

Age and experience can help young kids learn to identify dog aggression

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In a study of children and adults, both higher age and having had a pet dog were associated with better ability to recognize dog emotions from facial expressions. Heini Törnqvist of the University of Jyväskylä, Finland, and colleagues present these findings in the open-access journal *PLOS ONE* on July 26, 2023, showing four-year-olds were less able to recognize aggressive dog expressions than older children and adults.

Recognizing emotions from [facial expressions](#) is a key part of nonverbal communication between species. Prior research has suggested that three- to five-year-olds may be less able to recognize dogs' emotions than [older children](#) and adults. However, more research is needed to clarify the relationships between age, prior dog experience, and the ability to recognize dog emotions.

To help deepen understanding, Törnqvist and colleagues conducted a study involving 34 adults, 28 four-year-olds and 31 six-year-olds. All participants were asked to view images on a computer screen of various dog and human faces displaying different expressions. The participants were then asked to rate each expression according to its level of happiness, anger, positivity, negativity, and amount of emotional arousal.

Overall, in line with prior research, people of all ages and prior dog experience—having had a pet dog in their family—gave roughly similar ratings of the images. Still, there were some statistical differences between the groups.

Regardless of pet dog experience, adults and six-year-olds more often recognized aggressive dog faces correctly than four-year-olds. However, four- and six-year-olds showed similar abilities in recognizing human expressions.

Compared to adult participants, children rated aggressive dog expressions as being more positive and having a lower level of arousal.

Participants without pet dog experience rated aggressive dog expressions as being more positive than participants with dog experience. Compared to aggressive human expressions, aggressive dog expressions were rated by children as being more positive and having lower arousal.

These findings suggest that people's ability to recognize dog emotions, especially [aggression](#), may improve with age, which could arise from both more experience with dogs and maturation of brain structures involved in recognizing expressions. More research is needed to deepen these findings, which could also help inform efforts to improve the quality of interactions between [children](#) and dogs.

The authors add, "Aggressive dog expressions were especially rated incorrectly by four-year-olds, and they rated aggressive dogs as significantly more positive and lower in arousal than [adults](#)."

More information: Törnqvist H, Höller H, Vsetecka K, Hoehl S, Kujala MV. Matters of development and experience: Evaluation of dog and human emotional expressions by children and adults, *PLoS ONE* (2023). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0288137](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0288137) , [journals.plos.org/plosone/arti ... journal.pone.0288137](https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0288137)

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