with all aggressivity dimensions. Stepwise regression, show that each burnout dimension contributes differentially for each aggressivity dimension, and total score of aggressivity was predicted negatively by professional accomplishment ($\beta = -0.284, p < .05$) and positively by emotional exhaustion ($\beta = .447, p < .001$).

Aggressive behaviour can be explained not only by biological theories (Berkowitz, 1993; Lorenz, 1966) but also by social theories (Bandura, 1973). Furthermore, human evolution is related with violence and aggressivity. However, in actual societies violence in not accepted, therefore police officers suffer ambivalence of being the target of the aggressivity of citizens and react aggressively only in special situations of danger and damage to the public order. In sum, our findings suggest the influence of burnout on aggressivity, alerting in this way to the importance of negative consequences of burnout that can negatively impact police officers and the organization.

Sensation Seeking and burnout levels among Portuguse police officers

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Previous research has shown that police officers are exposed to several stressful situations over time due to the nature of the job and organizational factors. Dealing with intense and permanent stress over time, can lead police officers to burnout, eliciting physical diseases, depression, aggressive behaviours and even suicide (Blum, 2000; Brown & Campbell, 1994). Personality traits of police officers have been studied (Abrahamsen & Stryge, 2010; Bonifacio, 1991; Goldstein, 1968), and sensation-seeking trait is considered a pro-social behaviour/trait frequently presented among police officers (Gomà-i-Freixanet & Wisseme, 2002; Grant & Terry, 2005; Homant & Kennedy, 1993). Sensation-seeking is related with age (Zuckerman, 1994), identified as a protector from stress (Hintsen et al., 2009) and stress is an antecedent of burnout (Freudenberg, 1974).

The aim of the present study is to investigate burnout levels and its association with sensation seeking and age among Portuguese police officers.

Participants were 470 male Portuguese police officers which were aged between 23-53 years ($M= 34.37; SD= 5.97$). Participants fulfilled the Arnett Inventory of Sensation Seeking (Arnett, 1994) and the Maslach Burnout Inventory - Human Services Survey (Maslach & Jackson, 1997) Portuguese versions.

Results show that levels of burnout are not associated with sensation seeking personality traits among Portuguese police officers. On the other hand, age appears to be an important variable affecting sensation seeking among this population. In particular, age is negatively associated with the scale intensity activities ($r = -0.17, p < 0.001$) and overall levels of sensation seeking ($r = -0.10, p < 0.05$).
In conclusion, results suggest that in opposition to other studies conducted respectively among Indian (Desai & Chauhan, 2009) and Finish (Hintsanen et al., 2009) police officers, Portuguese police officers do not show any association between sensation seeking traits and burnout levels. It is believed that these findings may be partially due to the high mean age of the sample under study. In agreement with this explanation, age in this study appeared to be negatively associated with sensation seeking levels of the participants. Another possible explanation for the nature of results found may be the cultural differences associated with Portuguese police officers. Thus, further research is recommended analysing sensation seeking and burnout levels among Portuguese police officers, controlling for age differences and cultural factors among this population.

Interpersonal Conflict-Handling Behaviour and Burn-out of Russian School-Teachers

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The aim of the present research is to investigate the peculiarities of burn-out of school-teachers. 97 school-teachers of different age and years in profession took part in the study. The Occupational Stress and Coping Inventory (Schaarschmidt & Fischer, 1997), Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (TKI, 2009) and Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) were employed. The most popular Russian teachers’ modes for responding to conflict situations are revealed. The results show the interrelations between the strategies of resolving conflicts and teachers’ burn-out manifestations. The study uncovered peculiarities of burn-out experiences in the groups of teachers with different strategies of conflict responding. Teachers who use active strategies, especially competing modes, are less disposed to burn-out. Teachers greatly aspiring for professional growth use strategies of competing and avoiding; those less focused on professional success more often choose accommodating mode. Implications of the study are discussed.

Burnout and Peculiarities of Value-Meaning Systems of Russian Search-and-Rescue Teams Employees

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The aim of the present study was to examine burnout among employees of Search and Rescue Teams with different peculiarities of value-meaning systems. 54 Russian men aged 24-50 took part in the investigation. Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI, 1981), Life-Meaning Orientations Questionnaire by Leontyev (1992) and Value System Questionnaire by Kashirsky (Value Significance-Value Realization-Satisfaction with Value Realization, 2008) were employed.