring thematic

analysis, intentional analysis, content analysis, and eidetic analysis. Another key point

implementing thematic techniques was significant for building theory and allowed me to

perform with rigor, presenting credible and trustworthy research (Castleberry & Nolen,

2018). On the completion of the research study interviews and completion of the study

processes, I reflected on condolence and thanked all participants in the study through the

process of email and within one week of the completion of the interviewing process. Due

to the research study conforming to a hybrid study, online participants in the research

study received a $15.00 Amazon eGift card or Walmart Blue eGift card after their

interviewing process. Participants in the field research process received $10.00 cash for

participating in the research study. This logical reason was to prevent individuals from

having to go through a long registration process for a gift card and the $10.00 cash

amount was reduced for my protection during the live interviewing process to prevent the

carrying of substantial amounts of money. Not to mention, this study did not need to

engage in follow-up interviews, for the semi-structured research questions were

constructed to attain the required theoretical data, illustrate credibility, rigor, and

reliability.

Data Collection

In conducting qualitative data analysis, I spent consistent time indulging in the

research data. In addition, this study conducted thematic analysis, applying eidetic

analysis, intentional analysis content, and content analysis (Castleberry & Nolan, 2018;

Chelstrom, 2021; Qutoshi, 2018;). For one thing, the various data analysis types gave

preference towards adapting identification, organization, and data construction on

common phrases, and themes that transformed from responses produced by the research

participants (Qutoshi, 2018). In executing thematic analysis in this study, I discovered

common experiences relating with participants about the research topic. More

importantly, I attained a greater comprehension from continuously reviewing the research

data gathered and focused logically on how to build conclusions within the knowledge

base level of explaining the research results to a broad global audience about the research

problem. I reached saturation in the study when common themes and phrases were

repeated and evolved into rich data, and there was no new data drawn from transcripts

and audio recordings (Saunders et al., 2018). That is to say, I did not encounter any data

analysis precursors in determining appropriate sample sizes, for I assessed sample sizes between 15 and 25 participants, determined by dividing 25 by 2 resulting in 12.5 participants and dividing 15 by 2 resulting in 7.5 participants. In addition, I added 12.5 to 7.5 resulting in a sum of 20.0 participants. Of course, to meet a rich, thick, description in saturation, I applied five more participants to attain credibility and transferability for a sum of 18 total participants. Of course, because of the nature of this new research discovery study, I required a higher sample size for this study. From the sum, there is not a .5 as a person in a study selection. Therefore, a sample size between 15 and 25 participants was appropriate for this research study. Once I obtained all the interview data from all the participating research participants, I started to put the data together and organize topics accordingly into categories resulting from climate change behaviors, strain-aggression, criminal behaviors, biosocial criminological behaviors, and individual experiences about behavior changes projected by climate changes. Multiples of illustrations about the research topic originated from personal lived experiences based on the research question, interview questions, and follow-up questions. To ensure trustworthiness at this level in the study I continued to perform thematic analysis, eidetic analysis, and intentional analysis content to analyze data collected to build on interview transcriptions. Mainly, in defining audio errors or any factors about transcription interpretations, I ensured that all audio data was clear and understandable (Alhojailan & Ibrahim, 2012; Braun et al., 2017; Terry et al., 2017;). For one thing, the performance of thematic analysis gave preference to acts of objectivity to the research data in the study.

Nonetheless, by constant repetition, I understood the transcript design, reading all the

research data before collaborating on themes and the coding process. During the data

collection processes, I provided journals for collecting data, noting, and arranging

constructed thoughts about the research outcomes. At this level in the study, coding

processes started taking shape with the integration of NVivo which is a qualitative data

software applied to this study for further efficiency, and time management in coding data.

In the study, I was capable of using the qualitative data software NVivo to perform

thematic analysis and generate and organize codes as I developed themes and

identification in answering the research question (Hilal & Alabri, 2013; Jackson &

Bazeley, 2019).

Data Analysis Plan

This research study took a phenomenological view in qualitative narrative inquiry

to address the research question "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve

projected climate change strain-aggression?" This research study applied thematic

analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2012, 2022) and applied intentional analysis and eidetic

analysis (Castleberry & Nolan, 2018; Chelstrom, 2012; Hamroun & Gouider Salah, 2020;

Qutoshi, 2018;) and content analysis (Aacharya, 2022). First thing to remember, thematic

analysis is a data analysis strategy used across qualitative designs and is a method for

identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns and themes within data, a descriptive

method that reduces the data in a versatile manner coinciding with data analysis

techniques (Castleberry & Nolen, 2018). In this study, intentional analysis gave the sense

of recognition of how phenomenal experiences resulted from individuals (Qutoshi, 2018). Significantly, eidetic analysis is acknowledged in the study of how a person's intuition applies meaning to the experience. This study integrated content analysis defined through an oncological approach, determining the understanding of meaning development and identifying what elements affect the conceptualizations in ontology analyzed by a qualitative content analysis design (Moradi, 2023). Muchmore, this study integrated the NVivo software to assist in data analysis towards reanalyzing data and to apply code and themes, the viewing of matrix, visualizations, and inquiries.

What is more to understand, I applied decontextualization and recontextualization in interpretive analysis. Decontextualization was the first process in using analysis (Choi et al., 2021). From this perspective in the study, I became familiar with the data and adopted an understanding of evaluating and determining the research as a whole. Data analysis in this study began as I explained data construction about datasets in the open coding process. Additionally in the study, I was able to express the importance of the actions of performing bracketing and repeating the coding process. In data interpretation, I decontextualized transcripts listening repetitiously to audio interviews while transcribing them. During the interview process, notetaking, and audio interpretation, with rehearsing out strategically for transcribing, alignment, and tone, demonstrated clarity in the study. Transcriptions took form from using a handheld Sony audio device that recorded all the interviews of the research participants from the online Zoom meetings to the field research interviews. In addition, the Sony handheld device came

with a software program Sound Organizer Two, with features that allowed advanced performances for editing audio and transcription designing. I was able to use this device to transfer all audio data to the Samsung laptop to interpret the transcriptions, integrating the Microsoft Word transcription feature. On the contrary, I had one discrepant case appertaining to one online interview which did not affect the research study. In the study, I was able to use discrepant data that benefited the research study in rigor and description from the one discrepant case in the study. Furthermore, the use of detained discrepant data addressed by informed consent concerning withdrawals in the research study allowed discrepant data usage.

Finally, after recontextualization, I did a concise review of the original text to give assurance that the validation structure of content analysis was complete. Constructively, I kept a personal journal and included formulated ideas, notes, and personal thoughts from the participant-observer-researcher experience concerning the interview responses, and personal reactions along with emerging themes and individual biases. Likewise, I maintained recruitment data from this study in a flat Brinks fireproof and waterproof security safe separated from interview data in a Brinks fireproof and waterproof box safe. In applying the importance of significance concerning data analysis in this newly discovered research study, I determined for the transcription coding process that structural coding was the most significant approach for interview transcript coding (Saldana, 2016). Alternatively, this research study attained one discrepant interview case during the online Zoom meeting. Applied to the research study the discrepant case was

beneficial. Thus, any action to reconnect with the interview participant was unproductive and this action signified the importance of integrating five more participants into the research study for total of 18 participants.

Content Analysis

This research study applied the data analysis methods of (a) thematic analysis, (b) content analysis, (c) intentional analysis, and (d) eidetic analysis. Qualitative research content in this study explored and applied trustworthiness in the research study by applying attributes of credibility, dependability, confirmability, transferability, and authenticity. Consistently, in this study, I performed content analysis methods for the prevention of abnormal data collection and analysis fundamentals (Elo et al., 2014). The qualitative content analysis primarily applied in nursing science research adheres to this research study through a social behavioral, and biosocial criminological framework integrating a phenomenological tradition and narrative inquiry design.

In the study, I asserted that content analysis had a reduction in concepts that significantly described the research phenomenon, allowing me the opportunity to create categories and form a conceptual system, ideations, patterns, or conceptual monitoring. Content analysis process in the study illustrated in three levels, (a) preparation, (b) organization, and (c) the reporting of the results. Most important evidence, in the preparation, I was able to attain data that was dependable and collectible which made sense and gave reason to select the units of analysis. Evenmore, using the inductive approach, I performed organizational fundamentals demonstrating open coding and

developing categories and expressionism. Through the inductive approach of content analysis, I interacted in the study using the techniques of decontextualization and recontextualization categorization matrix methods where all research data focused on context and content correspondences and coded to exemplify specific identified categories. About the reporting process, I described the results of the study through the researcher's interpretation of the phenomenon and described the content of categories utilizing a selected approach (Elo et al., 2014).

In the audio transcription, pages consisted of 228 transcript pages from 18 research participants. Each transcript page and audio recording were simultaneously read together for clarification as repeated words formed theme enhancement. Further, in the reading of transcript pages, I encountered repeated keywords and emotional content about words displayed by the research participants that I highlighted and noted in journals benefiting trustworthiness concerning theme formulation. Content analysis in this study inputs the acts of (a) trustworthiness as the assisting factor for an argument towards, inquiries and findings significantly worth visualizing to, (b) addressing dependability, the consistency of data balance over time under specific conditions, (c) conformability, the impartiality that is the potential for equivalence between two or more self-directed people concerning data accuracy, meaning and relevance, (d) transferability, the ability to enact observations relying on the reasoning of findings that can be transferred or structured in groups or settings, (e) and authenticity, the breadth to where researchers equally and committedly demonstrate heartedly a broadness of realities in the research study.

Thematic Analysis

Integrating with content analysis, I performed a thematic analysis which is methodologically for organizing, identifying, and presenting patterns and themes with meanings across the datasets. I focused on the participants' sense of collective experiences about shared meanings. Significantly, in the use of thematic analysis, I was able to identify the need for the importance of connectedness to the research topic and research question in exploration. The primary purpose of performing analysis was to identify relevance to answering a specific research question.

Foundationally, I used thematic analysis to analyze multiple meanings presented across the dataset allowing the examination of the phenomenon with more validity (Braun & Clarke, 2012). In performing thematic analysis narratively, I was capable of analyzing and coding the data systematically to achieve more dependable, conceptual, and theoretical outcomes to attain a better comprehension of the phenomenon issues. Primarily, I applied discourse analysis benefiting the study in inverting the common sense of view about language in venues concerning mirroring reality to where language theorizes the aspects of creating reality. Therefore, integrating thematic analysis gave a broader spectrum towards applying participatory action research in the study. That is to say, thematic analysis in this study ventured to assess data in the narrative and inquiry expressing the (a) inductive versus deductive, (b) the experiential versus critical orientation data, and (c) the essential versus the constructionist. From these fundamentals in the study I determined by assumption, and precision what can, and cannot be expressed

openly in collaboration with the research data, and the interpretation of the data. Due to the research study being hybrid in design, I utilized the inductive approach that showed that the analysis and data coding took form as a bottom-up approach guided by the data and from where themes and codes in the data developed from data information and content (Braun & Clarke, 2012, 2022).

This study integrated the deductive approach as top-down in which I was capable of generating concepts, topics, and ideas through the development of the interview guidebook to assist in coding and data interpretation. Nonetheless, inductive thematic analysis in the orientation is experiential and essential towards the theoretical framework that also perceives the knowledgeable world and renders tone of voice from experiences, and worldly meanings as reported in the data. Finally, deductive thematic analysis was vital in the study towards the constructionism in the theoretical framework which allowed the investigating researcher the determinability through (a) exploration, (b) understanding how the world was formulated, (c) applying versatility from the interviewing questioning process, (d) data acquired, and (e) ideas and assumptions.

The narrative inquiry thematic analysis chart shows examples of how transcript passages, initial codes, and corresponding categories of themes implied in the research study. During the interviewing process, participants responded to the interview questions, and follow-up questions sharing live world individual experiences. In addition, in the narrative data analysis in coding, using NVivo and manual coding generated multiples of initial codes. To determine the significant codes to the question asked, I had to reread and

review audio recordings multiple times, seeking patterns, repeated words, and themes.

Eidetic Analysis

In this research study, I integrated eidetic analysis to clarify the understanding of the psychological phenomena biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression. The eidetic analysis focuses on essences that disregard various contexts on forms of gender, culture, and age to avoid inclusions about essentialism. In this study, I was also able to perform eidetic analysis addressing the phenomenological and psychological benefactors of the research study.

Furthermore, this study revealed an awareness of the significance about eidetic analysis which presently remains misinterpreted in comprehension in the boundaries of qualitative research (Wertz, 2010). Eidetic analysis is a fundamental method in phenomenology as such is intentional analysis to where the prior *intuition of essences* are the foundational scientific techniques that grounds the science of phenomenology. In fact, I integrated eidetic analysis performing demonstrations of acts toward seeing essences over the vagueness of naturalism and rooted in prediction and perception which intuition is towards where knowledge embarks with real situations, without the dependency of what is inclusion. From these factors, I was able to interpret, explore, and examine attributes of nominalism, the evaluating of shallow wording, multiple hypotheses, mixed concepts, and theoretical conclusions outside of the qualitative spectrum. As a participant-observer-researcher, I was made aware of the data analysis results where prediction, identity, and unanticipated concepts gave expansive knowledge towards

intuition. In this case, eidetic analysis focusing on areas of social sciences, and quantitative methods rendered no limitations for mathematics, and formal comprehensions of logic demonstrated as morphological concerning formal interpretations in the study.

Eidetic analysis also acknowledges regional ontologies towards overlapping and interrelations with diverse types of sciences such as psychology, history, and physical sciences. specifically, during the research study, shared live experiences originated with values about changes concerning dispensations of feelings and emotions streaming from acts of remembering, perceiving, anticipating, feeling, and thinking in which different moments of time interact and collaboratively agree with one another by ethical motives of meaning.

Eidetic analysis allowed in the study lived researcher experiences to investigate personal live experiences of participants as a significant factor in the scientific endeavor (Wertz, 2010). Not to mention, as participant-observer-researcher, I performed in the recruitment processes according to the understanding of the experiences of other people, their expressions, and communications as they present as primary resources concerning opportunities to attain a clear understanding through the lens of the psychological, and real worldview realities. Further, eidetic analysis justified that psychologist, in the vastness of empirical multiculturality, and worldview subject matter, must go beyond firsthand experiences to gain greater insights and knowledge about various global experiences. However, psychological research investigators do not have to directly

experience the nature of torture, artistic creativity, mental health issues, or any other motives to investigate a phenomenon.

Intentional Analysis

Intentional analysis in this study proceeds as a translational task analyzing individuals towards the venues of wishes, desires, and attitudes deriving from user-generated text outcomes. In this study, I used intentional analysis approaches towards transferring learning experiences, spam detections during Zoom processes, and the building of acquired resources (Hamroun, & Gouider Salah, 2020). Intentional analysis in this study showed the analysis of intentions about the research study participants and focused on determining opinions from thought processes, and constantly examining feedback.

Intentional analysis perceptions in this study revealed primary influences on human behaviors and considerations about integrating with the alignment of thematic analysis as one of the most circulated research methods that pertain to natural language processing. Importantly, in applying intentional analysis I was able to categorize themes by administering (a) the problem studied, biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, (b) the constructing of datasets, (c) observing techniques applied, and (d) monitoring prior acts in the qualitative lens. Equally important, using intentional analysis, I integrated the ontological concept to bring into clarification what exists in the study relating to the research problem and how the attributes from the existing relate one to another (Guarino et al., 2009). In this study the phenomenological

paradigm links with the ontological intentional data analysis approach to ascertain as participant-observer-researcher the experience of the world through the participant's concepts. At this level in the study, I was capable of aligning the "knowing" in the method of inquiry intellectually as I engaged the datasets with meaning and interpretations to get an understanding of the lived world of humans at the conscious level (Qutoshi, 2018). Attributes of intentional analysis applied to this study allowed the hybrid design, inquiring deductive, and inductive reasoning as discussed priorly in the research study. The hybrid formulation in this study was necessary, evolving from thematic analysis methods, and deploying hybrid techniques, deductively and inductively. The hybrid design also derives from the 12 semi-structured interview questions, and 18 interviewees formed, from real-life qualitative events about peoples' responses, attitudes, intentions, and feelings towards climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. I also provided actual coding and details with interview dates, and examples of that data organized in journals and USB devices, word documentation, NVivo, and charts which were imperative to the intentional analysis design. The analysis in this study showed significant elements about the inductive methodology to where this process did not reflect in the aspects of the field research for the interview questions that took shape before the research study, and interviewing process conceptualization. The interview questions, reviewed by a specialist in qualitative research by the Office of Research and Doctoral Services (2023) at Walden University approved alignment to complement the qualitative research question and to explore the question and interview questions more in-depth

(Swain, 2018).

Narrative Inquiry Approach—Narrative Thematic Analysis

This research study embedded the narrative inquiry approach and narrative thematic analysis integration. Narrative inquiry is a form of qualitative research that allows the stories in the research to become raw data (Butina, 2015). Narrative inquiry in this research study, due to a hybrid approach interrelation focused on participant's historical experiences, identities, and narrator lifestyles. The narrative approach in this study involved inquiries directed at the narratives of human experiences and inquiries inferred from data produced in narrative forms as biographies, secondary sources, and autobiographies.

Instinctively, I applied the narrative design for the purpose of understanding multiple identities and peoples' personalities. Further, the narrative in this study allowed the use of thematic analysis sampling in relation to convenience sampling and purposeful sampling. The narrative includes storytelling about the individual experiences exposing participant identities. Therefore, allowing the collection of data observationally and by documentation to benefit the narrative data processes performed to answer the research question and the research problem. In this study, the narrative inquiry is cross-disciplined and interrelates with the theoretical framework of the study's qualitative approach. Conceptually supporting the theoretical framework in this study was the reinforcement sensitivity theory proposed by Walsh (2019). However, the concept of studying participant subjective experiences expands the narrative identity of the research, which

showed an internalized perspective of the person evolving and telling a centralized story

about themselves. The narrative in the study allowed the data collection of indepth views

from participants in disciplines and knowledgebase areas of (a) biosocial criminologists,

(b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e)

green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g)

geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l)

criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth

activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in

climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors and (q) activists against the

fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in

weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strains.

Participants for this study were given a recruitment flyer for them to read for the

field research. This process allowed the determination of recognizing individuals

qualified to meet the inclusion criteria, and also, participants for the online Zoom

meetings recruitment were emailed a recruitment flyer that they could read to determine

their inclusion in the study. This process allowed participants to contact the investigating

researcher according to the inclusion criteria. Moreover, this research study through

thematic sampling was versatile and set in motion, the narrative inquiry maximum,

allowing variations of documentation, ranging in positions of the narrative identifying

individuals illustrating patterns, and themes. Further in this study, I improvised an

interview guidebook to initiate narrative assumptions, formed by narrative researchers for

enabling storytelling. The semi-structured interview questions in this study evolved from

everyday social life and well-being experiences, comprehension, and language allowing

research respondents time to provide imperative, detailed stories, from the asking of the

interview questions fashioned towards narrative development. For instance, I applied

twelve interview questions with follow-up questions listed under the primary interview

question. Exploratively, through narrative analysis, I compared various sections looking

for specific themes and patterns in the data which I interpreted from participant responses

towards attaining meaning and understanding the findings in the study. Nevertheless, at

the beginning of the foundational analysis, I started to collaborate observantly, and by

interviewing participants' theme patterns, and emerging focalizations that led to more

probing for the research study. Narrative analysis was developed in this research study in

content in the text of the study, and primarily focused on the (a) organization and

preparations about the data, (b) acquiring a good comprehension of the research

information, (c) conforming the coding process, (d) analyzing and interpreting categories

and themes and (e) complying to the interpretation of the data. On the contrary, I imputed

organization and preparation principles by transcribing the data collection audio

recordings upon completion as the thought processes were fresh in memory after the

interviews. During this narrative inquiry process, I made assurances that any patterns and

themes on the transcription pages and journals had noted documentation. Additionally,

participating as participant-observer-researcher, I evaluated thoroughly, causal

conversations and assured data integration, for this significance of data was very

expedient for the study allowing participants to be acknowledged by alternative identities giving them liberty to express their feelings and emotions about the research problem, and personal reflections about having a research study interview, and commencing participation in the study. Moreover, in the coding process for the narrative inquiry analysis, I used the NVivo software to assist in categorization, coding, matrix analysis, code mapping, and inquiries. To be precise, I personally manually coded the audio and transcription data. Coding, a progressive factor relying on sorting techniques and defining volumes of collected data, was meaningful to the research study purpose and allowed the researcher to reread narratives, and identify recurring words and meanings. In the transcriptions, I noted various repeated words and kept them recorded in a codebook separate from the audio data. Codes in the study commenced from phrases and words as identified in the narrative inquiry thematic analysis table. The final process from the narrative inquiry consists of the interpretation of all the data and information required. Due to manual coding as stated priorly in the study, rereading and interpreting correspondingly was necessary to help in identifying data codes and categories, to determine overarching, theories, and themes. Moreover, I utilized the narrative inquiry in verification and validation for the performance of reliability promoting credibility or internal validity with member checking. In addition, at this level in the study, I was able to provide data validation by sharing analytical thoughts, interview notes, and drafts with participants at the end of the study's outcome reports giving recognition that data attained represented the ideas of the participants accurately (Butina, 2015). Secondly, I enquired

from the Office of Doctoral and Research Services specialists to review as an expert

review to assess the quality of merit concerning the data analysis alignment and interview

question instrumentation. From improvising the narrative inquiry in this study, I

addressed personal biases, assumptions, past experiences, and visual alignments,

developing personal interpretations about various approaches and research outcomes on

findings. For the most part, I kept an audit trail which gave reliability to the study in

documenting for authentication of the research study findings following prior research

procedures, data collecting, and analysis development (Butina, 2015). Therefore, through

the narrative inquiry, I was able to demonstrate transferability and external validity by

performing rich, thick descriptions of justifiable data information. Notwithstanding, I

provided participant descriptions from the interviewing process and made aware the

significance of the findings, and the supporting of research evidence along with narrative

quotes. Nonetheless, I presented findings from the discovery of themes and categories

along with a summary of the themes and supported quotations. Further, with applied

narrations, I was able to implement extensive descriptions rich in nature of the data while

maintaining the formulation of the narrative inquiry reaffirming justifiability, meaning,

and clarification.

