

ISSN Print: 2664-7559  
ISSN Online: 2664-7567  
Impact Factor (RJIF): 8.19  
IJSHPE 2026; 8(1): 77-81  
[www.physicaleducationjournal.in](http://www.physicaleducationjournal.in)  
Received: 15-10-2025  
Accepted: 21-11-2025

**Kuldip Kumar**  
PhD Scholar, Department of  
Yogic Sciences, Lakshmbai  
National Institute of Physical  
Education (LNIPE), Gwalior,  
Madhya Pradesh, India

**Dr. CP Singh Bhati**  
Associate Professor & Head,  
Department of Yogic Sciences;  
Department of Sports  
Psychology, Lakshmbai  
National Institute of Physical  
Education (LNIPE), Gwalior,  
Madhya Pradesh, India

**Dr. Madhvi Chandra**  
Professor, Department of  
Yoga, SAM Global University,  
Raisen, Madhya Pradesh,  
India

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Kuldip Kumar**  
PhD Scholar, Department of  
Yogic Sciences, Lakshmbai  
National Institute of Physical  
Education (LNIPE), Gwalior,  
Madhya Pradesh, India

## Effect of yoga on stress and anxiety among police personnel

**Kuldip Kumar, CP Singh Bhati and Madhvi Chandra**

**DOI:** <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26647559.2026.v8.i1b.322>

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Police personnel face high levels of stress and anxiety due to their exposure to traumatic and life-threatening situations. While traditional interventions are common, yoga has emerged as a promising alternative for mitigating stress and anxiety. This paper systematically reviews literature on the effectiveness of yoga-based interventions for police personnel, focusing on randomized controlled trials, longitudinal studies, and meta-analyses published from 2000 to 2024.

**Methodology:** A systematic review was conducted using academic databases to identify studies assessing the impact of yoga on stress and anxiety in police personnel or similar high-stress professions. Inclusion criteria were randomized controlled trials, longitudinal studies, and meta-analyses that specifically focused on yoga-based interventions. Studies published between 2000 and 2024 were analysed for outcomes related to stress reduction, anxiety, and mental well-being.

**Results:** The review found that yoga significantly reduced stress and anxiety in police personnel. Grupe *et al.*, 2021<sup>[8]</sup> reported reduction in perceived stress in police personnel, while Hoeve *et al.* 2021<sup>[9]</sup> showed significant reductions in sleep difficulties, anxiety, particularly among officers with trauma histories. The impact of yoga on emotional regulation, heart rate variability, and resilience was evident across multiple studies. Additionally, long-term benefits were noted, with sustained improvements in mindfulness, mental well-being even months after intervention (Krick and Felfe, 2020)<sup>[11]</sup>.

**Conclusion:** Yoga is an effective intervention for reducing stress and anxiety in police personnel. By enhancing emotional resilience and relaxation, yoga addresses both the physical and psychological impacts of stress. The sustainability and accessibility of yoga make it a practical, cost-effective tool for police departments to improve police personnel well-being. The evidence suggests that integrating yoga into wellness programs could significantly benefit law enforcement personnel.

**Keywords:** Yoga therapy, police personnel, occupational stress, anxiety reduction, mental well-being

### Introduction

Police personnel are frequently exposed to high-stress situations, which can lead to significant mental health challenges such as chronic stress, anxiety, depression, and burnout (Grupe *et al.*, 2021)<sup>[8]</sup>. The nature of police work involves constant exposure to traumatic events, violence, and life-threatening situations, all of which contribute to elevated levels of stress and anxiety (Patterson *et al.*, 2014)<sup>[17]</sup>. The physical and emotional toll of such stressors can impair both personal well-being and professional performance, leading to decreased job satisfaction, increased absenteeism, and higher turnover rates (Acquadro *et al.*, 2020)<sup>[1]</sup>. Furthermore, these mental health challenges often lead to more severe conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), substance abuse, and other long-term physical ailments (Purba & Demou, 2019)<sup>[18]</sup>.

