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A munka típusának és a kutya jelenlétének hatása a rendőrök agresszivitásának mértékére

Abstract

In the course of our study we have asked police officers working with dogs and those working without dogs to fill out a questionnaire measuring aggressivity (*Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory*). Further, in the case of police officers working with dogs, we have analyzed the correlation between saliva cortisol- and testosterone concentrations and aggressivity. Our main aim was to provide an alternative solution to solve aggression related problems, as well as reveal the possible effects dogs have on this psychological issue. Our initial hypothesis has been that people living or working close to dogs will achieve significantly lower marks on the above mentioned scale than those without dogs. In general we can say that the above hypotheses have, in part or in all, generally been proved. Positive effects of the dogs have been shown in the case of policemen. Those working together with dogs were shown to be less likely to use physical aggression, were less irritable and negative, less likely to be offended, than their colleagues without dogs. Moreover we have shown that in case of policemen with dogs level of aggressivity had a strong correlation with type of duty. We have also managed to further prove the usefulness of the BDHI questionnaires, as hormonal data has corroborated the results yielded by questionnaires in levels of aggressivity. Consistent with data found in literature, we have found a negative correlation between aggression and cortisol concentrations, and a positive correlation between negativity and testosterone concentrations, but contrary to previous studies, we have found a negative correlation between aggressivity and testosterone concentrations on case of one of the groups of policemen with dogs.

Keywords

policemen, dog, aggression, cortisol, testosterone.