Finally, the narrative inquiry showed in the venue of limitation that it is not

sufficient for research studies that inquire about large numbers, and investigators seeking

easy research and views of the lives of subjects to be unobstructed. In using the narrative

inquiry as part of the research design, the investigating researcher must collect a

tremendous amount of information on the research participants to connect and understand

the individual's content. Then again, the narrative inquiry showed that anonymity played

a factor in the study, for participants had a disregard for anonymity or compensation, but

just wanted their stories told. Therefore, to compensate for this limitation I applied

unidentified identifiers and coded names to ensure confidentiality of the research

participants and the importance of their narration.

Participant-Observer-Researcher

In this qualitative narrative inquiry study, I was capable of integrating the

phenomenological paradigm into thematic analysis, content analysis, intentional analysis,

and eidetic analysis. Significantly, as a participant-observer-researcher, I participated in

this hybrid-designed research study engaging field positioning, analytical gazing, and

data assembly. I benefited the study by having prior experiences with long-term weather

changes and three years of experience living in mixed climates in different cities,

Norfolk, Chesapeake, Virginia Beach, Williamsburg, and Portsmouth, Virginia in open

climatic weather conditions (Musante & DeWalt, 2010; Seim, 2021). Using subjective

experiences, I was able to create the interview instrumentation questions before the

research study development process began.

The research topic aligning with the gap in literature helped to develop the

problem statement and research question, keeping in alignment with the interview and

follow-up questions. Meaningfully, as participant-observer-researcher, I reread and

reformatted the research question. Follow-up questions in this study reached broader

descriptions from interviewee responses and rendered reliable context towards resolving any contradictions and onset challenges deriving from interviewee perspectives. Exploratorily and academically, I attained the assistance of Walden University's Office of Doctoral Research Services specialists to review this study's alignment and interview questions for authenticity and issues of trustworthiness for approval, which allowed the instrumentation to meet the interview criteria (Rubin & Rubin, 2011, p.131). Observations in the study were formed systematically in descriptions of events, behaviors, and artifacts in the social setting chosen for the research study. Important to be recognized is that I adopting skills and techniques towards active looking, writing detailed notes, improving memorization, engaging credited interviews, and accruing patience (Kawulich, 2005). Participant observation research is primary in ethnographic and anthropological studies and is a primary data collection method. Eduard C. Lindeman discovered in 1924, participant observation research (1885-1953) known as an American pioneer in areas of adult education. Furthermore, Frank Hamilton Cushing (1857-1900) an American anthropologist, and ethnologist influenced the path of participant observer research study in his skills while studying the Zuni people in New Mexico, Las Vegas, Nevada, and Zuni Pueblo (Kawulich, 2005).

Participation observation research consists of (a) non-participatory which is no interaction with the population or field of study, (b) passive participation where the researcher performs in a bystander role, (c) moderate participation, where the researcher maintains an outsider and insider role of balance, (d) active participation where the

investigating researcher participates as a part of the research group learning skills and cultural experiences and (e) complete participation where the investigating researcher fully integrates into the population of study before the study commences (Musante & DeWalt, 2010; Schwartz & Schwartz, 1955). Thus, as a participant-observer-researcher, observation in the study rendered a clear focus on how people make sense of the world surrounding them, and observation made it clear to understand the participant's actions and behaviors. Of course, while in the field research position in the study, I attained data that developed from specific areas encountering multiple perspectives from the observations relating to the study purposes. I performed as a participant-observer-researcher in the online Zoom interview processes where observation, and participation took an evolving continuum concept (Hurst, 2023).

Participant-Observer-Researcher-Zoom Interviews

This research study used online Zoom interviews to avoid COVID-19 encounters by adopting audio interaction. I improvised the Zoom virtual platform to generate cost-effectiveness towards recruitment and traveling distances. This was beneficial for the research study permitting effective monitoring concerning the effectiveness of Zoom and attaining data richness while performing from home. As a participant-observer-researcher, I found the Zoom platform beneficial towards researcher and participant rapport, a very user-friendly interface interaction, and little to know challenges working with Zoom connectivity, or any technological anomaly. This research study comprised individual Zoom meetings with (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral

researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f)

researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h)

meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice

researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate

researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change

environments, events, strains or behaviors, and (q) activists against the fossil fuel

industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in

temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain. Evenmore, from February

2023 to April 2023, data collection was still in the COVID-19 protocols, and shifting

public health restrictions were slowly being lifted. In the Zoom participation, the primary

benefit guiding the thematic analysis and the narrative was built on a rich therapeutic

value that allowed participants to express personal relationships and experiences

encountered by climate change criminal behaviors, and with a home-bodied feeling being

able to elaborate more comfortably (Oliffe et al., 2021). Finally, Zoom interviews

demonstrated valuable benefits of concessions in the areas of "being there" which

elaborated differences in meaning to where interviewed participants extended rich thick

descriptions expressing deeply personal narrations, even in environments with ambient

noises and distractions on Zoom meetings, and in field research interviews that allowed

participants to be within their environments giving greater credibility to the study.

Phenomenological Paradigm

Phenomenology in this study is a way of thinking about knowledge from a

theoretical and philosophical viewpoint. Comprehended as a method of inquiry not limited to any approach to knowing, but embraces an intellectual involvement in interpretations and meanings implied towards understanding the lived world of human beings at the conscious levels (Qutoshi, 2018). In applying phenomenology as a science of understanding in the study, I was able to understand humanity more clearly at a deeper depth and boundary indulging in the phenomenon. In knowing this, I applied the knowledge base levels of bracketing to retract any forms of bias through intentional analysis and content analysis as I participated in the study as a participant-observer-researcher. Knowingly, personal knowledge and subjectivity were presented by interpretation, and researcher point of view with participant engagement. Bringing conciseness in this study, I designed semi-structured interviews, introduced observations, and discussions as applied to data collection, and developed a phenomenological inquiry integrated into this study methodologically and philosophically.

Research shows that phenomenology goes beyond one style of technique but relates to diversities of styles which took precedence in the data analysis process. Phenomenology also does not pertain to one distinctive definition but adopts from the various foundations of phenomenology deriving from the epochs of Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, and influencers like Heidegger and Husserl to which the core of phenomenological research came to be and from gaining an understanding about a phenomenon under study through the levels of consciousness. However, in this study, I applied the science of phenomenology bringing awareness to the visualization, and the academic paradigm

towards defining the standpoint on how the world focuses, and renders an understanding

of how to study at a deeper level in venue about live experiences. Furthermore, I explored

participant experiences in the conceptualization areas of descriptiveness as the

consciousness of the participants came into awareness. The scientific method applied was

descriptive with the outcome bearing authenticity about descriptions, and experiences

concerning personal events conforming from everyday participant lifestyles that allow

interactions describing the components of the phenomena (Qutoshi, 2018).

<p align="center">**Issues of Trustworthiness**</p>

Credibility

In this study, I performed and applied strategies within the boundaries of

credibility. Furthermore, I considered fundamentals presenting itself in the research

study and engaged with various patterns unpredictable to explain. In addition, I promoted

credibility through various processes of triangulation which allowed the use of multiple

sources and acquisitions about information, and procedures (Stahl & King, 2020). In like

manner, acquiring from the field to consistently establish recognizable patterns.

Credibility implied methodological triangulation in this study connecting data analysis

with more than one method for analyzing and collecting data. For the most, I maintained

credibility, trustworthiness, and accountability through participant-observer-researcher

interaction with participants while conducting the follow-up questions during the

interviewing process maintaining consistent updates about the research study progression

and productivity (Gagani, 2019; Ravitch & Carl, 2016).

Transferability

  This study performed levels of transferability to construct descriptivity, context, and statements. This perspective set in motion transferability demonstrated by utilizing information and data applied as a foundation from the participating independent individuals through their respective organizations about climate change and aggressive behaviors. The assurance of transferability in the study came about with responses from participating individuals' demonstrations, allowing the investigating researcher to evaluate themes in the study from participant interview standpoints to gain transferability. This study did not recruit any affiliations with colleagues at Walden University in the areas of transferability, but demonstrated extreme amounts of rich, thick descriptions concerning data, and enhanced deep features about the environment and setting.

  In addition, transferability in the research resulted from one setting to the next and relied on the significance between common features and characteristics in settings about where and how the investigating researcher performed such acts towards transferability (Rodon, 2008). Transferability confers to generalizability in inquiry. Furthermore, I was not aware at times of transferability concerning specific sites that would benefit the transferring of research findings. However, I made it a determination to provide and implement transferability, with accuracy and the fullness of description of data attained so that individuals who seek to transfer findings will be able to determine transferability within the venue of credibility (Nowell et al., 2017).

Dependability

In this study, I expressed dependability and reliability towards data collection, and how the data collected answered the research question. Persistently, I expressed dependability with thick descriptions in the research study described actions taking place in the study, and confirmed the accuracy of transcripts, themes, phrases, and codes (Avizienis & Randall, 2001; Ravitch & Carl, 2016). In this study, I interlinked dependability with attributes of reliability, safety, availability, maintainability, and survivability as primary fundamentals to justify authenticity in the research study. In this study, I maintained dependability through traceable, logical, and concise documentation. For instance, In the areas of alignment and conciseness, I performed independently with audit trails throughout the study. The audit trails provide readers with research evidence concerning decisions and choices regarding the theoretical framework in the study, informing of data, and the focus of rationale (Nowell et al., 2017).

Confirmability

In the study, I established confirmability by interpretation, and findings were interpreted clearly and gave preference to the development of data discovered in the study. Evenmore, I illustrated how conclusions and interpretations established credibility, transferability, and dependability. Surely, I made aware of specific reasons for implying the methodological, analytical, and theoretical concepts throughout the research study (Nowell et al., 2017). Further, I demonstrated confirmability in the research study by maintaining reflection throughout the research analysis process. From confirmability

development, I maintained a research journal to reflect and record personal thoughts, and to ensure that any bias remained at a minimum. Nonetheless, participants during the interviewing process clarified specific terms and definitions when required, and towards clarifying any information concerning informed consent. In addition, as participant-observer-researcher, it was necessary to maintain trustworthiness and credibility in data collection and thematic coding through the participant-observer-researcher standpoint about online Zoom meetings, and field research interactions. Nonetheless, I performed confirmability to visualize research objectivity and any notions concerning bias, and determination toward reevaluation. On the other hand, confirmability gave preference to integrity. Therefore, through confirmability perspectives, I was able to form in direct detail through in-depth explanations of methods performed, and by researcher reflexivity (Ravitch & Carl, 2016).

Content Validity

In this study, I incorporated indepthness, rigor, and subjectivity with creativity into the scientific process. From this concept, I was able to demonstrate truth values, trustworthiness, credibility, goodness, and authenticity from the beginning of the research study to the end process. Moreover, a scientific and logical distinction presented itself in the study towards acknowledging a clear understanding of criteria that uphold the ideas embedded in the research study, whereas techniques applied to the study were to prevent and identify threats to validity (Whittemore et al., 2001; Yusoff, 2019).

Ethical Procedures

In this study as participant-observer-researcher, I chose to interview individuals who did not have prior or present felony convictions reflecting aggressive criminal behaviors to avoid ethical challenges during the recruiting and interview processes. Moreover, ethical challenges did not arise within the context of the study no more than minimal norms of risks that are experienced in everyday lifestyles in the areas of (a) psychological risks, (b) relationship risks, (c) legal risks, (d) economic and professional risks, (e) conflicts of interests and (f) risks concerning the burdens of knowledge. In this study, I was able to maintain confidentiality and privacy from the formation of the research study until its completion. During the recruiting and interviewing process, I maintained participant confidentiality and did not expose any identifiable signatures, markings, or information in the research study, the location, or the interviewing process concerning participant organizations.

Furthermore, I constantly reminded research participants about the study protocols as addressed in the recruitment flyer and consent information to avoid any breaches of confidentiality and privacy. This research study integrated ethical consideration guidelines from Walden University's Office of Research and Doctoral Services (2023) and the Belmont Report Act of 1979 by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research (The Belmont Report, 1979). In addition, the data collection process was approved by Walden University's Office of Research and Doctoral Services with the approval number 02-16-

23-0622990 which expires on February 15, 2024, for this study.

Throughout the research study, I maintained awareness on the principle of respect for persons, understanding participant protection of rights about the recruiting process, and understanding informed consent fundamentals. Nonetheless with consistency, I ensured that participants in this research study had opportunities to ask questions before and after the research study and by contacting Walden University's Research Participant Advocate about any questions beyond consent and the recruitment flyer design concerning their role in the study. Remaining focused in this study, I kept awareness of participant interactions, and assured that ethical consideration displayed three primary moral elements, (a) information, (b) comprehension, and (c) voluntariness, which interrelated with clarity towards the conception of understanding research participation standards. Mainly, I expressed participant initiatives towards the (a) concerns of the assessments of risks and benefits, (b) the selection of the subjects and the principle of beneficence in boundaries upbraiding risk and benefit assessments, (c) the principle of justice maintaining moral requirements and fair procedures, and (d) outcomes in the selection of research subjects.

Cautiously addressing other populations, I enforced respect for persons, beneficence, and justice to ensure that vulnerable populations did not encounter any forms of bias, social, racial, gender, or cultural ethical violations of any kind regarding risk differentiation than what is normal in everyday lifestyles and activities. Ethical considerations in this study relied on maintaining participant confidentiality, and

participant privacy throughout the research study environment. In addition, I incorporated Walden University's' Research Ethics Review Guidelines to comply with human subjects, ethical concerns, partnerships with partner organizations, and achieving research alignment with the University's' mission of encouraging social change and the use of appropriate scholarly tools when necessary.

As previously acknowledged, Walden University's Institutional Review Board a part of the Office of Research and Doctoral Services (2023) justifies ethical standards according to federal and state regulations in the United States concerning Doctoral research in the Walden University Community about human research. Distinctively, I explored with all logic and reason to the highest standards of professionalism in participant-observer-researcher interaction that all research ethics were followed and attained courtesy of approval for participant recruitment, dataset access, and data collection on all Walden University affiliated studies from the Office of Research and Doctoral Services (2023).

Walden University's IRB approval process in this study gave specific guidelines to meet ethical considerations for Doctoral study in (a) the completion of Form A for IRB Doctoral learner guidance, (b) preparation of documentation as requested by IRB to improve ethical issues, (c) Doctoral proposal approval and updating with chair committee towards examining a need for partner organizations, recruitment details, data collection steps and consent form revisions, and (d) the completion of IRB documents that allowed the Doctoral learner in this study to move forward for approval by the Research Ethics

Institutional Review Board. In addition, approval for data collection instrumentation in this study was approved by the IRB Committee of Walden University as it was designed before the research study process requiring specialists' approval. This research study utilized the Belmont Report of 1979 which guided this study in areas relating to participant protection.

The Belmont Reports' three general principles, respect for persons, beneficence, and justice allowed a distinction to be defined between research and practice, biomedical and behavioral research, assisting scientists, subjects, reviewers, and individuals interested to have a clear understanding of ethical issues involving human research as addressed by the United States Department of Health and Human Services (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1979). Specifically, to attain trustworthiness, I applied Walden University's Research Ethics, and the Belmont Report of 1979 Ethical Considerations about human research protections towards permissions and deniability in gaining access to research data or participant engagements in the study. Ethical concerns in the recruitment process did not develop through participant recognition, and individuals collaborating within the fields of study in different disciplines and occupations between their respective organizations.

However, confidentiality between participants developed by individual interactions in solidarity and (a) having scheduled interview meetings between 30 minutes to 60 minutes, (b) not acknowledging any participants' specific profession or achievements throughout the research study, (c) also, strategizing alternative names to be

used in the study for the participant-observer-researcher experience and (c) maintaining privatization, security, and monitoring of all research data. In this study, I performed various data management skills, and constantly reviewed guidelines about human subject protection, confidentiality, data storage, record-keeping, data ownership, and data sharing regulations reflecting on various researcher processes, while applying synthesis and analysis (Lin, 2009).

Of course, I assured with consistent accountability that from the beginning of the study to the interviewing process, all ethical guidelines remained consistent in data collection, where I will maintain all research data for no less than five years, or otherwise informed by Walden University's Office of Research and Doctoral Services (2023) about data storage and data disposal when research related interventions and interactions with human subjects are concluded. Finally, after the five-year window, I will personally ensure the destruction of all research data by data erasing which is nonretrievable, the deleting of all USB data storage devices and hard drives stored with research data information along with the shredding of journals and research notes.

Research data retained on the My Passport external data drive will be permanently data wiped under the non-recoverable feature. Further, this process is necessary to guarantee the non-recoverability of any research data concerning the infiltration of participant data. However, I ensured that the protection of participant data and alterations to the study reflected on Walden University's IRB panel about Research Ethics, and the statute of limitation concerning storage and data disposal. During the research study,

participants selected were coded with specific identifiers to achieve confidentiality and to assure the least of participant contact.

In addition, at the beginning of the recruitment process, I integrated multiple identifiers for participant and data recognition. In the study to sustain trustworthiness I also kept participant interactions to a minimum. Alternatively, there was no consistent participant interaction with researcher email correspondences during the study. Maintaining awareness after the interviewing process and results of the study, I emailed a short explanation of the research study results to all participants who wanted to know about the outcome of the research study results. In this event, I attempted to reconnect with the research participants. However, I was unsuccessful in contacting various participants from the study due to changes in phone numbers, job descriptions, email addresses, and relocations due to the present global world events. Therefore, those who were contacted were emailed a summary of the study. Ethical considerations in this research study focused on everyday life risks considered minimal to no risks to participants in the following risk assessment areas (a) psychological risks, (b) relationship risks, (c) legal risks, (d) economic risks, and professional risks. In this study, I focused on ethical values and risks and kept them minimized starting from the recruiting process.

In addition, I upheld integrity toward participant responses, emotional content, and future concerns in field research and online Zoom meetings. Therefore, by this logical reasoning, confidentiality originated throughout the research recruitment process. Also, in the study, I made justification that participants for the Zoom meetings and field

research met the standards as indemnified in the research flyer and informed consent.