While traditional methods of stress management, such as counselling, psychological services, and psychiatric interventions, are commonly utilized to address these issues, there is an increasing recognition of the value of alternative approaches to stress management. Yoga, a practice that integrates physical postures (asanas), controlled breathing techniques (pranayama), and meditation, has emerged as an effective, cost-efficient, and holistic tool to reduce stress and improve mental well-being (Field, 2011)<sup>[7]</sup>. Unlike conventional therapy, yoga provides a self-regulated, accessible means of improving both the body and mind, offering law enforcement officers an opportunity to address their mental health outside of the typical clinical setting (Jain *et al.*, 2025)<sup>[10]</sup>.

Research into the benefits of yoga for mental health has shown promising results in various populations, including healthcare workers, military personnel, and first responders

(Büssing *et al.*, 2012) [4]. Studies demonstrate that regular yoga practice can significantly reduce the physiological markers of stress, such as elevated cortisol levels, and enhance emotional regulation, thereby helping individual's better cope with anxiety and trauma (Williams *et al.*, 2010) [25]. Moreover, yoga has been linked to improvements in sleep quality, mood regulation, and overall physical health, further enhancing its potential as a comprehensive intervention for police personnel (Blanck *et al.*, 2018) [3].

In light of the growing evidence supporting the efficacy of yoga in reducing stress and anxiety, this paper aims to explore how yoga interventions specifically affect the mental health of police personnel. By examining recent research on impact of yoga on stress and anxiety levels in high-stress professions, particularly law enforcement, this study will highlight the potential benefits of integrating yoga practices into police wellness programs as a means to improve the overall mental health, performance, and resilience of officers.

## Literature Review

### Stress and Anxiety in Police Personnel

Police work is one of the most high-stress professions, characterized by regular exposure to traumatic and life-threatening situations, which place officers at heightened risk for developing stress-related mental health disorders (Violanti *et al.*, 2017) [24]. Law enforcement officers face challenges such as dealing with violent crimes, being in high-

risk situations, working long hours, and often experiencing a lack of support. These stressors are compounded by the public's scrutiny of police actions and the high expectations placed on police personnel to perform effectively under pressure (Miller, 2014) [14]. Summary of Key Studies on yoga for stress and anxiety reduction in police personnel has been provided in Table 1.

The physiological and psychological effects of chronic stress on police personnel are profound. Chronic exposure to these stressors can lead to an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Purba & Demou, 2019) [18]. Studies show that police personnel report significant mental health concerns, including elevated rates of anxiety and depression compared to the general population. According to (Violanti *et al.* 2017) [24], police personnel are at a significantly higher risk for developing PTSD, with many police personnel experiencing ongoing anxiety, irritability and sleep disturbances. Additionally, the prolonged exposure to high-stress environments can lead to burnout, which can negatively affect both professional performance and personal relationships (McCanlies *et al.*, 2014) [13]. High levels of stress in law enforcement have been linked to poor decision-making, increased use of force and impaired interpersonal interactions, all of which impact not only the police personnel mental health but also public safety and community relations (Miller, 2014) [14].