Once individuals agreed to partake in the research study, I immediately emailed the

selected participants for a time and date for the Zoom meeting, and individuals recruited

face-to-face that met the inclusion criteria, immediately began the interviewing process

within their selected setting locations. Through this process, there was little to no

personal participant interactions, influences, or acts of coercion to interfere with the

issues of trustworthiness and the recruitment process in this study. To put it differently,

there was no conflict of interest between credibility and transferability among

participants. In this study, in the position of participant-observer-researcher, I performed

to the fullness of truth and encouraged factions of reliability by the selected participants.

In addition, I gave a clear understanding of risks through the lens of the "burden

of knowledge" from participant awareness concerning climate change and criminal

behaviors. Furthermore, research questioning in all areas was reasonable in involving

new knowledge that did not generate research risks. Therefore, areas considered as

burdens, and research risks maintained minimality, to no risks in this area as no greater,

or lesser risk than normal life issues. Participants in this study were recognized

independently and recruited from their specific organizations independently without the

assistance of any external entities, from the general population of (a) biosocial

criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green

criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and

behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j)

psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors, and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain.

Nonetheless, in research development, to benefit the research discipline in biosocial criminology, I also used resources from archives and documentation, and email letter correspondences about the research study. Finally, I expressed data collection formulation performing thematic analysis, intentional analysis, content analysis, and eidetic analysis.

Intervening Data Collection, Storage, Dissemination and Participant Incentive

In this study, I stored and secured research data on a My Passport external hard drive on a Samsung laptop with fingerprint recognition, face recognition, and eye recognition after transference from the Sony handheld audio device. Once I transferred the research data from the Sony handheld recorder to the My Passport external hard drive, I permanently deleted all data from the handheld device. Furthermore, all research data in the research study remained confidential. Therefore, from this action, I transferred the interview data to a San Disk USB for storage drive and placed the San Disk USB inside a Brinks flat fireproof and waterproof safe. In addition, to keep trustworthiness in the study, I examined the Sony handheld device and the Samsung laptop with precision to

guarantee that there were no residuals left over from the data removal.

Therefore, if any residual data remained unawaringly, it was immediately erased as non-retrievable. Moreover, research data about participant coding remained separately in a Brinks fireproof and waterproof box safe from the interviewing data stored with journals, memoing, and notes in a flat Brinks waterproof and fireproof safe under lock and key in which I have the only access to the data. As mentioned previously, I removed all research coding data from the My Passport external hard drive and transferred it to a protected USB San Disk. The research data on the Samsung laptop, Sound Organizer Two software, and NVivo software after removable became non-recoverable. After storing all researcher data for no less than five years, the destruction of data will proceed by the processes of data wiping and shredding of journals, and notetaking material that may also require incineration of material, unless otherwise improvised by the Office of Doctoral Research Services IRB at Walden University.

Regarding data removal processes in this study, I persistently checked hard drives and computer software with confidence to make sure that there were no extra copies of data traces accidentally left on the recording devices and computer. Alternatively, I also examined Google storage and iCloud storage for any unauthorized saved research study material, and this allowed the demonstration of dependability, trustworthiness, confidentiality, and respect of persons throughout the study. Detailing field research in this research study, I purchased a six-person tent for the field research as I moved from location to location, I used a regular ice cooler in which I applied a variety of water and

mixed soda drinks, I also applied participants with small bags of mixed chips for all participants to have at their discretion.

The logical reason for using the six-person tent was to ensure confidentiality by request of those individuals who wanted to participate in the research study away from areas of employment. Addressing incentives in this study, participants in the field research study received $10.00 cash for their participation in the research study, and the online Zoom participants received a $15.00 Amazon eGift Card or Walmart Blue eGift card after their interview procession. The difference in appreciation incentives about the field research and online Zoom research resulted from participants refusing to accept an incentive but just wanting to have their voices heard on the issues concerning the research study. In the study, I determined for security reasons to limit the carrying or displaying of substantial amounts of money during the field interviewing process.

Progressing through the study, I took into consideration the importance of individuals online, and field research surrendering their quality time to participate in the research study, and I made every effort to ensure a comfortable atmosphere. Incentives in the research study did not present itself with any prejudice, intuitive pretenses, or coercion to attract participants for the study. Beneficially, this study integrated thick, rich descriptions of data showing credibility, confirmability, validity, and transferability. In addition, I consistently reminded individuals in the study that participation was voluntary and that they had the option to leave the study at any time. Therefore, by these standards, this research study reached the evidence of trustworthiness.

Summary

Chapter 3 addressed the purpose of the research study, and why it was necessary to explore the study within a qualitative narrative inquiry design. Chapter 3 explained the research design and rationale expressing the research question and central concepts, the role of the researcher as participant-observer-researcher, and the methodology. Chapter 3 identified the rationale for participant selection criteria, the instrumentation of using semi-structured research questions and follow-up questions with an interview guide, instrumentation design, procedures for recruitment, participation, and data collection.

In Chapter 3, I also explained the data analysis plan and the phenomenological view concerning techniques in decontextualization and recontextualization fundamentals with the issues of trustworthiness in credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability, and content validity. Chapter 3 also engaged in an in-depth approach in explaining ethical considerations and how those ethics demonstrate variances from Walden University's Institutional Review Board Process and the Belmont Report of 1979 towards participant confidentiality, respect of persons, beneficence, justice, and how various areas of risks factors require the protection of participants during a human research study. Alternatively, from this level in the study, I transition to chapters four and five, the results, the data collection, the setting, and demographics.

Further, Chapter 3 introduced the design and rationale for the research study addressing the significance of the methodology and how it aligned with the research topic, research question, and problem statement in areas of biosocial criminological

climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. As a first discovery research study, I took part in the interviewing process as a participant-observer-researcher clarifying a clear focus on interpretivity about the research study. In addition, Chapter 3 showed specific populations in the research study drawn from two global organizations world renowned for countermeasuring global climate changes. Moreover, I explained why the research study needed designing, and the role it has towards future outcomes about climate change.

Evenmore, Chapter 3 defined the integration of biosocial criminology reinforcement sensitivity theory and introduced conceptualizations on climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors through strain theory. In recognizing ethical considerations, Chapter 3 discussed confidentiality, informed consent, justice, beneficence, respect for persons, and how Walden University's' IRB Research Ethics guidelines integrated with the Office for Human Research Protections regulations which helped strengthen the research study, improving the investigation of the researcher's knowledgebase towards ethical awareness. Finally, Chapter 3 discussed the data management about research protections, contingency on the issues of unexpected ethical concerns, and what primary role the investigator demonstrated in data sharing and participant confidentiality in the study.

Chapter 4: Results

The purpose of this research study was to explore the phenomenon biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. The intent was to bring awareness about weather events causing unprecedented criminal behaviors. Current problems regarding climate change recognize the need for criminal behavioral development in economics, political, physiological, and psychological factors. Biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors in qualitative and quantitative research through a biosocial criminological lens and phenomenological paradigm were not found.

Evolving from (a) Harp and Karnauskas (2020) concepts about the general affective-aggression model; (b) Evans's (2019) work on environmental outcomes, changes in temperature elevations, extreme weather, and increases in air pollution; and (c) Agnew's (2012) *Dire Forecast: A Theoretical Model of the Impact of Climate Change on Crime*. I integrated an interview guidebook with 12 interview and follow-up questions, which allowed me to analyze all fundamentals in the study relating to pathophysiological behaviors and a reinforcement sensitivity neurobiological personality lens through a phenomenological assumption in the study (Allen et al., 2018).

Chapter 4 of this study discusses the organizational conditions and study results, demographics relevant to the study, the number of participants, and data collected during the collection process. Data collection in the research study explains the location, frequency, duration, and the data collection instrument. Chapter 4 also explains the data

analysis, the inductivity, themes, and categories with specific codes in the data using quotations, emphasizing discrepant cases and how discrepancies integrated into the data analysis. Chapter 4 emphasizes the evidence of trustworthiness, credibility, dependability, and confirmability. Results in Chapter 4 introduce the patterns in themes, present data findings, and discuss non-confirming data and discrepant cases. Finally, Chapter 4 ends with a summary and transition to Chapter 5.

Setting

In this research study, I recruited participants by sending emails to specific individuals at their organizations with an attached recruitment flyer. In addition, I utilized the social media platforms Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn to attract the global community about the study. Walden University's IRB approved permission to restrategize the recruitment process.

During the recruiting process, I attained 18 participants ranging from 18 to 85 years of age, who had live experiences and performances in the disciplines as (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, and (p) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain.

Conformed into a hybrid study, in unison I performed field research interviews and online Zoom interviews with individuals recruited in the Henderson, Clark County area, and the city of Las Vegas, Nevada communities. Further, I bought a six-person tent from Walmart to use for the different field interview settings along with filling a cooler with bottles of water and mixed sodas for refreshments along with a variety of small bags of chips. I also presented two foldup chairs and a foldup table all at personal expense. During the field research recruitment, I administered flyers in colored coded folders with a consent form to individuals after screening according to the inclusion criteria and gave individuals time to read, reread, and answer questions concerning the research study.

After the screening process, I started to set up scheduling at once for the interviewing process that was feasible for researcher and participant. Important to realize is that the social media platform was very sufficient in obtaining research participants, and the sample size of 15 to 25 participants accumulated within a brief period. This response resulted in a global attraction with vast climate change organizations, Earth activists, marine life scientists and independent researchers, and scholars in climate justice. Those who showed interest in the study emailed me that they consent to take part in the research study.

From this response, I responded to participants to schedule a time for interviewing convenient for both researcher and participant. Though the beginning of this research study's main purpose was to avoid face-to-face interactions due to existing COVID-19 pandemic protocols and traveling expenses, this research study transformed into a hybrid

study, where I was a participant-observer-researcher and integrated the live field investigator experience. In addition, I also used the Sony handheld recording device to record the online interviews conducted in one-on-one interviews and one group interview with two individuals in an interview session to gather information from participants in a hybrid research experience.

Primarily, the interviews took preference online within the Zoom platform atmosphere, and all participants remained confidential and had no recognizable identifiers to reveal their identities throughout the study. The online Zoom interviews took place in a quiet setting from distractions held in my home with no interferences of any nature, and recordings produced a 5.1 surround sound quality, where the audible was clear and understandable. However, various transcription printouts were not as understandable in readability as listening to the audio recordings. Therefore, I had to listen to the audio recordings multiple times to understand the transcription lineup to attain the required data information.

In the setting of the field interview in the open environment, as requested by the research participants, there was a significant amount of ambient background noise recorded during the interviewing processes. Similarly, like the online Zoom recordings, the transcriptions did not interpret what was clearly audio recorded. To demonstrate, decontextualization techniques and recontextualization were performed by the highest advanced levels of researcher ability, as I illustrated repetition constantly throughout the data collection, and coding processes listening to the audio recordings constructing

transcription sequences from the recordings. I examined all audio recordings coordinated with transcriptions line-by-line to formulate the data in completeness.

This study reached vast amounts of robust, thick descriptions of data meeting standards concerning trustworthiness, and high formalities about transferability. I used thematic analysis, content analysis, intentional analysis, and eidetic analysis. Participants interviewed in the field research for the study requested open environment interviewing from personal organizations, and businesses, so that they would not have recognition by friends, family, or associates. Therefore, I considered the participants' requests during the recruiting and interviewing process.

Demographics

The inclusion criteria for participants in this study pertain to (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors, and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain. I excluded participants who did not meet the inclusion criteria when age categories did not align, or individuals did not have the knowledgebase of live

experiences in climate changes, strain-aggression, and criminal behaviors. There was a total of 18 participants 12 males and six females in the research study with one group meeting with two individuals, and one discrepant interview, and this research study was multicultural with various geographical experiences.

The average age of participants ranged from 32 with the youngest age at 22, and up to 72. Individual demographics show 1% Egyptian, 1% Hispanic, 10% European, 60% African, and 22% Black American. In addition, nine participants were in the Las Vegas Valley, and nine participants were online for Zoom interviews. Participants all affiliated in multiple areas of disciplines with the two selected organizations for this research study. Individuals who took part online ranged from various countries such as Egypt, Africa, Nigeria, and the United States. Surprisingly, individuals taking part in the field research, derived from different countries, different geographical lifestyle experiences, and lived in the United States in Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Clark County community with various lifestyles from different organizations.

Significantly, all participants in the research study were knowledgeable in various aspects of climate change events and outcomes and had multiple skills and lived experiences about vulnerable populational concerns that gave more transferability to the research study. I assigned each participant in the study a color code in the codebook and identified them in the study as Alpha1204; Bravo1317; Delta1303; and Echo1624.

Data Collection

The primary data collection method used in the study was semi-structured

interviews. As mentioned, this research was a hybrid design where I took part in the study as a participant-observer-researcher. This allowed a universal and active involvement during fieldwork, and how the documentation developed along with data coding concerning the significance of the research question, and questions asked (Saldana, 2016). Data collection took place from field research and online Zoom interviews constructively and remained consistent daily.

Nonetheless, the protocols of COVID-19 did not have any effects on the research study in any area of field investigation or interviewing. Systematically, interviews lasted on average about 28 to 45 minutes, and no less than 18 minutes, depending on the length of responses and follow-up questions asked. During the interviewing process, I made sure that participants had credible time to express their thoughts, feelings, and life experiences to their fullest potential.

There were 18 participants interviewed for this study and one discrepant interview without any negative effect on the study in saturation or transferability, in which data remained to support the study and kept rich, thick description of information and depth of data in which I identified patterns and common themes answering the research question. Furthermore, anyone who expressed interest in the study returned a consent form by email for the online Zoom interview asking them to reply, "I consent" by email if they chose to participate. Individuals who took part in the field interviews attained a color-coded folder with a recruitment flyer and consent form, was given time to review the form and flyer and to ask questions, and if wanted to participate in the study, returned it to me for a time,

and date, for a personal interview, in which times for researcher and participant was feasible.

Moreover, the field interviews were primarily immediate and required a meeting tent that was transferable to be moved to various locations in the open environment. Nonetheless, selected participants who participated in the field interviews met the inclusion criteria and consented before the interviewing process, before the commencing of interviews. In addition, when the interviews were set up, participant's transcriptions and audio received alphanumeric coding, numeric coding, and color coding.

The next level in data collection was the semi-structured interviews with participant disclosure. In the study, I interviewed nine participants for the field research with one participant in a private dwelling, and nine participants via Zoom meetings. The interview times ranged from 28 to 45 minutes on average and no less than 18 minutes depending on the questioning. Constantly, I kept an awareness and informed participants that audio recordings would take place as the primary factor during the interview process only.

Consistently, I restated to each interviewee the instructional guidelines so that they may have a clear understanding of all the content in the consent form. On occasion, I reminded participants about security and confidentiality, and that I was the only person responsible with access to the research data information provided. I explained to each participant in the study that they would have unrecognizable identifiers that only I would recognize and understand.

Guided by the interview guidebook, I asked open-ended semi-structured interview questions and follow-up questions formed before the research study, and proved for clarity and alignment in questioning. Alternatively, when the interviewing process ended, I checked for clarity and understandability per participant online and within the boundaries of field research to determine their expectations after the study. Nonetheless, I advanced this research study by recording interviews online using a handheld Sony recording device in the comforts of the Zoom meeting sessions as well as having the Zoom meetings recorded by the laptop recording technology.

This study acquired 18 participants interviewed for this research study which produced rich, thick data saturation. From the use of sufficient data, I was able to identify multiples of patterns, and various common themes that developed to benefit the answering of the research question. Furthermore, Zoom online interviews took place at my residence in a private office without any violations of breach of confidentiality, and took place in Henderson, Nevada. The duration of data collection took one week beginning from 7 a.m. and lasting to 9 p.m., and ending on a Thursday at 9 p.m. for a total of 15 hours a day and 105 hours for a week. The data development and coding consisted and lasted a total of six months the total data collection series, and through this process, I constantly gave preference concerning self-assurance to credibility and transferability.

During data collection, I used a journal to take notes and to write down personal biases, and responses that evolved from participants during the interview process and their emotional content. Under those circumstances, in the study I used the qualitative

software program NVivo to aid in coding, queries, matrix, categorization, and visualization. Justifiably, I used the understanding of logic and reasoning to guarantee that participants had enough time to express feelings, emotions, and thoughts throughout the interviewing process. Being mindful of ethical considerations, I allowed research participants to use proper time to answer any questions or concerns about the study, before and after. Finally, at this level in the study, I included extensive data collection, triangulated semi-structured interviews, a guidebook, follow-up questions from 18 participants, and one discrepant interview that advanced this research study.

Data Analysis

The NVivo qualitative data software confirmed the research data collection processes and design of the study. Further in this study, I analyzed research data into audio files, initial files, and transcriptions for analysis. Secondly, I organized participant data through a coding process using audio and transcription identifiers. From this method, I aligned the research instrumentation accordingly. Moreover, I recontextualized from decontextualization as I listened to the audio recordings and constantly read and reread data transcripts until themes started to form the knowledge base.

Moreover, in chart one, there are three displayed categorical topics, (a) open codes that adopt from the research question and interview questions, (b) the participant codes that identify in confidentiality the participants, and (c) the quote responses that evolved from the open codes. Once completed, I recorded and saved all the interviews and audio files that I transferred to the My Passport external hard drive on the Samsung

laptop from the Sony handheld recording device. In addition, I transferred audio

recordings from the Sound Organizer Two software, downloaded from the Sony handheld

recording device to the Microsoft Home and Office transcription feature in Microsoft

Word. Further, I used the Microsoft Transcription feature in Word to transcribe all data

recordings into transcriptions. The NVivo program purchase did not come with the

transcribe feature for audio recordings for students. At this point in the study, I

individually saved the research data, audio recordings on a San Disk USB password

protected, and transcriptions on a separate San Disk USB, also password protected, and

secured each in a separate Brinks safe. Further, I secured all journals with the

transcription data.

As mentioned previously, thematic analysis, eidetic analysis, intentional analysis,

and content analysis were the analysis methods of choice since the purpose of the research

study was to understand climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors in the global

environment. What was significantly important in the study was finding common patterns

and themes in the data discovery that were sufficient for answering the research question.

NVivo was the qualitative data analysis software used that helped guide me in

perspectives about thematic analysis, also incorporating manual coding to gain the

emotional thought perceptions generated from the audio recordings applying eidetic

analysis and content analysis.

From this point, I transferred all audio data into the NVivo software for coding.

First, I read the raw data and wrote memos from first thought concepts and feelings, about

participant responses. After memoing, I organized the coding process next to organizing the raw data into code categories. Furthermore, I reconstructed categories as necessary for the final steps concerning the data analysis, and interpretation of codes as on the discovery of common themes from the data collected addressing the research question. Nonetheless, I applied an inductive approach in gathering data about the conceptualizations from the results of the study forming themes from interviews, and observations richly descriptive explaining the phenomenon (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016).

Participant code and response categories included acts of strain, aggression, climate change strain-aggression, strain, strain policies, climate change policies, aggression causing aggression, biosocial criminology interventions, and vulnerable population protection. Moreover, I reduced codes to the lowest terminology and formed four primary significant themes, (a) climate change strain-aggression biosocial policies, (b) countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health climate strain, (c) climate change criminal behaviors preventability sustainability, and (d) biosocial criminological interventions towards climate provoked behaviors. On the finalizing of the coding process, I analyzed to find patterns in theme formulation.

The method I acquired in the research design was a qualitative narrative inquiry approach with a phenomenological tradition, applying content analysis and eidetic analysis (Qutoshi, 2018; Terry et al., 2017). Eidetic analysis in the study described how one's intuition adds meaning to the experience enforcing inductivity along with the processes of interpretivity analysis, integrating decontextualization and

recontextualization, interrelating together with the context and rewriting it to be interpretable out of context while preserving its meaning (Choi et al., 2021). On the contrary, I repetitiously refreshed thoughts on themes and transcriptions that I may gain a complete understanding of the textualization.

Evenmore, I focused more on the reduction of data coding into simplest sections in the coding process, and during this part of the study pointed out the importance of repetition in the coding process demonstrating performances about bracketing. In the first phases of this part of the study, I decontextualized and recontextualized transcripts, and demonstrated repetitious performances while consistently listening to the participant's audio recordings, and transcribing all 18 interviews. Due to NVivo transcription software sold separately, alternatively, I used the Microsoft Word transcription feature to transcribe the audio data recordings.

From this point, I transferred the data to the NVivo software for coding, queries, and file classification. From this stage in the study, I completed transcription interpretation using Microsoft Word and saved each interview transcript independently before securing each transcript. Systematically, I coded participants in the study in the following format (a) Alpha1204, (b) Alpha1221, (c) Alpha1236, (d) Alpha1249, (e) Alpha1259, (f) Bravo1317, (g) Bravo1609, (h) Bravo1928, (i) Bravo0938, (j) Bravo1208, (k) Delta1303, (l) Delta1338a, 1338b, (m) Delta1739, (n) Delta1830, (o) Echo2000, (p) Echo0901, and (q) Echo1624. Aligning with these codes, I coded participant's audio codes, and transcripts with a sequence of unidentifiable numbers and color codes.

Further, with the completion of transcripts, I reexamined for credibility by listening to the recordings and following along with the transcripts, finding any discrepancies in recordings to give assurance to clarification with caution in notetaking.

In recontextualization, Bengtsson (2016) made aware that critical factors must keep the highest degree of quality possible throughout the process and that content analysis allows various conceptualizations in credibility concerning areas of trustworthiness. In reality, there is no perfect design, and unprecedented events will occur. Bengtsson also made aware that researchers must have essentialized knowledge about the subject and familiarization with the context which is significant for the study as long as the advantage does not affect the interpretation of the results and informants. Nonetheless, I supported data transcripts on My Passport's external hard drive with fingerprint scan security and password protection. On the other hand, I transferred data from the external My Passport hard drive to a San Disk USB password protected, kept inside a Brinks waterproof and fireproof safe with lock and key which I kept.

Finally, I removed all transcript data from the laptop and recording device, erased all data from the laptop as non-recoverable, and kept this data separate from the audio data in a flat Brinks waterproof and fireproof safe. Further, in the process, I kept a personal journal for notes, personal reactions, ideas, and thoughts towards the interviewing process and construction of themes. Utilizing a journal gave way to logical reasonings to keep track of personal bias, and information in notetaking. In addition, Braun and Clarke (2022) described thematic analysis as a universally used technique with

interactions of methods in qualitative psychology research. Thematic analysis allows researchers the opportunity to choose multiple approaches and concepts that differ in formations, but are implicit in the conceptualizations of qualitative research, which is comprehensibly productive in knowledge, themes, key constructs, and analytical procedures. During this study, I performed manual coding and structural coding using the NVivo coding software. Structural coding in the study required the application of phrases towards building research topics which is significant in coding. Guest (2012) and Bengtsson (2016) clarified that structural coding is most beneficial for interview transcription.

In knowing this perspective, I used the NVivo manual coding software to add color, alphanumeric, and numerical identifiers to audio and transcripts (Hilal & Alabri, 2013). During the reviewing of the audio and transcripts simultaneously, I used the highlight feature in NVivo to highlight specific passages that applied to themes in evolving from the interview questions. I gave reassurance specifically, and concisely, that thematic analysis, eidetic analysis, intentional analysis, and content analysis performed and displayed in themes, and phrase construction processes by using the NVivo autocode feature that resulted in various codes on preventing strain, emotional strain, climate change strain-aggression, climate change strain, climate change aggression.

Alternatively, the NVivo software was not capable of showing themes or codes contextually, and eidetically from a phenomenological standpoint to determine the emotional expressions demonstrated by participants during the interviewing process.

Thus, from this discovery, as the primary instrument in the study, I manually coded each audio recording and audio transcription reproving the NVivo autocode results. I was able to construct themes and subthemes from the queries from the NVivo software. Then again, during the interview process, to reach a rich, thick description of data, interviewees responded with their perspectives and understanding, and expressed any emotion, and physical attribute to the responding of questioning benefiting the phenomenological and biosocial criminological perspectives towards criminal behaviors.

From this notion, I visualized interrelating with the comprehension levels of the interviewees and their individual experiences as made aware by concepts guided by Rubin and Rubin (2012). Nonetheless, I constructed a codebook that listed all the codes in a symmetrical order to evaluate the vast amounts of information formulated from the beginning of the study. The codes as priorly mentioned for participant confidentiality are in the design of (a) Alpha1204, (b) Alpha1221, (c) Alpha1236, (d) Alpha1249, (e) Alpha1259, (f) Bravo1317, (g) Bravo1609, (h) Bravo1928, (i) Bravo0938, (j) Bravo1208, (k) Delta1303, (l) Delta1338a, 1338b, (m) Delta1739, (n) Delta1830, (o) Echo2000, (p) Echo0901, and (q) Echo1624, the participant color codes for researcher identification for journals and notetaking was listed as (1) red, (2) dark blue, (3) dark green, (4) orange, (5) Light blue, (6) pink, (7) purple, (8) yellow, (9)gray, (10) navy, (11) green, (12) dark red, (13) turquoise, (14) gold, (15) gold, (16) brown, (17) magenta, and (18) blue. Finally, audio and transcription coding of data spawned in a numerical sequence that I constructed as (a) 213106, (b) 210318, (c) 210322, and (d) 210323 which kept participant

responses in sequential order according to aligning with interview processes and questioning alignment.

After decontextualization and recontextualization, I discovered multiple themes linked to the research question, the gap in the literature, and interview questions and subquestions. As a result, I integrated the NVivo software into the analysis to slowly formulate thematic analysis coding on firsthand experiences as a participant-observer-researcher. For that reason, I transferred all data to NVivo for analysis through queries, cases, reports, and file classifications. During this process, I experimented with the data in the NVivo software to get a better understanding and also to attain the best and most significant outcome for the study, which gave preference to strength, credibility, and transferability.

This study implied an inductive approach that involved performing methodological flexibility measures not guided by any present or prior qualitative methodologies or techniques. In like manner, I remained focused on the participant-observer-researcher position, remaining mindful of the differences between methods and methodologies in rigor, and justifying the analytical point of view (Liu, 2016). Furthermore, with self-confidence, I made sure that the themes introduced in the study presented data that was in a triangulated, and aligned order, in which I constructed, and presented accordingly from the order of the participants in explaining their stories as they developed in the study. Finally, this study generated eight themes, four primary themes, and four subthemes, embedded in the boundaries of central conceptualizations

concerning the biosocial criminological lens (Saldana, 2016). During this process, I made

sure that the codebook met specific patterns from the interview data that led to the

construction of specific categories identifying criminal behaviors. From this performance,

I designed specific direct quotes from participants' responses using NVivo to reanalyze

the file classification data and queries. I imported 18 interview transcripts with one group

interview meeting of two people totaling 18.

I also imported 18 audio sounds to the NVivo software. There was one discrepant

data report that was significant enough for the study without projecting any weakness in

the study or saturation. Evenmore, I formed themes and codes and used the NVivo

software to aid in providing autocodes which resulted in multiple codes from participant

responses concerning the audio recordings that allowed the populating of four themes and

four subthemes for interpretation, and alignment with the research question.

These themes emerged during the process of data analysis and resulted as (a)

theme 1, *Climate Change Strain-Aggression Biosocial Intervention Policies,* subtheme 1,

Climate Change Criminal Behavior Preventability Sustainability Program, (b) theme 2,

Countermeasuring Social, Psychological and Mental Health Climate Strain, subtheme 2

Global Academic Awareness on Climate Change Strain-Aggression, (c) theme 3, *Climate*

Change Criminal Behaviors Preventability Sustainability, subtheme 3, Preparedness

Intervention Towards Unexpected Climate Change Strain Outcomes, and (d) theme 4,

Biosocial Criminological Interventions Towards Climate Provoked Criminal Behaviors,

subtheme 4, Climate Change Population Defense and Sustainability Protocols Towards

Climate Change Strain. Besides, from this process, I continued to remain aware of the connectedness of the themes for revisement, reconstruction, and reevaluation of data. Subsequently, assembly factors formed from the results revealed closing outcomes about data analysis perceived from narrating the central factors concerning the unpredictable phenomenon and integrating it with the biosocial and reinforcement sensitivity concepts in the literature (Bengtsson, 2016).

Advancing in the study, I answered the research question with data gathered from the interviewing process justifying discoveries in the social science spectrum, which formed the final themes. Most importantly, the results showed that from the defining of codes, subthemes, and themes, came about immediate responses evolving from questioning about climate change social protection policies, and biosocial criminological climate change criminal behaviors were universally recognized towards the inducements of what causes climate changes projecting criminal behaviors.

Evidence of Trustworthiness

Credibility

In this study, I performed trustworthiness in the areas of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Credibility in this study evolved with participants when they answered honestly, openly, and willingly to the interview questions and subquestions gave strength in the areas of transcription, and coding that allowed the performance of the participant-observer-researcher to maintain repetitious self-awareness during the study. I was able to determine credibility by reflecting on

participant responses in the study and becoming aware of various patterns that had developing outcomes unknown to define. On account of credibility in this study transpired through research discovery by data, instrumentation, and research design.

This study achieved credibility while I kept synchronicity with the selected research participants, and gave reassurance that the research question was (a) open-ended, (b) interview questions semi-structurally centralized fairly and intentionally, (c) responding within the venues of truth, (d) reflecting on coding, (e) self-reflection, and (f) of transcription design. Evenmore, building on the assurance and strength of the study, I maintained activeness and control of credibility, and trustworthiness as participant-observer-researcher through minor interactions with research participants, and conducted follow-up research questions during the interviewing process, asserting consistent updates about the research study progression and productivity (Gagani, 2019; Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Furthermore, I kept connections with participants to establish trustworthiness and credibility during the interviewing process and was mindful of the fact that there was no need for any participant after study reviews (Gagani, 2019; Ravitch & Carl, 2016).

Transferability

In this study, I initiated transferability by administering data and information attained as guidelines about climate justice and biosocial criminological behavior policies. This study generated plentiful and extensive descriptions of data. Equally important, from this data I was able to learn from the information acquired from the results based on the interview questions allowing transferability of robust data with

meaning acknowledging credibility (Rodon, 2008). Furthermore, I demonstrated phases

of transferability constructing description, context, and reliable participant interviewee

statements.

From this notion, I set in motion transferability fundamentals by acquiring

information, and data needed as foundational, adopted from the participating individuals

and their individualized organizations about biosocial criminological climate change

strain-aggression criminal behaviors, climate change, and aggressive behaviors.

Assuredly, I guaranteed that transferability in the study morphed with reliable

correspondences taken from participating individuals in which themes I evaluated in the

study from results rendered by participant interviews attracted credibility.

For that reason, there was no recruitment needed of any kind for any affiliation

participation with colleagues at Walden University in the areas of transferability or any

other external entity, for in the study I demonstrated the importance of the value of the

data, and advanced deep features about the environment and setting. Finally,

transferability development in this study resulted also from one setting to the next setting

and depended on the significance connecting common features in the research setting

about where, and how, I performed various acts to upbraid transferability (Rodon, 2008).

Dependability

In this study, I described dependability in detail and set in motion the

triangulation for dependability development, and reliability about codes and themes, and

also gave preference that all participant transcripts aligned and taken into reevaluation

(Avizienis & Randall, 2001; Ravitch & Carl, 2016; Saldana, 2016). In this study, I connected dependability attributes with reliability, safety, availability, and survivability as primary essentials. This study interrelated dependability, and reliability in the aspects of data collection, and concerning data attainability responding to the research question.

In this study, I also made sure that detailed data was rich, indepth, and thick in description towards recognition formed in the study. I interpreted those actions presenting themselves in the study, confirming the accuracy, transcriptions, themes, phrases, and codes (Avizienis & Randall, 2001; Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Finally, I linked dependability with the attributes of reliability, safety, availability, maintainability, and survivability as primary fundamentals of attributes in dependability.

Confirmability

In this study, I consistently reflected on confirmability clarification on the matters about the analysis procession to where confirmability was determined and maintained reflection throughout the research analysis process. I utilized a research journal to record personal thoughts, feelings, and biases and to keep those factors at a minimum. Participants in the study clarified specific terms and definitions during the interviewing process about questioning and any concerns about informed consent.

Furthermore, it was necessary to reassure and reapprove confirmability in this study, for I established confirmability through participant-observer-researcher interpretations and findings adopted from the research data with demonstrations of how I reached the conclusions and interpretations (Nowell et al., 2017). Further, confirmability

in this study attained research objectivity, and any notions coming from biasness as a determination to reevaluate. In implementing confirmability in this study, I was able to establish integrity by constructing specific details through indepth explanations about methodological performances, and researcher reflexivity (Ravitch & Carl, 2016).

I kept a journal as I focused steadily and consistently on mindfulness while performing thematic analysis, decontextualization, and recontextualization as I focused also on personal thoughts, rechecking recordings, and keeping bias at a minimum. Moreover, I asked interviewees to deeply explain, define, and make aware any specific terms that needed explanation in the study. In addition, I observed constantly thematic coding, and data information in variations, and reassessed them for analysis expediently to establish additional trustworthiness, reliability, dependability, and credibility. This study affiliated researcher interaction to attain trustworthiness and credibility in data, applying thematic coding as participant-observer-researcher performing in the standpoint concerning online Zoom meetings, and face-to-face interactions.

Results

The participant responses from the interview questioning process align with the different theme categories, and one primary research question, "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors?" This discovery benefits future policies and programs towards preventability measures about biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression affecting individuals vulnerable to climatic weather changes, and at elevated risk of

conforming to unforeseen criminal behaviors.

From this study emerged four primary themes, and four subthemes designed to answer the research question using eidetic analysis, content analysis, intentional analysis, and thematic analysis. The themes in the study that emerged from the data results show (1) climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies, (2) countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health strain, (3) climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability, and (4) biosocial criminological interventions towards climate provoked criminal behaviors. From the four primary themes evolved the subthemes of (a) climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability program, (b) global academic awareness on climate change strain-aggression, (c) preparedness intervention towards unexpected climate change strain outcomes and (d) climate change population defense and sustainability protocols towards climate change strain.

These themes progressed from 18 participant interviews, data analysis processes, decontextualization and recontextualization, transcription, and advanced coding techniques accordingly to answering the research question and defining the gap in the literature. Saunders et al. (2018) pointed out that there are no limitations to attaining data saturation. Furthermore, at this stage of the research study, I gathered vast amounts of data that allowed saturation completion which was the primary focus at this level of the study. From 18 participant interviews, I was also able to complete data saturation processes by performing consistent acts of repetition for acquired themes populated by participant responses during the interviewing process.

In addition, research participants performed with conciseness, clarity, and understandability when it came to answering the semi-structured open-ended questions. It is important to clarify data achievement in this research study on using a handheld Sony recording device during the interviewing process assisted with advanced technology features to benefit clarification in the research study development. I also used a Samsung laptop computer during the Zoom interview meetings and the field research interviews. As previously mentioned, I assigned all participants a sequence of coded numbers to guarantee participant confidentiality. Nonetheless, this research study brought to awareness the effects concerning weather on the global population, and how aggressive, non-aggressive, and general criminal behaviors develop from a biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior view.

The American Public Health Association (n.d.) revealed that due to consistencies in the increases and frequencies of extreme weather changes, it is extraordinarily critical to emphasize physiological, and mental health threats coming into existence by climate change precursors targeting specific groups of people. In this study, I recognize from the American Public Health Association climate change vulnerable populations as (a) children, (b) older adults, (c) socially vulnerable populations that include Black communities, (d) low-income communities, (e) pregnant women, (f) immigrant groups, (g) individuals limited in the English vocabulary, (h) vulnerable occupation groups that are exposed to extreme weather, (i) individuals with chronic and pre-existing medical conditions and (j) indigenous people (American Public Health Association, n.d.).

Importantly, the World Health Organization (WHO) made aware that climate change affects and disrupts the environmental determinants of well-being and the social foundation of society. These developments accrue problematic factors in areas for secure shelters, food sustainability, clean drinking water, and clean air. Yet, from prior and present literature about climate change, no one has ever through a biosocial criminological worldview lens done a study to identify how weather factors concerning, enforced sustainability, and needs on the global community, would alter humanity's livelihood and perception through formulated acts concerning criminal behavior towards sustainability to present knowledge.

Theme 1: Climate Change Strain-Aggression Biosocial Intervention Policies

This research study attracted people worldwide knowledgeable in areas concerning the study focused on the effects of climate change, and had a humanitarian concept on the fundamentals relating to climate change, strain, criminal behaviors, and strain-aggression. What was impressive about the research results was how the 18 participants reacted and responded to the research question "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression?" Comprised from this one research question evolved eight themes from the semi-structured interview questions and follow-up questions, strategically and logically constructed responses evolving from the theoretical framework biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors.

Rubin & Rubin (2012, p.132) stated that research language must be easy for

interviewees to understand, and that the researcher must allow time for the interviewees

to be able to express themselves toward the meaning and scope of answers. In this study,

I constructed the interview questions with a sense of self-awareness about various

participant experiences relating to biosocial intervention policies. From this perspective,

eight participants displayed elevated levels of biosocial, criminological, and psychosocial

emotional concerns about the research study that triggered a significant emotional

reaction concerning the research question.

However, when asked the interview question, "What is climate change?"

Alpha1204, first stated that "all individuals have experienced climate change" and made

aware that there must be "climate change behavior research provided to the local

communities so that people can understand what is going on around them." In expressing

that all have experienced climate change, Alpha1204 revealed that "climate change has

an effect on people" and that due to this outcome, "there need to be intervening policies

put into effect towards climate behavior research to counter the issues concerning climate

change altering people's behaviors." Alpha1236 responded to the research question

"What is climate change?" and stated that "climate change is the changing of

temperatures and weather and plays a major role on the environment." Alpha1204 when

asked the interview question "How can biosocial criminology benefit climate change in

preventing strain-aggression, provoking criminal behaviors?" And shared that "it is an

impossible task; biosocial criminology cannot benefit strain-aggression because people

are always changing and there is nothing that I know to knowledge is in place for

preventing strains in the global communities to stop criminal behaviors and acts," and Alpha1236 made aware that "just to say presently, I don't see measures for change happening."

On the contrary, the asked research questions showed that the participants pointed out that the psychological, and biosocial criminological strategies toward criminal behaviors would be of no effect, and due to failed policy, there are no measures in this area for future developments for change in progress. Thus, Bravo1609 stated, "you can improve people's lives if you give them the right tools to deal with the changes affecting them." Moreover, Bravo1609 also made aware that when asked the interview question "Explain climate change strain-aggression?" Bravo1609 shared that "climate change strain-aggression provokes individuals or communities to commit acts of crime."

From this statement by Bravo1609, the gap in the literature identified, and showed that weather induces strain on the global community, and due to strains, individuals convert to commit acts of criminality. Furthermore, Bravo1928 during the interview procession was very thorough with their responses and demonstrated questioning with more indepthness, expressing concerns for improved leadership and social assistance in the reliance on biosocial intervention policies to help certain populations. In similarity to participant Bravo1609, Bravo1928 shared that for biosocial criminological interventions to improve projected climate change "there must be good teachers." Bravo1928 also stated that "climate change has been significantly expanding in the last 10 years that I've been alive, and no one is doing anything about it." From the participant-observer-

researcher perspective, it is necessary as Bravo1928 stated that governments and

institutions start to integrate sufficient teaching methods on how to understand the

biosocial criminological standards when it comes to the knowledge of climate-provoked

criminal behaviors.

It is apparent that there must be policies consistent with preventability standards

as Bravo1928 stated, "climate change has been around since I have been alive and I

would not have believed it in my lifetime on how climate change makes a huge

difference in the world and how it affects people," and this concept taken into current day

situations show the continued need for global interactions for the improving of

preventability against climate behaviors. Furthermore, Delta1338a and Delta1338b, a

two-person group interview shared interest highlights when they responded to the

research question, "How long have you been in climate change behavioral research and

what do you do?"

Participant Delta1338a responded, "I have been working as a paramedic for 10

years, and work in the field of environmental sciences, and many incidents that I have a

call to are mainly heat-related." Delta1338a shared that "I want to help to save the

environment in my country, for many trees are being uprooted and not replaced and this

causes many crimes for sustainability in my country." When asked the same question,

Delta1338b stated "I have been an environmentalist for eight years, and I work as a free-

lance researcher, and I am troubled, and concerned about the future of humanity when

there is global violence, due to rains and floods and no government policies to prevent the

oncoming violence that climate changes are producing." In addition, I asked Bravo1928 the question, "What are influences projecting climate change-strain aggression outcomes?" Bravo1928 showed various emotional reactions to the question, moving from side to side and shaking of the feet and legs, teary eyes, and a sorrowful scratchy voice. At this moment, I asked the participant about their status and asked them did they want to continue with the interview study, and the participant stated that they were doing okay and was not under any duress.