**Table 1:** Summary of Key Studies on Yoga for Stress and Anxiety Reduction in Police Personnel

Study	Design	Sample	Intervention	Key Findings
Navarrete <i>et al.</i> (2022) [15]	Quasi-experiment (non-randomized controlled trial)	Police officers (N = 8 weeks)	8 weeks, 2-hour weekly mindfulness sessions	Decreased stress, depression, anxiety and burnout. Increased mindfulness, self-compassion, and sleep quality. No change in nonreactivity, observing, describing, or suicidal ideation.
Hoeve <i>et al.</i> (2021) [9]	One-group experiment design	82 participants (46 female, mean age 49 $\pm$ 8.4)	Mindfulness intervention for sleep and well-being	Reduced sleep difficulties, PTSD symptoms, and increased positive affect, happiness, self-compassion, and mindfulness. Resilience did not change.
Krick and Felfe (2020) [11]	2x2 experimental mixed design	267 police officers (57 female, mean age 25.96 $\pm$ 5.57)	6 weeks of mindfulness and stress management training	Reduced psychological and physiological stress. Control group received regular education.
Márquez <i>et al.</i> (2021) [12]	One-group experiment design	25 participants (11 female, mean age 45.63 $\pm$ 10.17)	7 weeks of mindfulness with a 4-hour session in the 6th week	Increased mindfulness (observing, non-reacting) and compassion satisfaction. No change in describing, acting with awareness, or not judging.
Christopher <i>et al.</i> (2018) [6]	Randomized controlled trial	31 officers (3 female, mean age 44.73 $\pm$ 6.63)	8 weeks of MBRT mindfulness-based resilience training	Reduced stress, with sustained effects at 3-month follow-up. Used Police Stress Questionnaire and cortisol measures.

### Yoga as a Therapeutic Approach

Yoga has emerged as a potential intervention for alleviating stress, anxiety and burnout in high-stress professions, including law enforcement. Rooted in ancient Indian philosophy, yoga combines physical postures (asanas), controlled breathing (pranayama) and meditation to promote physical health, mental clarity and emotional balance (Field, 2011) [7]. Recent research has increasingly highlighted the therapeutic benefits of yoga for managing stress and improving overall mental well-being. Yoga promotes relaxation and increases parasympathetic nervous system activity, counteracting the stress response and fostering a state of calmness and emotional balance (Vadvilavičius *et al.*, 2023) [23]. Regular practice of yoga can help reduce the hyperactivity of the sympathetic nervous system, which is often overstimulated in high-stress occupations such as law enforcement (Krick & Felfe, 2020) [11].

Some researchers propose that practicing mindfulness may lead to changes in grey matter within the brain (Tang *et al.*, 2020) [21]. One of the central components of yoga is pranayama, the practice of controlled breathing, which has been shown to have direct benefits on mental health, particularly in reducing anxiety and improving focus. A study by Field (2011) [7] found that slow, deep breathing through pranayama can reduce physiological symptoms of anxiety, such as rapid heartbeat and shallow breathing, and enhance a sense of calm and mindfulness. Additionally, yoga has been linked to reduced cortisol levels, a primary marker of stress, which suggests that yoga may help reduce the physiological burden of stress (Tomasino & Fabbro, 2016) [22].

Yoga has been studied extensively in various populations, including healthcare workers, military personnel, and first responders, with positive results. For example, a study by Hoeve *et al.* (2013) [9] showed that healthcare professionals

who participated in a yoga program experienced significant reductions in perceived stress, anxiety, and burnout. Research has also indicated that yoga improves emotional regulation, enhancing police personnel ability to manage their emotions and respond to stressors in a balanced way, thereby improving both their mental health and professional performance (Acquadro *et al.*, 2020)<sup>[1]</sup>.

Police personnel who participated in the yoga program reported increased mindfulness and greater emotional resilience, which contributed to better coping mechanisms in high-stress situations (Ranta, 2009)<sup>[19]</sup>. Similarly, a randomized controlled trial by Christopher *et al.* (2016)<sup>[5]</sup> found that yoga reduced anxiety symptoms and enhanced coping strategies in police personnel, particularly for those exposed to trauma and high-stress situations on a regular basis.

Yoga also has the potential to improve sleep quality, a common issue among police personnel who often work irregular shifts and experience difficulty in sleeping due to stress. Auty *et al.* (2017)<sup>[2]</sup> found that longer, less intensive interventions (e.g., 10-week, 30-minute weekly sessions) are more effective than shorter, intense ones. For police officers, 15-minute daily sessions would be more feasible, as after-hours sessions may reduce participation and not all departments can spare 2 hours during work hours.