The participant stated that no one was there to help them or to hear their concerns and that there were never any visitations from any state officials to check up on people's progress, except for the present research study that I was conducting to listen to the people about their problems. Continuing to respond to the interview question Bravo1928 shared that "people losing their jobs and having influences on the climate with such things as carbon enhancements, pollution and the deterioration of communities and neighborhoods, putting strain on people causing them to steal and commit other crimes."

From this response I recognized Delta1338a and Delta1338b, for assuredly, it is clear that political involvement and state involvement are key factors to climate change criminal behavior interventions. When asked the interview question "How can social protection policies, benefit climate change protection policies towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community?" Delta1830 focused more on the direct perspectives of the questions towards what resources were available and what resources were not available that would benefit vulnerable populations during times of

crisis during heat and temperature scenarios, provoking criminal behaviors in the areas of climate change, strain, strain-aggression, social policies, and climate policies. Evenmore, asking Delta1830 the interview question, "What events project climate change?" Delta1830 responded, "climate changes are human mistakes." Further, I asked Alpha1204 the same interview question and their outcome was "human interventions project many problems that cause climate change outcomes."

From the responses to the interview questions, I determined criminal behaviors identified as offsets from strain and aggressions, with human interventions triggered by altered weather patterns. Another key point, Echo2000 made aware how climate change interferes with socially vulnerable populations and responded, "it would be good for the media to broadcast and educate the masses on the importance of climate change," and also stated that "climate policies have to favor and benefit socially vulnerable populations."

Climate change, social and behavioral research, and criminal justice research currently, must create biosocial intervention policies to countermeasure the unprecedented formations developing in the communities from unpredicted weather and climate biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors in the areas of (a) improving mental health, (b) utilizing the social media to educate the global community on climate change, (c) creating social policies to protect socially vulnerable populations, and (d) setting in motion versatile contingency plans for rehabilitation, and homelessness awareness towards unanticipated biosocial criminal

behaviors.

Subtheme 1: Climate Change Criminal Behaviors Preventability Sustainability Program

Learning from the rich thick descriptions of data and information attained shared by participants in the research study gave preference that there must be climate change criminal behavior preventability programs set in place to offset the triggering effects of weather phenomenon, and sustainability programs with emergency measures set in place by local governments to sustain human health and well-being against climate changes and individuals conforming to criminal behaviors. Results in the study showed that there must be newly highly trained individuals in the field of psychology, trained to deal with individuals residing on the public streets, who do not consider themselves as being a vulnerable population, as labeled by society as a vulnerable population group, but currently, considers themselves as a survivalists group of individuals engaging at times in criminal activities due to temperature and climate changes.

Preventability sustainability programs must meet the standards and mandates for benefiting housing needs, medical, health, and needs for well-being, and preventability measures against acts of strain-aggression forecasted by climate changes, and services offered for the sustainability of health and nutrition. These fundamentals will slow down the processes of criminal actions ignited by strain necessity. Trujillo and Howley (2021) made aware that temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and wind speed are primary influences in homicides and interpersonal violence. Also, if states and

governments invest in the most important benefits for emergence concerning humanity, and not debate price tagging, there would be a clearer focus on acts of climate change and criminal behavior prevention.

Aleksandrova (2020) stated that there must be adaptive social protection policies with transformative interventions towards acknowledging the political factors, and social justice policies about vulnerability outcomes. For the most, these requirements must be formed now to sustain future generations to come. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is continuing to work towards the development of strategic planning to rectify and create new sustainability goals concerning climate change. For the most, this allows the linking and implementing of devised Executive Orders (EO) to target catalyzing clean industries, and jobs through federal sustainability, as applied to Executive Order 14008, designed to counteract the climate crisis domestically and internationally.

Currently, there are no strategic plans, programs, or policies in place to counter the unparallel outcomes taking place from biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors in need of preventability. Therefore, biosocial criminologists, biosocial and behavioral researchers, criminal justice researchers, and psychologists, must immediately counter the actions of strain and strain-aggression in the global communities, and domestically, before climate change enforces a psychological impact of criminal behaviors that may imprint permanent unresolved outcomes in areas concerning criminal behavior sustainability.

Theme 2: Countermeasuring Social, Psychological, and Mental Health Climate Strain

This second theme identified how it is beneficial to countermeasure social psychological, and mental health outcomes about climate strain. All 18 interviewees agreed that policies and programs must develop for social and socially vulnerable populations, and for populations requiring to have life-sustaining assistance programs. Global activists, bioengineers, paramedics, scientists, and research scholars shared their perspectives on why formulating and countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health climate strain policies are necessary and must improve as cost-effective, and non-costly as beneficial. When interviewees responded to the interview question, "What are influences projecting climate change strain-aggression outcomes?" Alpha1221 made aware that influences that project climate change strain-aggression begins, "when you recognize that someone is having a problem."

Agnew (2012) pointed out that climate change (a) increases strain, (b) reduces social control, (c) weakens social support, (d) fosters beliefs considered for crime, (e) contributes traits conducive to crime, (f) increases certain opportunities for crimes, and (g) creates social conflict. Alternatively, Agnew did not consider the developments of climate change strain-aggression inducements as social problems, or problems with climate policy, but visualized the perspective towards constant criminal behaviors. Participant Alpha1259, when asked the interview question, "How can biosocial criminology benefit climate change in preventing strain-aggression provoking criminal

behaviors?" Alpha1259 gave insight into psychological and mental health needs and made aware that socially vulnerable populations are "vulnerable to climate strain" and not just homeless populations in general, which the 18 participants agreed on but that "strain-aggression weather factors cause depression," and that "strain outcomes influence criminal behaviors."

Bravo1317 expressed personal life experiences from a psychological and biosocial criminological view stating that "many people are messed up because of climate weather, and that weather provokes criminal behaviors," also responding that "these types of behaviors only happen at night." Bravo1317 revealed that "there are individuals who are more aggressive in crimes and enforce males and females to engage in prostitution, and strong-arming them to commit acts of criminal activities at night, and forcing on them illegal substances, and to participate in illegal criminal activities for their benefit." In collaboration with Alpha1259 on acts of strain-aggression, Bravo1317 declared that strain-aggression "effects those more who are homeless and provokes acts of aggression, strain for the use of drugs for the desire of coping without having proper needs and necessities, and weather changes, as an outlet for stress and to take the ease of the mind and the problem at hand."

Research participants showed the importance of countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health climate strain, and demonstrated credible and transferable open statements during the interviewing process. Participants also portrayed genuineness in questioning and displayed feelings of loneliness as they were not sure

about the certainty of the planet, hope for the future, and vulnerable populations that

considered themselves as the "*survivalist group*." Further, when asked the question,

"How long have you been in climate change behavioral research, and what do you do?"

Bravo0938 stated, " I work with military science, and have been in the field for 12 years,

and understand that human factors relate to the environment, and are important."

Moreover, the discussion of social and biosocial factors about criminal behaviors took

preference within the regional, local, and international levels in governments priorly.

Equally important, now there is a scientific explanation needed in the venues of

academia, public policy administration, criminal justice, and biosocial criminology

policy. Nonetheless, comprehension awareness must show the defining and resolving of

risks that are interrelated with climate change, criminal behaviors, and ecological impacts

that will bring global and domestic awareness about the problem. Nonetheless,

Bravo1928 stated that "the public needs to know about climate change," and this

statement justifies that there is little to no knowledge in the societal public forum on the

seriousness about the outcomes of climate change. Also, when asked the interview

question "What contingency plans to prevent climate change strain-aggression in your

community is in place for unexpected climate change outcomes?"

Bravo1928 stated, "I don't know, and I am unaware of any emergency or

contingency plans available." This response shows that the public arena, social services

organizations, state, and federal institutions are unaware of the scientific nature

concerning climate change and human behavior, and the realization of the seriousness

affecting the global environment. Evenmore, concerning the psychological, and mental health outcomes from climate strain, Bravo1208 implied that from prolonged heat exposures, the necessity for the required need for food substances and medicines that "some people may lose their minds by not having these resources and promote to violence," and that climate strain causes project weather outcomes "with temperatures and heat, and unknown effects that make people do whatever it takes and what is necessary to survive," among the populations. Furthermore, when asked the interview question "Explain how climate change strain-aggression provokes individuals or communities to commit acts of crimes?"

This response gives awareness that climate change outcomes affect the entire global population projecting climate criminal behaviors and setting in motion unrepairable consequences destroying sustainability and substances needed for survival, causing food-borne diseases, acute and chronic respiratory illnesses of every sort, malnutrition creating morbidity and low-mortality rates. Unprecedented, climate changes and strain-aggression criminal behaviors influence economics on the global system to where there is a continued increase in food prices and products due to droughts, and the destruction of vegetation due to weather outcomes (Institute for Health Policy and Leadership, 2022). Moreover, when answering the interview question, "Explain how climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, enforces the need for deterrence to create new climate change policies to offset strain-aggression?" Delta1303 replied that "when people are being educated, they will learn about being better, living in better ways

to protect this environment."

In addition, participants from the research study shared a common vision when implying about preventive psychological factors in society and education concerning the understanding of biosocial human interactions. Delta1739 expounded with robust description in information with broad comprehension and vast knowledge about the research question, and interview questions that rendered out credibility, transferability, and confirmability with rich, thick descriptions strengthening the research study. In response to the interview question "What events project climate change?" Delta1739 a climate activist and environmentalist, shared that "when people pollute the environment there is a great outcome that has an effect causing climate changes."

Bravo 0938 replied to the question stating, "what global warming is and what it means is very important for the survival of the people, and its consequences for all of us affect us socioeconomically, and personally as biological beings." These expressional views derive from present-day live experiences in which human physiology and human consciousness have become aware of the nature of climate change and criminal behaviors. Nonetheless, the augmentation of criminal behaviors spawning from climate change must evolve in the knowledgebase levels of academia, and policy must adopt procedures about understanding climate change and the environment through activities of daily living. Besides, when asked the interview question "Explain climate change strain-aggression?" and "What is climate?" Echo0901 shared "it is when many strains are applied on people due to what they don't have and it makes people angry and climate

change is constant changes in the weather that is affecting our planet making it hard to live, but when women try to get people to understand climate change problems many organizations governed by men do not listen."

Echo0901 also illustrated an experience collaborating with a co-worker in an elevated temperature environment that the weather affected the co-worker and stated that "somehow the temperature and climate altered the co-worker's way of judgment." Further, making aware that "the supervising co-worker was acting out of place, and became aggressive, and on the jobsite immediately just started firing everyone without a cause, until someone realized that there was something wrong with the supervising co-worker medically." In this specific situation, climate change effects, as the aggressor debilitating the supervising co-worker's mentality, and setting in motion aggressive behaviors that co-workers and employees realized were not normal. Furthermore, this is where the phenomenological paradigm in the narrative shows that there is a requirement for climate and weather policies currently, strategically, and logically based on the biosocial criminological aspects, and developing climate justice policies to benefit communities that are enduring unfavorable strain-aggression behaviors.

Therefore, in the study I applied the phenomenological worldview connected with participant experiences expressively applied to the research study with rich quality of integrated emotions, and physical descriptions benefiting transferability. Walsh (2019) pointed out that there is underlaid in the reinforcement sensitivity theory concepts, a need for clarification, and an understanding of the vast interconnecting genes that project

emotional content concerning behaviors triggered by environmental circumstances. Alternatively, the discrepant case in the research study was participant Echo1624 which was an online Zoom interview that lasted for eight minutes. I lost communication with the participant and could not reconnect during the Zoom meeting due to participant connection issues.

Anyhow, the participant gave credible information with an interviewing timestamp of 0:15:0 to 08:02:8 minutes. This discrepancy did not affect credibility or transferability in the study, or any validity for coding or confirmability for saturation. Nonetheless, I achieved saturation in this study with the participation of nine participants. However, I added nine more participants to the study to ensure transferability and data trustworthiness. Further, when asked the interview question, "In what ways from strain outcomes, does climate change influence criminal behaviors?" Echo1624 responded, " I think it's how individuals feel about the climate change that actually allows them to commit criminal behaviors for this gives them an opportunity to commit various crimes at specific times throughout the day."

This response gave preference that community leaders and state officials must work together in the field of science to remedy the behaviors of criminality immediately in policy, in academics, and in the mental health and health fields to deal with the phenomena of climate change strain-aggression recognized through the biosocial criminological lens. Finally, biosocial criminology in countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health strain revealed that prior studies from Charles Buckman

Goring (1870-1919), Charles Darwin (1809-1882), and Cesare Lombroso (1885-1909) did not analyze or assess future outcomes of what role that natural effects would have on humanity. Walters (2022) pointed out that criminality and crime have variances, and that current-day criminals conform to crime and are not born into criminality. Walters also explained that humans are biological organisms, and this means that biological benefactors play a role that is more persistent than the roles of negligence in participation concerning human behaviors, and criminal behaviors, recognizing that biology cannot define them.

Subtheme 2: Global Academic Awareness on Climate Change Strain-aggression

Learning from research data attained from the research interviews, participants encouraged public awareness concerning academic awareness, and social media awareness about biosocial criminology in areas for crime prevention, and weather outcomes causing climate change strain-aggression. To begin with, I asked Bravo0938 the interview question, "How can social protection policies, benefit climate change protection policies, towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community?" Bravo0938 responded that "states and governments must work with military science and, get an understanding about human factors relating to the environment which are important." Then again, when asked the interview question, "What is climate change?" Bravo0938 shared that "what global warming is and means, and consequences for all of us begins with us socioeconomically, it is human outputs placed on the global economy of what we do, and what we put in the surrounding

environment."

Weather changes and temperatures do not just form acts associated with criminal behaviors, but also encourage criminal behaviors cognitively. Introducing global awareness academically informs the global community that offset weather phenomena triggering unsuspecting climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. In this sense, criminal psychologists and criminologists determine *Mala in se*, through the lens of understanding criminal behaviors from aggressive behaviors conformed by weather. Mainly, considered something inherently bad, while *Mala Prohibita*, is recognized as something bad, and identifies the prohibitions of the needs for necessities for sustaining life and sustainability.

From this scenario allowed the determination of stationary core perspectives for the levels of understanding criminal behavior (Anderson, 2019). Evenmore, as the world's climate continues to become a threat to the planet, and alters human perceptions and judgements towards what is right for sustainability, and what is needful to commit an act of crime to sustain human life, global awareness and academic institutions have to also evolve in a manner to improve the biosocial environment and to protect humankind from unforeseen climate change precursors. Of course, Delta1338a, and 1338b shared a meaningful thought that "people need to be educated on climate change," and currently, climate change is the primary factor and concern about humanity's evolution towards the future and the concerns as a species encountering life-threatening factors in the world currently. Therefore, states, governments, and academic institutions must make

immediate decisions about climate change and criminal behavior factors, and treat it as a top priority or humanity globally will degrade into stagnation and there will be no resolution for climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors.

Theme 3: Climate Change Criminal Behaviors Preventability Sustainability

In questioning interviewees on climate change and criminal behaviors, primarily all interviewees responded in areas of (a) the homeless, (b) vulnerable populations, (c) those with mental health and health issues, and (d) no policies available against climatic weather to protect vulnerable populations. Evenmore, I asked Alpha1221 the interview question, "In what ways from strain outcomes, does climate change influence behaviors?" Alpha1221 shared that from criminal behaviors "strain makes you do something you would not normally do; this is a widespread phenomenon which requires preventability sustainability on a global scale."

Alternatively, I asked Alpha1236 the follow-up question, "In what ways do criminal behaviors develop?" Alpha1236 stated that "weather provokes anger and aggression, and nothing is available to change people's natural behavior in this area." Preventability sustainability begins with understanding what the problem is first that formulates criminal strain-aggression behaviors. Awaringly, biological influences set in motion that projects individuals to want to commit crimes due to duress, and stress factors alter chemical imbalances. Ebi (2022) made aware that extensive climate changes and weather events caused deaths, and illnesses on a major scale in 2021, and that communities and countries must transition to new strategic alternatives to mitigating

climate change effects. In addition, there must be new climate change procedures for healthcare institutions to protect the world's population.

Further, when asked the primary research question "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors?" Alpha1249 responded that " understanding biosocial criminological interventions will give unsuspecting people the knowledge to understand what causes crimes and criminal behaviors." Furthermore, Alpha1221 responded, "that there needs to be more funding and more laws for criminal behavior research and that psychologists need to be paid more money." Exploring these results shows that climate change preventability and sustainability must become a scientific issue for institutions and guided by biosocial conceptualization. When asked the question "What events project climate change?" Alpha1259 shared that "gloominess causes strain-aggression and there needs to be more professionals on the streets investigating the problem."

People globally and domestically have come to the knowledge and an awareness that something critical is going on with climate change and that the governments are a part of it, or they know more about climate change than what is acknowledged to the public. Bravo1609 stated that "there is no help from state or government in the defense of climate change criminal behaviors or preventive sustainability." Bravo1609 also shared about social protection policies and climate change protection policies responding that there "needs to be research designed and affiliated with institutions, and give the people the information, make better laws, and better programs to protect these people." From

this response, I link Takahashi (2017) who made aware that violence has two dimensions, outward violence (crime) and inward violence (suicide), and if there are no interventions set in place by states and governments for preventive measures, then the social structure of civilization will collapse.

Important to realize, research participants spoke on the issues of climate change criminal behaviors, and at times weather enacted in the decision of making inexplicable choices by stealing, breaking into homes, and vacant places to live for survivability. Noted is that due to weather factors, necessities, and needs, participants reflected on times of hardships originating from strain precursors forced on them by different occurrences of weather and temperatures leading them to focus on contemplating acts to commit suicide. When asked the interview question "How does weather project criminal behaviors in vulnerable populations?" Bravo1928 stated "all of it combined could make a person, ultimately kill themselves." In addition, Bravo1208 brought to knowledge that preventability and sustainability are achievable "by providing improved energy efficiency in buildings or industries and household appliances."

Evenmore, Delta1303 pointed out that "climate change criminal behaviors develop just based on the factors of the environment, and what actions are being done around the environment." When asked the interview question, "How can social protection policies benefit climate change protection policies towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community?" Delta1338 shared their thought on preventability sustainability responding to the question that, "people need to be educated

on climate change, trying to solve antisocial behaviors, and okay like they can create policies, towards where there is no cutting down of trees and no dredging of fossil fuels." Furthermore, Delta1830, Delta1338a, Delta1338b, and Bravo 1609 agreed that "climate policies should be going around because if everyone is hearing, managing the environment, the climate would never change." When asked the interview question, "How can social protection policies, benefit climate change protection policies towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community?" Echo2000 addressed preventability sustainability in multiple factors in areas about preventing climate change criminal behavior onsets and responded that "introducing to the public climate change media research, and policies designed that can keep the vulnerable people out of the damage of climate change."

Further results in the study allowed the forming of theme three *Climate Change Criminal Behaviors Preventability Sustainability* which shaped the subtheme, *Preparedness Intervention Towards Unexpected Climate Change Strain Outcomes*. Exploring the results of the study, resulted in the global community recognizing that there must be policies immediately proven to protect people from climate changes and that there should be continuous amounts of research in biosocial criminology about solving criminal behavior issues, and evidence-based climate research that is beneficial towards preventing individuals from committing criminal acts, being under duress from being in the weather, without necessities, mental health needs and wellness, and biosocial psychological interventions to help people from contemplating committing suicide.

Subtheme 3: Preparedness Intervention Towards Unexpected Climate Change Strain

Outcomes

During the interviewing process, participants made aware that there should be in effect continuous preparedness intervention programs for unexpected climate change strain outcomes. Research revealed that strain outcomes develop by weather factors from tsunamis, hurricanes, floods, droughts, windstorms, and issues with sanitary preparedness that promote diseases causing multiple sicknesses and illnesses. In addition, I asked Echo2000 the interview question, "Explain how climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors enforces the need for deterrence to create new climate change policies to offset strain-aggression?" Echo2000 shared that "unexpected climate changes come when industries and companies send sewage waste to the rivers."

This response addressing an intentional event shows how communities encounter impacts by coastal shores and those communities that depend on marine life as a means of livelihood. The United Nations Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change (2011) regulates the promotion for the protection of the global economic system and environmental and social lifestyles. However, present environmental injustices remain unnoticed and without discussion. Of course, these problems need immediate recognition by local governments and countries, and government officials to protect the global community in depleting areas about social needs, basic needs, and individual needs. Muchmore, the social dimensions do not include preparedness interventions on biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors about climate change

strain outcomes (United Nations Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change, 2011).

Further, in the interviewing process, when asked the interview question, "What events project climate change?" Delta1338a shared that "human interventions and the fossil fuel industry effects from the automobiles and coal mining harm the environment with carbon emissions." I asked the same interview question to Delta1338b who stated that "projections of climate change are produced by the demoralization in deforestation, cutting down of trees, and farming, along with the improper care of livestock which can also cause climate change." On the contrary, to support the responses to the interview question, White (2018) stated that climate change carbon criminals are governments, transnational corporations, and state-corporate collusions.

Further, due to the lack of aggressive scientific research, no one took into consideration to fully assess that methane gases that are contributors by the global farm animal community and non-domesticated animals put tremendous, unexpected amounts of gases into the atmosphere for countless years affecting the ozone layer, and having significant side effects that will affect the future of the global community. Therefore, new technological advances in air filtration by the replanting and transplanting of trees globally, and the transformation from present fossil fuel energies to alternative energies without chemical compounds affecting the environment must become requirements immediately. Naturally, to benefit individuals from unexpected climate change outcomes, there needs to be improvised, (a) components concerning preparedness intervention as the

primary focus on unexpected climate change strain outcomes in the worldview lens, (b) new advancements in the social services organizations in psychology and behavior management, (c) implementing new techniques and methodologies in academia and institutions implementing disciplines in therapy, (d) psychology, (e) biosocial criminology, (f) social and behavioral sciences, (g) climate change and (h) criminal justice.

Conversely, I asked the interview question "Is there anything else you would like to add to the interview that would benefit the research study on climate change policy, strain-aggression, climate change behavior, or criminal behaviors that would strengthen and advance this research study?" Bravo0938 responded that "charity does nothing for the homeless or individuals prolonged in the standards of climate change or criminal activities." Nonetheless, biosocial criminology explored from this interview question played a key role in identifying duress and psychosocial issues scattered among the global community. Results reveal that there must be an international and domestic comprehension of understanding the elements of why committing crimes for sustainability, and necessity have evolved into norms for ways of maintaining daily living.

Pekala et al. (2020) made aware that there needs to be programs to compensate for genetic and environmental factors, unexpected biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression behavioral outcomes, and programs for researchers skilled in criminal behaviors and criminogenic factors at the highest levels to benefit humanity in

the future evolution process.

Theme 4: Biosocial Criminological Interventions Towards Climate Provoked

Criminal Behavior

Participants in the study agreed that science in the field of climate change *Biosocial Criminological Interventions* is the way for the future towards combating criminal behaviors, and climate change strain-aggression from the lack of knowledge and negligence of state and government awareness about strain provocation concerning criminal behaviors. In answering the research question "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behavior?" Delta1739 made aware that "many people do not know what biosocial criminology is, so there will have to be an academic awareness made known about it and what purpose that it would have towards crime intervention."

Delta1739 made a significant reference to using biosocial sciences to gain an understanding of biosocial interventions and how the intervention can benefit the discipline of criminal behaviors. In similarity, when asked the same research question, Delta1303 responded with clarity and justification stating that "people need to be educated on what biosocial criminology is, and the interventions, and how it relays to benefit problems of strain-aggression criminal behaviors because a lot of people are not aware of biosocial criminological terminology." Nevertheless, Alpha1249 made aware that there needs to be "criminal behavioral developmental strategies and organizations and equal protection policies to help those in the criminal behavior status." From this

response, Aleksandrova (2020) showed that even though practitioners and scientists agree that social protection laws and policies can counter vulnerability and increase resilience concerning climate change impacts, presently it is unclear how to form social protection policies.

In essence, when asked the interview question, "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behavior?" Bravo0938 responded descriptively "reliable fishing holes are needed and watersheds, these resources are dwindling, there also needs to be some new state social reform set in place to get people off the streets who cannot help themselves, this will help to prevent a lot of crime from people who are in the weather all of time, and if it be in housing, dependency treatment, or psychology treatment it needs to be done now." Another biosocial criminological intervention stated by Bravo1928 made aware that "every community must work together as one, having qualified teachers and new architectural infrastructures for climate change prevention measures, with these in place crime can be cut to a minimal."

In the interviewing process participants through voice, physical reactions, and psychological emotional responses demonstrated concerns for those social factors based on survivability, staying out of climatic weather, losing a job that triggered them to steal from others, enforcing individuals to work for them as male or female escorts or in prostitution to benefit sustainability. Furthermore, during these stages, participants had an understanding to address factors concerning serotonin and dopamine, and how the

chemicals react concerning concepts of empowerment towards committing acts of crimes and from their perspective as a positive for life and need sustainability, even if the act was of criminal intention. However, through the lens of criminal justice and law enforcement, a violation of law would be a violation of law.

Given these perspectives, I asked Echo0901 the interview question, "what is climate change?" Echo0901 responded that "climate change is the deterioration of plant life, and human actions altering the climate change?" Further, when asked the interview question "How does weather project criminal behaviors in vulnerable populations?" Echo0901 stated, "well, I can't feel that weather does affect criminal behaviors because it's not easy to find on a heavy snow day, heavy criminal activity and robbers waiting for you." Collaboratively, Alpha1204 also shared that "weather does not affect criminal behaviors, but it is a person's situation and circumstances and how they are already thinking mentally."

These responses illustrate how extreme strain desires can influence a person to commit an act of crime, regardless of the weather factors. Therefore, in a hot or cold seasonal situation, a person can transition to criminal behaviors to attain the necessary resources to benefit the family, children, and self-gratification factors. Assuredly, results from the study show that strain-aggression alters psychosocial factors leading people to commit a positive act of criminality, whereas breaking into an abandoned car, abandoned house, or garage just to stay safe from inclement weather and to find a place for sustainability and security. Nonetheless, the acts of criminality are not always weather-

based but guided by the expression, intention, and motive to commit the act. When asked the interview question, "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression, inducing criminal behaviors?"

Delta1830 stated that "governments must put into education new ways to prevent criminal behaviors and teach on how weather causes people to commit crimes and being active in the communities helping people to understand climate change behavior research." Altogether, Alpha1236 shared interrelated concepts with Echo0901 that "there must be climate change protection policies towards the prevention of climate change, climate change protection policies enforcing the need for global security, and strain-aggression global community protection policies." During the interview process, Bravo1609 gave awareness that social protection policies and climate change protection policies must consist of "access to grants, channels to get help with, and social policies for sustainability support."

In addition, when asked the primary research question, participants stressed that if the right climate change strain-aggression policies were in effect there would be fewer criminal behaviors and that vulnerable individuals would not adopt accusations consistently concerning the majority of crimes taking place in the local communities. Moreover, Alpha1259 responded that governments and political leaders must "create more awareness, have gradual changes geologically, and figuring out a way to deal with precipitation, geo-engineering, and a lot more research concerning dopamine and serotonin levels being considered due to the outcome of weather." Concerning Climate

Change Behavior Preventability Sustainability Programs, Delta1338 shared that

"politicians and state leaders need to improve the satellite systems to monitor the weather

more efficiently so that we can see what's going on with people in different areas, also

addressing, physiological factors, the sociological factors in society and in the family,

and enforcing what is best to protect people against climate change."

When asked the interview question, "How does weather project criminal

behaviors in vulnerable populations?" Echo2000 made aware that "when it is hot, the

climate and temperature of the weather is not good, it must be understood that many

vulnerable people everywhere, they depend mostly on climate and temperatures, and

when the weather is not appropriate for sustainability, they are defenseless and helpless

towards sicknesses." In this theme, Echo2000 focused on the importance of

countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health strain while Bravo0938

focused on the importance of climate change behavior preventability sustainability

programs sincerely on socially vulnerable populations as with other interviewees

expressing (a) policy concerns, (b) criminal behavioral treatment, (c) climate change

strains, (d) health and well-being, and (e) how the environment affects individuals while

expressing genuine concerns towards how non-governmental organizations and the

United Nations must immediately deal with the current phenomena.

This theme also generated a subtheme, *Climate Change Population Defense and*

Sustainability Protocols Towards Climate Change Strain. When questioning participants

from the participant-observer-researcher view, I observed the emotional content about

participant sincerity, in which participants showed signs of stress and remorse in their voices during the Zoom interviews, and in the field interviews demonstrating a sense of genuineness, and accrediting validity into the research study from the responses of physical expressions, and a deep regard concerning the future of climate change, public behaviors, and their existence. During changes in participant emotions doing questioning on the interview questions and research question, I performed acts of reassurance to check on the state of mind of participants and continued to ask them if they wanted to continue in the study which was, voluntary, and that they could end the study at any time. Participants stated that it had nothing to do with the research questioning, but just having someone to listen to their concerns in a research study is what made the difference, and participants agreed to continue in the study. Participants stated that they wanted to proceed with the study and that I would be a representative voice to relay the needed message to state, federal agencies, and local government officials concerning their concerns about the interview questions addressing criminal behaviors and climate change.

Subtheme 4: Climate Change Population Defense and Sustainability Protocols Towards Climate Change Strain

The final subtheme emulating from the coded themes, addressed programs and policies to protect the global population from climate change strain-aggression. Agnew (2017) pointed out that strains and stressors increase from the likelihood of negative emotions contributed by frustration and anger onsets. Since prior research acknowledges

that temperatures, windstorms, and heat play a significant role in human behaviors about aggression, then there needs to be in effect a global sustainability defense protocol. Nonetheless, I asked Delta1739 the interview question, "What are some acts or factors of strain-aggression?" Delta1739 shared that "strain-aggression factors start with not having medical and health benefits and enough resources to sustain oneself, and also the elements, and acts of strain-aggression can be altered worldwide if you protect the vulnerable populations from the elements, and providing the right resources people will not develop illnesses of asthma, pneumonia, and the common flu."

Also, Delta 1303 responding to climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies stated that "people need to be educated concerning biosocial criminology, this will help to stop strains causing people to commit criminal behaviors." DeLisi and Vaughn (2014, pp.585) made aware that social behaviors have a biosocial influence concerning family, determine predictors of violent and criminal behaviors, and are the primary factors for delinquency and crime, prevention, and intervention. Biosocial criminological interventions provide defense elements for the global community in the disciplines and areas of (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, and (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments,

events, strains or behaviors. Population defense protocols and sustainability must begin

immediately as climate change continues to alter human psychosocial conceptualization.

State officials and governments can utilize abandoned warehouses, abandoned and

condemned houses and apartment buildings, hotels, and motels to create climate change

defense barriers using alternative energies at little to no cost in solar technology to protect

specific populations, and for rehabitation to improve dislocated individuals from

developing countries. Dhahri et al. (2021) revealed that to benefit activity on achieving

sustainable development goals, entrepreneurs in areas of economics, social, and

environmental dimensions of sustainable development must also take part in the ongoing

battles against climate change and assist in population defense and protocols.

Summary

In Chapter 4 in answering the primary research question, "How can biosocial

criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression?"

Research participants identified through questioning each construct from the research

topic *Biosocial Criminology: Projected Criminal Behaviors Induced by Climate*

Changes, and pointed out that the organizations concerning social and behavioral

services, and mental health organizations must first be qualified and knowledgeable with

medical personnel that are skilled in understanding climate changes, and how those

changes effect the population in behavioral changes. Results from this study showed that

social behavioral, and mental health organizations also must integrate contingency plans

to be set in place for preventive measures concerning suicide outcomes. Furthermore,

results from this study made aware that states and governments must work together in areas about climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies, and those policies must interrelate with countermeasuring the social, psychological, and mental health strains placed on the global communities.

Due to weather factors affecting the natural resources, there must also be policies, and strategies made towards climate criminal behavior preventability sustainability. Results from the study also showed that biosocial criminological interventions on climate-provoked criminal behaviors must confront the needs of individuals who reside in permanent vicinities of temperature and climatic weather zones. In addition, this study also explored issues addressing the need for climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability programs.

This was to address protocols for local states and governments concerning assessment programs to evaluate and medically treat criminal behaviors before they develop. Another primary concern in the research study resulted from exploring global awareness climate change strain-aggression. Further, results from the study found this issue to be of grave importance as the entire planet succumbs to unprecedented weather phenomena. Institutions everywhere must integrate climate change strain-aggression education, technology, policies, interventions, and strategies into current-day routines to improve society and human advancements. Importantly, results in this study also focused on preparedness intervention towards unexpected climate change strain outcomes. This devotement for preparedness intervention focuses on state officials and community

leaders in using reconstruction, relocation, and rehabilitation using vacant and abandoned domiciles to improve community integration, food sustainability, medical benefits, and clothing for unexpected climate change strain outcomes.

Finally, research results showed a current need for climate change population defense and sustainability protocols towards climate change strain. To emphasize, results revealed protection standards for the general population from revolving forces about climate change precursors engendering climate change strain criminal behaviors in the global population. In conclusion, this study transitions into Chapter 5, the final chapter of the research study. Chapter 5 reintroduces the nature of the study and summarizes key findings. Chapter 5 also describes the findings of the study, and how those findings compare to the discovery in the literature review. Notwithstanding explaining limitations of trustworthiness, future recommendations, and how positive social changes evolve within the worldview of those implications, and finally, a conclusion, reviewing the primary essence of the research study.

Chapter 5: Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations

This study sought the experiences of (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors and activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns. This study explored experiences from individuals skilled and knowledgeable in areas of strain, strain-aggression, climate change, and criminal behaviors. This research study took a qualitative narrative inquiry approach implementing thematic analysis, intentional analysis, eidetic analysis, and content analysis. This research study gave clear comprehension towards understanding the need for the connection of biosocial criminological research about strain-aggression criminal behaviors, research, and policies to recognize the growth of climate change criminal behaviors in the local communities, and countries abroad.

Participants in the study applied their life experiences to interventions, policies, research, stakeholders and entrepreneurs, and how community leaders and state officials, countries, and governments must comply with new advancements in (a) climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies, (b) countermeasuring social, psychological and mental health strain, (c) climate change criminal behavior

preventability sustainability, (d) biosocial criminological interventions towards climate provoked criminal behaviors, (e) climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability program, (f) global academic awareness on climate change strain-aggression, (g) preparedness intervention towards unexpected climate change strain outcomes and (h) climate change population defense and sustainability protocols towards climate change strain.

Research participants in the study gave genuine, rich, and thick descriptions of oncoming provocations concerning criminal behaviors, criminal aggression, and the biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior outcome, that they have personally experienced. Participants also provided information about similar personnel experiences that they encountered regularly, and gave recommendations about unexpected outbursts and concerns towards mental health, strain-aggression criminal behaviors, and social and socially vulnerable populations described as "*the survivalist population*." The next section in Chapter 5 discusses the interpretation of the findings along with the expressions explaining the limitations. In addition, the study recommendations, and implications for future research, and finally the conclusion of the study.

Interpretation of Findings

The purpose of this study was to gain better comprehension and to explain the impact that climate change has on the global community, inflicting biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. Interpreting the

findings in this research study allowed me to interrelate peer-reviewed literature from Chapter 2 about biosocial criminology, biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression theoretical framework, and reinforcement sensitivity theory. This study answered one research question, "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors?" The findings in this study extend and advance present knowledge concerning the effect of weather, strain, temperatures, human behaviors, and criminal behaviors. Findings in this study first revealed that biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors have a primary effect on social and socially active vulnerable populations. Further, in the findings I was able to advance the understanding of this study with the forming of four primary themes and four subthemes. The themes were (a) climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies; (b) countermeasuring social, psychological and mental health strain; (c) climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability; and (d) biosocial criminological interventions towards climate provoked criminal behaviors, and the subthemes were (e) climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability program, (f) global academic awareness on climate change strain-aggression, (g) preparedness intervention toward unexpected climate change strain outcomes, and (h) climate change population defense and sustainability protocols toward climate change strain.

Moreover, the support of the theoretical framework in this study began with the reinforcement sensitivity theory on concerns originating from the biosocial

criminological aspect through a phenomenological metatheoretical concept in climate change, strain-aggression, and criminal behaviors. From the findings of the study, participants shared that with new state and local climate justice policies, individuals fighting for them will relieve tension and stress. Findings from participants also showed that without people listening to them to understand everyday life problems of which they have been a part consistently, they would have continued to demonstrate acts of anger and frustration, for participants feared and had doubts that no one cares, and no one listens. There are little variances between strain, learning, and control that are primary to theoretical frameworks in criminology (Portnoy, 2020). Findings in the study revealed that people with high levels of aggression often subvert to coping mechanisms such as drugs, alcohol, and other outlets evolved from traumas that usually portray strain-aggression criminal behaviors, swearing, stealing, fighting for no apparent reasons, and breaking into properties livable and unlivable. In addition, findings in the study informed that with proper state and government programs to assist people who request help and assistance, and who have been deemed with psychological and intense criminal behaviors, will be able to refrain from being on the streets from long-term climatic weather compromised by aggression. Social protections have significant roles in the recognition of the 2030 Agenda the Sustainable Development Goals that continue as a United Nations support mechanism for disaster-affected people (Aleksandrova, 2020). However, estimates from the International Labor Organization (ILO) show that 55% of the global population, around four billion people, do not have any form of social

protection benefits. The highest gap in social protection requirements is lacking in the country of Africa (Aleksandrova, 2020).

Participants also shared requirements for different types of therapeutic groups, programs, and policies when asked the interview question about influences projecting climate change strain-aggression outcomes. Participant responses revealed that outcomes about strain-aggression criminal behavior factors depend on a person's mentality, needs, and environmental location. This study advances research interrelating climate change, violent behavior, and suicidal behaviors (Takahashi, 2017). Furthermore, Agnew's (2001) strain theory revealed that stressors or strains increase negative emotions and outbursts of frustration and anger and that crime alternative uses can be methods for reducing various acts of strain. However, findings in the study show that there must be set in motion climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability techniques, services, and policies set in place to deter criminal behaviors. Climate changes project criminal behavioral patterns globally in environmental challenges, increased air pollution, and temperature elevations along with intergroup and interpersonal conflicts (Agnew, 2012; Evans, 2019). Moreover, findings revealed that crime is a status deriving from behaviors induced by strain-aggression. Therefore, this gave precedence to understanding that climate contributes to shaping aggressive human behaviors, domestic violence, rapes, assaults, civil conflicts, and homicides globally (Gorislavsky & Mares, 2022).

In addition, participants expressed concerns for immediate policy intervention and help for those considered vulnerable and more psychologically disadvantaged living

below sustainable financial means venturing into homelessness, and who are homeless. Evenmore, social, technological, and ecological outcomes produce (a) global psychological outcomes prompting acute traumatic effects, (b) threats to what is emotional well-being, and future risks of uncertain factors about heat intensity development in society, (c) droughts, (d) migrations, (e) linked conflicts, and (f) unexpected climate changes (Doherty & Clayton, 2011). Research findings in this study extends and advances knowledge through the worldview lens of (a) the biosocial criminological discipline, (b) strengthening and transforming the scientific discipline into the biosocial, (c) social and behavioral, (d) the criminological and criminal justice, (e) climate change, (f) climate behavior, (g) climate change strain-aggression, (h) strain-aggression, (i) strain-aggression criminal behaviors, and (j) criminal behaviors knowledgebase paradigms. Research findings confirm strain-aggression criminal behaviors in the psychosocial and biosocial spectrum (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Walsh, 2019).

To point out, participants in the study responded to the primary research question and interview questions according to their understanding, and rephrased statements of responses when needed upon requestioning. For instance, I asked participant Alpha1249 the interview question "What contingency plans to prevent climate change strain-aggression in your community is in place for unexpected climate change outcomes?"Alpha1249 shared that "to my knowledge, there are no contingency plans set in place for any major climate change shifts or the improving on issues concerning strain

and criminal behaviors." On the contrary, it must be understood that the findings link with research literatures showing that the importance of climate change engagement must begin with contingency. Evenmore also, the importance must show how to characterize social equality and structural justices that must consolidate into policy to benefit communities against unexpected climate changes, and strain-aggression criminal behaviors (Porter et al., 2020).

Theme 1: Climate Change Strain-Aggression Biosocial Intervention Policies

The theme of *Climate Change Strain-Aggression Biosocial Intervention Policies* emerged from data resulting from participant responses regarding how they physically and psychologically felt about climate change strain-aggression, and how it affected their emotional and mental being. In general, climate change puts people at risk for accruing criminal behaviors, suicide, strain, and aggression (Agnew, 2012; Agnew & White, 1992). This is factual for vulnerable populations, or the survivalist population, and individuals not recognized as transient. Additionally, vulnerable populations experience climate changes directly—cold, heat, fluctuating temperatures, rainstorms, and winds— that induce unprecedented forms of climate change strain-aggression (Takahashi, 2017). Furthermore, when it comes to climate change strain-aggression, there is little known about climate change and human interaction in general, and even more among developing countries and domestic communities. Unexpectedly, there could morph negative impacts concerning global sustainability, and fabrics about the quality of life since participants in the study shared how (a) climate changes debilitate certain social and cultural

fundamentals regarding criminal behaviors, (b) preventability, and sustainability forcing

negative effects on individuals physically and their mental health well-being, (c) robbing

them from feelings and emotions concerning life, and (d) rendering to them the sense of

worthlessness.

Theme 2: Countermeasuring Social, Psychological and Mental Health Climate

Strain

In Theme 2, participants shared a need derived for responsibility toward new

social policy laws to help individuals encountering climate change crisis, psychological

misunderstandings about the weather, and how to deal with mental health and climate

strain. Regardless of how participants had an understanding concerning social policies

and climate justice policies, participants felt assured and confident about present actions

for change due to the research study regardless of present-day barriers, and problematic

factors that exist (Aleksandrova, 2020). I asked Bravo1208 the interview question,

"Explain how climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, enforces the need for

deterrence, to create new climate change policies to offset strain-aggression." Bravo1208

responded that "some people will lose their minds due to unresolved problems in their

life, and everyone needs to have problems in their life resolved." This response showed

that presently, there are already functional in the global community, physiological and

health behaviors involving outward violence (crime) and inward violence (suicide)

brought on by temperature and weather (see also Takahashi, 2017). Evenmore, there exist

present contributing factors, spawned from climate change strain-aggression that daily

influence individuals to conform to unhealthy behaviors.

Theme 3: Climate Change Criminal Behaviors Preventability Sustainability

Climate Change Criminal Behaviors Preventability Sustainability plays a primary role in societal lifestyles for the global community. I asked Echo2000 the interview question, "Explain how vulnerable populations are affected by climate change strain-aggressions?" Echo2000 shared that "when people are not working, or inactive, they tend to get into mischievousness, so there must be constructive policies in place to keep vulnerable people out of the damaging effects of climate changes causing them to ponder about crime." Similarly, I asked Delta1830 the same interview question and the response was "people must remain in the concept of being active physically and in their minds on a positive note, and climate change behavioral research needs global awareness to everyone." In knowing this concept, without preventability, and sustainability interventions, stagnation continues to produce failed knowledge about weather patterns, and how criminal behaviors come about in all ages in the global community (Jacob et al., 2007). Therefore, it is known that unawaringly in the United States, and in neighboring countries climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability vagueness affect people on average, forcing altered behaviors, and enveloping people with strain issues, health conditions, strain on lifestyles, and unorthodox health norms (Harp & Karnauskas, 2020). However, if preventability and sustainability against climate change criminal behaviors do not take the political arena, and take immediate actions for retaliation institutionally, individuals and the global community will continue to experience climate

change strain-aggressions unfamiliar to them during changing seasons as unparallel weather phenomena (Palinkas & Wong, 2020). For this reason, topics about climate change have been minorly studied in the aspects of human behavior and weather and rarely announced in the social media community. Alternatively, the global community views climate change strain-aggression as normal pretenses, unaware of after-effects triggered by weather and life-threatening dangers. In addition, some participant experiences shared issues concerning (a) local leadership not involving themselves in the behavioral and climate affairs that involve people, (b) not giving assurance to public expectations, (c) no resources or necessities applied from community leaders or appropriate resources or needs met, and (d) failed scientific and academic knowledge that would benefit society about climate change effects and future outcomes. Then again, I asked Bravo0938 the interview question, "What events project climate change?" Bravo0938 shared that "problems of climate change are definitely caused by human faults on a regular basis, and that there are many among laypeople who do not understand meteorology or climatology when it comes to the true science of temperatures and the weather hurting people." This response showed that the field of meteorology and climatology disciplines must reevaluate their standards, education, and technologies concerning climate change criminal behaviors preventability sustainability. To put it another way there must be beneficial and adaptive strategies towards how to introduce new knowledge through social media outlets to where presently, people are losing faith in professionals, and towards those individuals trained to understand weather phenomena in

weather forecasting.

Theme 4: Biosocial Criminological Interventions Towards Climate Provoked Criminal Behaviors

In *Biosocial Criminological Interventions Towards Climate Provoked Criminal Behaviors*, research shows the overlooking of the global community when it comes to explanations concerning the importance of climate change events that are happening consistently around the world currently. Unprecedently, neglected Americans and communities live in disarray when it comes to biosocial criminological interventions, and the projections of criminal behaviors. In general, it is necessary to adopt criminological interventions into disciplinary fields of science, advancing criminology, and academics to engage the new global phenomenon affecting the world's population. Portnoy (2020) stated that strain, learning, and control, are major theoretical frameworks in criminology. Important to realize is that interview participants shared that biosocial criminology would benefit criminal behaviors. In answering the primary research question "How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors?" Bravo0938 responded, "it would make the world better climatologically, humanly, and criminally, by using scientific analysis and instruments to code temperatures and barometric pressures." Aleksandrova (2020) made aware that there must be a mix of policies, and programs towards reducing poverty, vulnerability, and inequality throughout society and lifestyles.

Biosocial Criminological Climate Change Strain-Aggression Theory (BCCCSAT)

Biosocial Criminological Climate Change Strain-aggression Theory explains and discusses the social, environmental, biological, physiological, and psychological factors of strain and onsets concerning strain-aggression enabling criminal behaviors (Agnew, 2005; Agnew, 2012; Agnew, 2017; Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Agnew & White, 1992; Aleksandrova, 2020; DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Evans, 2019; Takahashi, 2017; Walsh, 2019). This new theoretical discovery of an unprecedented phenomenon seeks to guide future research into understanding current climate change strain-aggression and criminal behaviors. Interconnecting the biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression theory benefits towards creating interventions to counterbalance aggressions and strains originated by climate change (Anderson, 2019; Bacon, Corr & Satchell, 2018; United Nations Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change 2011). This theory and conceptualization gave insight into biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression preventability and sustainability allowing (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in

weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain to make

decisions on how to counter climate change strain-aggression and criminal behaviors.

Nevertheless, criminal behaviors originate from (a) strain and the necessity for survival,

(b) needs that are to be desired, and wants influenced by weather fluctuations, (c) the

unpredictability of changes in temperatures, (d) individuals living in climatic climate

changes for extended periods, and (e) onsets of malnutrition and instability that increases

a person's chance to revert from a model citizen into a citizen acting out strain-aggression

leading to acts of criminal behaviors (Trujillo & Howley, 2021). Further, research

discovery revealed that individuals who live their daily lives constantly encountering

traumatic experiences, and living in traumatic environments have psychological

difficulties with understanding cognitivity of logic and reasoning due to automatic

responses affecting them psychologically with negativity. In addition, research data

provided by participants in the study and biosocial criminological climate change strain-

aggression theory discovered that it is significant in understanding and recognizing

reasons for strain-aggression behaviors, and also, immediately confronting the upbraiding

problem. Thus, treatment to prevent biosocial criminological climate change strain-

aggression criminal behaviors must begin with the (a) focus on the individual's

livelihood, (b) mental health, and physiological health, (c) the individual's emotions, and

the impact of those emotions, (d) perceptional beliefs, (e) beliefs that are normative and

sociological with direct informative script outcomes (Boduszek et al., 2021). Regarding

this study, towards biosocial criminology reinforcement sensitivity conceptualizations, I

applied metatheoretical fundamentals to help explain genetic determinants awakened by strain-aggression, reactive or defensive violence, initiative-taking, opportunistic or integral violence referencing criminal behaviors and seeking to alleviate the future of climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. Therefore, using a biosocial criminological theoretical framework from this research study will help scholars and researchers design appropriate and efficient climate strain, strain-aggression, and criminal behavior interventions.

Limitations of the Study

This study did not encounter limitations to trustworthiness or transferability. During this study, I ensured alignment, triangulation, methodology, data collection, and data analysis design strategically throughout the study. This study provided beneficial and significant awareness about the impact of climate change strain-aggression among the global communities, and American citizens living in the state of Nevada. In addition, this study included both gender populations, female and male that elaborated on issues concerning criminal behaviors and expounded on criminal behavior factors, which gave great indepthness to the study. Further, the climate change experiences in the state of Nevada relate to multiple experiences from other countries. The age categories ranged from 18 to 85, capturing various live experiences from Generation Xers from 1965 to 1980, the Millennial Generation from 1981 to 1996, Generation Z from 1997 to 2012, and Generation Alpha from 2013 to 2022 (Statista Research Department, 2023). Attaining a mixed data categorization in this study was beneficial in attaining rich data

responses to meet data saturation. Further, this research study provided significant insight concerning the problems, and outcomes based on climate change strain-aggression in the state of Nevada, and the global community. This study included a multicultural population that gave indepthness by responding to the (a) interview questions asked in areas involving criminal behaviors, (b) how climate change strain-aggression influences criminal behaviors, (c) how individuals take advantage of weather and temperature for their criminal benefit and (d) using the weather to attain sustainability. This study evolved from a global audience of individuals in multiple disciplines and activists from two primary world-renowned nonprofit organizations. Further, this study was of a hybrid design that performed with online Zoom interviews, and field research interviews in the state of Nevada. The global community experiences regarding biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors may vary compared to those living in Nevada where climate change temperatures are constant. This was beneficial in getting live experience responses with thick, rich descriptions of the environment with various individuals constantly involved with climate change, strain-aggressions, and criminal behaviors. Notwithstanding, as mentioned previously, achievement of saturation completion came with nine participants in the study. Nevertheless, to ensure trustworthiness and transferability, I added nine more participants to the study, without limiting the study in the outcome. In other words, this strengthened the credibility, transferability, and confirmability in the study.

Recommendations

Due to current events with climate change and global warming, future recommendations for this study require a mixed methods approach to ascertain in different demographic locations, what specific countries, localities in cities, and age groupings are primarily advancing in climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior outcomes. Another key point, future studies should continue to integrate a multicultural population to determine the global effects of strain-aggression criminal behavior projected by weather. At the same time identifying how family lifestyles, people's well-being, and physiological and psychological factors respond to weather and criminal development. In addition, future research must investigate climate change programs and policy, social services programs, and policies about climate change strain-aggression in social behavioral research and criminal justice. To demonstrate, I performed in a multicultural global environment to advance the research in the biosocial criminological discipline. Indeed, with more indepthness, it would be helpful to study how various United States cities provide climate change social services provisions, sustainability, and preventability measures concerning the biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggressed populations. First thing to remember is that I recognized from the research findings, and results in this study that climate change strain-aggression directly projects and induces aggressive criminal behaviors. Bacon et al. (2018) made aware that there must be a clear focus visualized on antisocial behavior toward individual differences in personality and life events. Collaboratively, Takahashi (2017) made aware that future

research must be about educating and building up the local communities to mitigate and prevent the fear of crime and implement web-based systems for sharing and gathering crime data. This research study advances prior recommendations, implying policies needed to target the social, psychological, and mental health strain factors for future program designs. Porter et al. (2020) made aware that there must be work and planning towards climate adaptation, building knowledge, and capacity to improve the environment. Finally, future research should apply more qualitative designs in the narrative inquiry approach to explore the global growth effects of strain-aggression criminal behaviors, strains, and aggression on a population by demographics.

Implications

This research study impacts multiples of positive social change venues on a global level in global leadership strategy by providing the scientific community with new levels of knowledge in the areas of (a) social and behavioral research, (b) climatology, (c) biosocial criminology and criminal justice, (d) academic institutions, (e) social services organizations, and (f) political and government functions about the scientific, and logical reasoning for this unpredictable and mindboggling phenomena, relaying evidence-based information about how climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors act in countermeasure outcomes, and intervention. Countermeasures must engage climate precursors by designing specific programs to assess individuals residing in long-term climatic weather, constant weather occupations, homelessness, or not homeless, residing in inhumane living conditions, and special events. In addition, integrating and creating

preventability programs to help the vulnerable populations and low-income global communities in climate change preventability and sustainability, which have fewer resources to help themselves during stormy weather and trying times. This study also demonstrated a significant impact on social change, individual sustainability, well-being, and family lifestyle sustainability. Moreover, visualizing interventions from this research study will also benefit developing countries, socially vulnerable populations, individuals engaged in climate change events, vulnerable low-income communities and individuals engulfed in climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors. The results from this study showed physiological and mental health prevention factors and how states, local communities, and governments must engage the present threat of strain-aggression and criminal behaviors. Further, this study explored the concerns about the protection of the global community from climate change ailments produced by the strain of need, survivability, and how individuals would provide toward family provision, self-survivability, and self-gratification. This research study made aware the importance of the immediate need for climate change sustainability to deter strain-aggression criminal behavior outcomes in states, cities, counties, local communities, mental health organizations, and academic institutions, with viable knowledge through the biosocial criminological research spectrum, and with the need to develop contingency policies, and programs to sustain and support global communities, and develop new climate measures as justified from prior research studies (Agnew, 2017; Agnew & Brezina, 2019; Aleksandrova, 2020; Anderson, 2019; Stringer, 2022; Trujillo & Howley, 2021; Walters,

2022). Nevertheless, this study will provide the scientific community the opportunity to educate scientifically, and academically in the disciplines of biosocial criminology, climate change justice, climate change strain-aggression, and criminal behaviors. To clarify, utilizing research that is evidence-based with data on how climate change strain-aggression through biosocial criminological interventions may benefit future preventability, sustainability, and policy concerning criminal behaviors as humanity evolves. Harp and Karnauskas (2019) revealed that research in sociology and criminology from the mid-19th century to the current era is significant in determining weather and criminal behaviors in transformative patterns, and global climate change interactions—therefore interrelating climate change strain-aggression theory. This research study attracts the reviewing audience of biosocial criminologists, climatologists, social and behavior researchers, and others active in human behaviors and weather. In detail also, this study introduces into the biosocial criminological community new theoretically based policies, and programs to provide the global community and vulnerable individuals in the communities the necessary resources to understand strain-aggression, climatic traumas, and the necessary components for coping mechanisms. Assuredly, results and findings in this study will be able to help individuals engulfed in strain-aggression acts, and severe traumatic experiences that they may attain preventive necessities and resources designed for them to achieve sustainability against weather changes. This study renders social change to receive criminal behavioral assistance from new social services programs, and climate change organizations as programs and

institutions continue to develop. Significantly, this research study advances and exceeds prior research study suggestions, acknowledging multiple gaps in literature about temperatures concerning climate change, strain, criminal behaviors, and influenced aggressive criminal behaviors. Under those circumstances, this study sets the boundaries for programs for the future towards benefiting the global populations in need of immediate resolvement from migrations, and increases in criminal behaviors worldwide. This research study also projects positive social change in the fields and disciplines of (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain to understand how climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior programs and biosocial criminological interventions are to be benefited in the global community. Another primary factor is that this study seeks to be a guideline for future biosocial criminological and climate change behavioral programs for individuals at risk of climate change strain-aggression. This study, with justifiability benefits the criminal justice social behavioral discipline by awareness to develop assessment

programs to evaluate individuals before and after climate change events at young ages who have demonstrated prior behavior problems as they grow older giving them the appropriate skills, and resources necessary to overcome personal strains, and aggressions from childhood developments, abuses, drugs, gangs, and unproductive family lifestyles. Nevertheless, by understanding the climate change programs, evidence-based research will allow more inflicted populations with fewer resources against various strains to attain assistance. It is imperative to understand climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior onsets and the immediate need for these specific programs and policies to reach global communities. Creating new programs and policies to help individuals in the global community, domestically, and to endure climate change strain-aggression, criminal behaviors, and to note that traumatic experiences are primary concerns, and will allow these individuals the necessary means to have self-sustainability, well-being, and family sustainability from the unpredictability of weather, temperatures, heat, rain, snow, physiological impacts, and mental health factors. Additionally, strategically implementing programs, and policies will reduce and prevent future criminal behaviors projected by multiples of strain-aggressions, through educating individuals in understanding various types of available social and behavioral treatments, and resources available for high-risk global communities (DeLisi & Vaughn, 2014; Evans, 2019; Walsh, 2019). Evenmore, using biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression interventions will render knowledge and awareness in understanding climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors in the global community, how to protect vulnerable

populations, and developing countries, and focusing on biosocial criminological strategies that will benefit the social population. This study, as mentioned previously, exceeds prior research suggestions, revealing the discovery of more details about programs and policies to benefit the global at-risk populations about strain-aggression criminal behaviors. Finally, this study sets the foundational groundwork for future climate change, and biosocial criminological intervention programs for institutions to globally focus on preventability, and sustainability from biosocial climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, and concluding to reach the global populations and communities in need as the phenomenon progresses.

Conclusion

This research study explored the biosocial criminological climate change strain-aggression criminal behavior framework. From the findings and results in this study evolved four primary themes and four subthemes, (a) *climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies*, (b) *countermeasuring social, psychological and mental health strain,* (c) *climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability*, (d) *biosocial criminological interventions towards climate provoked criminal behaviors,* (e) *climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability program,* (f) *global academic awareness on climate change strain-aggression,* (g) *preparedness intervention towards unexpected climate change strain outcomes* and (h) *climate change population defense and sustainability protocols towards climate change strain.* These themes resulting from the findings of the study made aware that climate change alters people's

behaviors provoked by strain-aggression causing criminal behaviors. Assuredly, leaders of governments and countries must immediately intervene by improvising a biosocial criminological solution to advance criminal justice and law enforcement disciplines, in institutions and developing social organizations. Primarily, this study was conducted to explore the experiences of (a) biosocial criminologists, (b) social and behavioral researchers, (c) criminologists, (d) green criminologists, (e) green activists, (f) researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research, (g) geologists, (h) meteorologists, (i) climatologists, (j) psychologists, (k) scientists, (l) criminal justice researchers and scholars, (m) law enforcement personnel, (n) Earth activists, (o) climate researchers, (p) individuals engaged in prolong extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains or behaviors and (q) activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, in temperatures, natural disasters, and generated enforced strain.

This study also focused on, scholars who worked in climate change and criminal behavior organizations in the state of Nevada, and the global community adhering to (a) coping skills for climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies, (b) countermeasuring social, psychological and mental health climate strain, (c) engaging climate change criminal behaviors preventability sustainability, (d) biosocial criminological interventions about climate provoked criminal behaviors and (e) social skills required to help relieve strain-aggression by biosocial criminological components.

Further, it was beneficial to explore experiences of researchers, scholars, and

activists who had live experiences and prolonged climate change traumatic experiences.

Climate change and strain-aggression standards for this type of program must come into

realization immediately to benefit in the facilitation for futuristic programs. First thing to

remember is that this study integrated a biosocial criminological climate change strain-

aggression criminal behavior theoretical concept, using a qualitative narrative inquiry

approach, completed integrating semi-structured interviews, and applied thematic

sampling to interview activists, researchers, and scholars who had live experiences in acts

of strain, current strain-aggression, psychological, psychosocial, and biosocial outcomes

concerning criminal behavior experiences.

Evenmore, this study stressed the importance for advancements towards social

services centers, therapists, psychologists, and mental health organizations to develop

preparedness and sustainability measures which will benefit people by improving their

health, well-being, and adopting mental health skills against various strains, and strain-

aggression elements appropriately. In addition, this study expounded on the biosocial

criminological worldview, enlightening others to engage this research study design in

ways to understand, and prepare efficiency for planning criminal behavior programs in

disciplines of biosocial criminology, and criminal justice.

However, this study made aware that there is a direct connection between climate

change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, strain, trauma, and future criminality

developments. Nonetheless, this study advanced the assumptions from prior research

concepts. To emphasize, it is imperative that governments, political leaders, and

academic institutions immediately learn to improvise, prevent, and control the onsets of strain-aggression and criminal behaviors triggered by climatic weather. Therefore, to gain an understanding of individual's perspectives concerning the psychological, physiological, internal feelings, and emotional outcomes, towards benefiting people in areas of negatives applied on them by strain-aggression. Finally, from these fundamentals, individuals will be able to perform and integrate into their communities as positive citizens of humanity.

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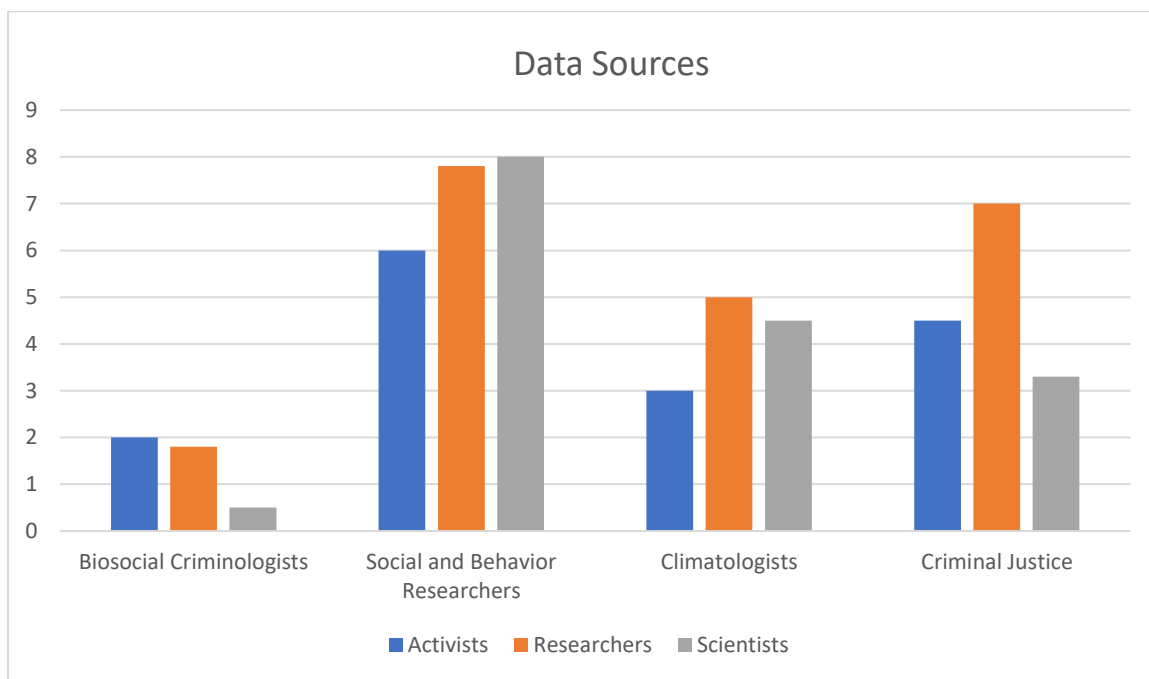
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Appendix A: Data Sources of General Population Group

Appendix B: Interview Guidebook

1. How long have you been in climate change and behavioral research, and what do you do?

   Follow-up: Explain climate change strain-aggression?

2. What are influencers projecting climate change strain-aggression outcomes?

   Follow-up: What is climate change?

3. What events project climate change?

4. In what ways from strain outcomes does climate change influence criminal behaviors?

   Follow-up: In what ways do criminal behaviors develop?

5. Explain how vulnerable populations are affected by climate change strain-aggressions?

   Follow-up: How does weather project criminal behaviors in vulnerable populations?

6. Explain how climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors enforce the need for deterrence to create new climate change policies to offset strain-aggression?

7. How can social protection policies, benefit climate change protection policies, towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community?

8. Explain when you experienced or encountered any altered outcomes towards

physical or psychological human behavior interactions set in motion by climate change events?

9. Explain how climate change strain-aggression provokes individuals or communities to commit acts of crimes?

   Follow-up: How are weather changes involved?

10. How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression inducing criminal behaviors?

    Follow-up: How do you define biosocial criminology?

11. Explain how can biosocial criminology benefit climate change in preventing strain-aggression provoking criminal behaviors?

    Follow-up: what are some acts or factors of strain-aggression?

12. What contingency plans to prevent climate change strain-aggression in your community is in place for unexpected climate change outcomes?

    Closing follow-up: Is there anything else you would like to add to the interview that would benefit the research study on climate change policy, strain-aggression, climate change behavior or criminal behaviors that would strengthen and advance this research study?

    Thank you so much for your time of participating in this research study, and at this time I will end the recording session.

Appendix C: Narrative Inquiry Thematic Analysis

Transcript Passage	Initial Codes	Corresponding Category and Theme
Explain how climate change strain-aggression provokes individuals or communities to commit acts of crimes? "People commit crimes due to needs and changes in their brains chemically based on serotonin and dopamine levels and various chemicals changing the ozone layers are factors to climate change strain-aggression."	Weather changes, strain, climate change, psychological influences, criminal behaviors, climate change strain-aggression.	Countermeasuring social, psychological, and mental health strain.
Explain how can biosocial criminology benefit climate change in preventing strain-aggression, provoking criminal behaviors? "Improve in the research on biosocial criminology in policy towards preventive measures on strain-aggression and give the public people the information so that they can get an understanding on improving better laws and better programs to help society."	Biosocial criminology, biosocial policy, preventive strain-aggression policies, climate change preventive laws.	Climate change strain-aggression biosocial intervention policies.
How are weather changes involved? "Cold weather prevents criminal activities." How can social protection policies benefit climate change protection policies towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community? "States and local governments must enforce new policy laws, and assigning community members to oversee communities, and programs to help people who want help against climate change strain-aggression."	Acts of strain/biosocial criminological interventions/climate strain-aggression.	Biosocial criminological interventions towards climate provoked criminal behaviors.
What are influences projecting climate change strain-aggression outcomes? "There are many factors that influence the outcomes of criminal strain violence, it all depends on the situation at hand being repeated for the need, and the effect climate change weather conditions have on people."	Strain-aggression, strain, sustainability, preventability, climate change, climate policy, criminal behavior policy.	Climate change criminal behavior preventability sustainability.

Appendix D: Narrative Inquiry Participant Responses

Open Codes	Participant Code	Quote Response and Participant Response
Weather changes, strain, climate change, psychological influences, criminal behaviors, climate change strain-aggression	Alpha1259	Explain how climate change strain-aggression provokes individuals or communities to commit acts of crimes? "People commit crimes due to needs and changes in their brains chemically based on serotonin and dopamine levels and various chemicals changing the ozone layers are factors to climate change strain-aggression."
Biosocial criminology, biosocial policy, preventive strain-aggression policies, climate change preventive laws	Bravo1609	Explain how can biosocial criminology benefit climate change in preventing strain-aggression, provoking criminal behaviors? "Improve in the research on biosocial criminology in policy towards preventive measures on strain-aggression and give the public people the information so that they can get an understanding on improving better laws and better programs to help society."
Acts of strain/biosocial criminological interventions/climate strain-aggression	Alpha1236	How are weather changes involved? "Cold weather prevents criminal activities." How can social protection policies benefit climate change protection policies towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community? "States and local governments must enforce new policy laws, and assigning community members to oversee communities, and programs to help people who want help against climate change strain-aggression."
Climate change strain-aggression, criminal behavior, strain	Alpha1204	Explain climate change strain-aggression? "Climate change strain-aggression develops and depends on where you live."
Biosocial criminology/climate change behavior research	Bravo1317	How can biosocial criminological interventions improve projected climate change strain-aggression, inducing criminal behaviors? "The biosocial science needs to assist in countermeasuring mental problems due to intervene against drug coping mechanisms due to climate change."
Strain-aggression, strain, sustainability, preventability, climate change, climate policy, criminal behavior policy	Alpha1221	What are influences projecting climate change strain-aggression outcomes? "There are many factors that influence the outcomes of criminal strain violence, it all depends on the situation at hand being repeated for the need, and the effect climate change weather conditions have on people."

Appendix E: Vulnerable Populations Table

Vulnerable Populations	Vulnerability	Climate Effects	Health Threats
Children (EPA, 2023, May 30).	Children breathe more air and drink more water per body weight than adults.	Mental health impacts from major storms, fires, and other extreme events and expectations of climatic events with increases concerning changing climate.	Air pollution and extreme heat outcomes, gastrointestinal illnesses.
Older Adults (EPA, 2022, December 13).	Less able to compensate for the effects of certain environmental hazards, such as air pollution.	Older adults that are more likely to have health conditions that make them more sensitive to climate hazards like heat and air pollution, which can worsen their existing illnesses.	Limited mobility, aging and medications limiting the body to respond to heat factors.
Socially Vulnerable Populations include Black communities, low-income groups, certain immigrant groups, and those with limited English proficiency. (EPA, 2023, October 16).	Social and economic factors like income, education, health care access, and housing. Such factors affect people's ability to prepare and cope with climate change outcomes and hazards.	Locations that are prone to climate-related health hazards, such as flooding, extreme heat, and air pollution.	Existing medical conditions, such as physical disabilities, poor mental health, kidney disease, diabetes, asthma, or heart disease, which can be worsened by climate change impacts.
Low-income communities (EPA, 2021, September).	Less resources and financial means to evacuate and relocate	The highest increases in childhood asthma diagnoses from climate driven changes	The highest increases in childhood asthma diagnoses from climate driven changes
Pregnant Women (EPA, 2022b, December 13).	Reaching medical facilities/social support, transportation	Climate-related hazards, including extreme heat, flooding, and wildfires linked to certain health problems	Anemia, eclampsia, low birth weight, preterm birth, and even miscarriage.
Immigrant Groups (EPA, 2023, June 5).	Housing, food sustainability, government assistance.	Sea levels rising, wildfires, smoke, failed farming.	Xenophobia, depression, psychosocial factors.
Individuals limited in English Vocabulary (EPA, 2023, April 24).	Limited health care services access, transportation.	Droughts, failed agriculture, relocation.	Anxiety, confusion, stress, depression.
Vulnerable occupation groups exposed to extreme weather. (EPA,2022c, December 13).	Insurance work coverages, full coverage medical services, discrimination	Exposure to extreme weather conditions	Psychological issues, depression, sensitivity.
Individuals with chronic and pre-existing medical conditions. (EPA, 2022d, December 13).	More vulnerable than the general population to the health impacts of climate change.	Risk of illness and death when facing climate change-related impacts, particularly exposure to heat, extreme weather events, water-related	Chronic mental illness, compromised immune systems, consistent medication, and medical care.

		illnesses, and poor air quality	
Indigenous people (EPA, 2022e, December 13).	Institutional barriers, limiting tribes' access and control over traditional lands, lack of reliable infrastructure.	Forced relocation due to weather, extreme heat, decreased precipitation.	Asthma, heart disease, diabetes, obesity, and dementia.

Appendix F: Participant Interaction

Participants	Discipline/Activists	Question	Participant Interaction
Biosocial Criminologist	Biosocial Criminology	How do you define biosocial criminology?	Participants in this questioning argued that biosocial criminology needs to be within the academic venue, and that biosocial criminology needs to have an awareness among society. In the study, biosocial criminology was not a familiar terminology. Therefore, various participants gave their own perspectives of it.
Social and Behavioral Researchers	Social and Behavioral Research Science	How can social protection policies, benefit climate change protection policies, towards the prevention of climate change strain-aggression on the global community?	Participants responding to this question made aware that there are either no protection policies for the public on climate change that in their communities violence exists and that there are no social services or medical factors to benefit the communities from climate change strain-aggressions.
Criminologist	Criminology/ Criminal Justice	In what ways do criminal behaviors develop?	Participants responding to this question focused more on the development of criminality from the law enforcement point of view. Participants also made aware that the necessity of needs, benefiting the family, or mental health issues played a leading role in what acts project the development of criminal behaviors.
Green Criminologists	Green Criminology/ Criminal Justice	How does weather project criminal behaviors in vulnerable populations?	Participants answering this question defined that there is a distinction between vulnerable populations and how they interpret the survivalist population. Vulnerable populations do not accept the term vulnerable. Participants stated that hot weather and chilly weather influence criminality allowing an individual to get out of the cold or heat and to find a place for protection from danger.
Green Activists	Cultural Survival, A Growing Culture, Fashion Revolution, Greenpeace, Earthjustice	How long have you been in climate change behavioral research and what do you do?	Participants who answered this interview question made aware that climate change alters human behaviors and nature's wildlife. Participants acknowledged that they had been in climate change behavioral research from ages of 18 to 30 and climate change activism from 10 years old to their present age. Participants monitor global systems for catastrophes that

			can harm the environment, have meetings with senators and Congress to make laws and petitions, and work to build a planet-unified culture to prevent harm to the planet and the atmosphere.
Researchers and scholars in aggressive and behavioral research	Biopsychosocial Psychologists, Social-cognitive researchers, Etiology and prevention of aggressive and antisocial behavior psychologists and researchers, Climatologist and behavioral researchers, Biosocial criminologists, Law enforcement researchers, Criminal justice interns, Independent lawyers in the study of aggressive behaviors, Independent paralegals in the study of weather and human aggression	What are influences projecting climate change strain-aggression outcomes?	Participants answering the question did not have an understanding clearly to know what climate change strain-aggression was but elaborated on their comprehension. Others pointed out that common factors such as the need for illegal substances, the need for food, finding a place to sleep, and human interventions altering the weather cause people to commit more acts of crimes.
Geologists	Anthropologists, Biological Anthropologists, Archaeologists, Independent weather patterns, and aggressive behavioral activists	How are weather changes involved?	Participants who answered this question responded that the need for shelter, and relocation from hurricanes, tornados, and floods increases the risk factors for climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors and the need for sustainability.
Meteorologists	Independent behavioral researchers, Ethologist of animal behaviors compared to human behaviors, Climatologists and independent researchers on climate change and human functioning, weather, and behavioral activists	What events project climate change?	Participants who responded to this question in this area of discipline made aware that continued changes in weather influenced by human interventions remain the primary factors for global climate change problems.
Climatologists	Climate psychologists, Climate anthropologists, Climate activists, Behavioral	In what ways from strain outcomes, does climate change influence behaviors?	Participants answering the question made aware that the depletion of agriculture, the coral reefs, and marine life in undeveloped countries influence violence and suicide. In developed countries, the

	researchers, cosmologists, independent weather and animal behavioral researchers, Criminal justice researchers in climatology		loss of jobs, the need for food, increasing hot temperatures, the loss of jobs increasing homelessness on the streets of America influence criminal behaviors on a grand scale, unprecedented and without any kind of policy control.
Psychologists	Biosocial criminologists, Clinical psychologists, Developmental psychologists, Cognitive psychologists, Criminologist on aggressive criminal behaviors, Climatologist on weather and criminal behavior, Social psychologists	Explain how you experienced or encountered any altered outcomes towards physical or psychological human behavioral interactions set in motion by climate change events?	Participants who answered this question gave multiple scenarios of interactions with people who clarified that the weather was a common factor in their present livelihood and how sustainability for their family played a key role in committing acts of crimes. Participants made aware that on nice warm days, intentional acts of crimes were performed and on frigid days many acts of stealing were done from stores, friends, and family to benefit their needs when employment was unattainable.
Scientists	Biosocial Criminologists researchers, Criminal justice researchers, Law enforcement researchers, Psychologist researchers in the study of criminal behaviors, Anthropology scientists in the study of human behavior, Climatologist in the study of weather patterns and behavior and environmental changes, Bioelectrical engineer research in aggressive human behavior, Agriculturalist researcher in behavior, environment and climate change, Paramedics in independent study of aggressive human behaviors and biological gene traits	Explain climate change strain-aggression?	Participants answering this question were deeply knowledgeable in various areas concerning aggressive behavior research and climate change factors. Participants made aware that pressures placed on people due to climate changes causing deprivation of resources that people would evolve into strain-aggression because of not having resources to survive.
Criminal Justice researchers and scholars	Intern criminologists, State and Federal interns in law	How can biosocial criminological interventions improve	Participants made aware that the science of biosocial criminology needs to have preference into

	enforcement and criminal justice, Criminologist in law enforcement and criminal behavior, Biosocial criminologists in criminal justice and law enforcement on aggressive human behavior, Law enforcement personnel in the science of what causes criminality, Independent law enforcement in	projected climate change strain-aggression, inducing criminal behaviors?	policy within the social services fields, and that new academic training for psychologists and social workers needs to take effect so that the understanding of how climate change causes strain-aggression can be assessed and dealt with by community leaders and state representatives.
Law enforcement personnel	Independent police officers in behavioral research, state law enforcement city personnel in climate change and criminal acts, state law enforcement personnel in crime prevention and recidivism	What contingency plans to prevent climate change strain-aggression in your community is in place for unexpected climate change outcomes?	Participants in answering the research question acknowledged that they did not know of any contingency plans for climate change strain-aggression in their local communities. Participants made aware that there needs to be special policies and programs set in place in every community guided by the community leaders and social welfare systems to help people with problems of any type of aggression.
Earth activists	Independent Earth activists, Greenpeace International, Sierra Club, Citizens Climate lobby, Friends of the Earth, Rainforest Foundation US, Climate Action Network International, 350 internationals	What events project climate change?	Participants responding to this question made aware that human actions, the greed for fossil fuels, and individual lack of knowledge towards planet sustainability are what is destroying the global environment and ozone with unretained restrictions on free-based pollutants.
Climate researchers	Carnegie Institution Science Department of Global Ecology, International institute for applied systems analysis, Yale University, Commonwealth scientific and industrial research organization, National center for atmospheric research, NASA, NOAA, World Bank, Massachusetts institute of	In what ways from strain outcomes, does climate change influence behaviors?	Participants made aware that global emissions trigger human responses forcing them to respond to climate change. Participants made aware that as global climate changes continue there will be state-by-state violence as relocation of people transferred from their countries to other countries, statewide deterioration of law and policy due to extreme climate changes, and unprecedented strains in every area of life sustainability.

	technology, United States Navy, Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change		
Individuals engaged in prolonged extensive periods in climate change environments, events, strains, or behaviors	Tree loggers, skyscraper construction workers, scientists who work in Antarctica, Archeologists, Agriculturalists, Farmers, Oceanographers, People who live by the seashore and survive on marine life, city construction workers, undeveloped countries with no protection from weather changes, countries with extreme heat temperatures, Homeless individuals that live consistently in alternating weather patterns, military, and law enforcement personnel	In what ways from strain outcomes, does climate change influence criminal behaviors?	Participants made aware that having occupations that require them to work in long hours of heat, rain, windy weather, and sometimes extremely dangerous climates caused them to get angry and upset. Participants made aware that not having proper working attire or work benefits played a major role in strain outcomes. Participants showed that aggression developed from working day by day and unpredictable weather and needs generated strain.
Activists against the fossil fuel industries by identifying criminal patterns from unexpected changes in weather, temperatures, and natural disasters, and generated enforced strain	Independent environmental scientists, Individual activists, Extinction rebellion, 350.org, Greenpeace, Citizen's Alliance for Responsible Energy, Union of Concerned scientist	Explain how climate change strain-aggression criminal behaviors, enforce the need for deterrence, to create new climate change policies to offset strain-aggression?	Participants made aware that there must be immediate climate change resolutions with scientific interventions to slow down the climate change process. Participants made aware that global violence is at a high rate presently due to global weather occurrences due to extreme rain and flooding global illnesses, sickness, and diseases that are prone to influence climate change strain-aggression which governments will not be able to maintain.