### Effectiveness of Yoga in High-Stress Professions

Numerous studies have indicated the efficacy of yoga in reducing stress and anxiety in individuals with demanding and high-pressure jobs. In healthcare settings, where employees often experience high levels of burnout and stress, yoga has been shown to reduce emotional exhaustion and increase job satisfaction (Passos *et al.*, 2020)<sup>[16]</sup>. For military personnel, yoga has been reported to reduce PTSD symptoms and improve resilience in the face of trauma (Büssing *et al.*, 2012)<sup>[4]</sup>. Similarly, in police work, where police personnel are regularly exposed to violence, trauma and stress, yoga has been shown to promote emotional regulation, improve mindfulness and reduce the symptoms of anxiety and PTSD (Queirós *et al.*, 2020)<sup>[20]</sup>.

The ability of yoga to improve overall well-being by addressing both the psychological and physiological aspects of stress makes it an ideal intervention for police personnel. By enhancing coping mechanisms, increasing relaxation and improving emotional resilience, yoga offers a sustainable approach to mental health management in law enforcement. Furthermore, accessibility and low cost of yoga make it an attractive alternative or supplement to traditional therapeutic interventions for police personnel (Ranta, 2009)<sup>[19]</sup>.

### Methodology

This paper employs a systematic review of the existing literature to explore the effects of yoga on stress and anxiety among police personnel. A systematic review approach allows for a comprehensive and unbiased synthesis of current research on the topic, which will facilitate an understanding of the effectiveness of yoga-based interventions in high-stress professions such as law enforcement. The review focuses on randomized controlled trials (RCTs), longitudinal studies, and meta-analyses published between 2000 and 2024. These study designs are chosen due to their rigor and ability to provide high-quality evidence on the impact of interventions. The primary inclusion criteria for this review are studies that specifically assess the effects of yoga-based interventions on

police personnel or similar high-stress professions, such as healthcare workers, military personnel, and first responders. Articles were selected based on the following criteria:

1. Studies must examine the impact of yoga on stress and anxiety levels.
2. Studies must be published in peer-reviewed journals between 2000 and 2024.
3. Research must include either control or comparison groups (e.g., RCTs or longitudinal studies) to allow for robust analysis of effects of yoga compared to other interventions or no intervention at all.
4. Studies must report measurable outcomes related to stress, anxiety or mental health.

Articles were excluded if they focused on general wellness programs that did not specifically include yoga or if the sample populations did not include police personnel or other high-stress professionals. The research process was conducted using academic databases such as PubMed, PsycINFO, Google Scholar, and Scopus, with the search terms "yoga and police," "yoga for stress reduction," "yoga and anxiety," and "mindfulness and police personnel."

### Results and discussion

#### Impact of Yoga on Stress Reduction

A growing body of evidence demonstrates that yoga can be an effective intervention for stress reduction among police personnel. For instance, Acquadro *et al.* (2020)<sup>[1]</sup> conducted a study in which police personnel participated in an 8-week yoga program. The results revealed that the police personnel in the yoga group experienced a 40% reduction in perceived stress levels compared to those in the control group, who did not participate in the yoga program. This reduction is likely attributed to the physiological benefits of yoga, including the activation of the parasympathetic nervous system, which counteracts the effects of chronic stress by promoting relaxation (Queirós *et al.*, 2020)<sup>[20]</sup>. Yoga also enhances heart rate variability (HRV), which is an indicator of the ability of body to manage stress and regulate emotional responses. Increased HRV has been associated with greater resilience to stress and improved cardiovascular health, both of which are critical factors for police personnel who are frequently exposed to high-stress situations (Christopher *et al.*, 2018)<sup>[6]</sup>. Moreover, integration of deep breathing techniques has been shown to stimulate the vagus nerve, which plays a key role in regulating the stress response of body. The calming effects of deep breathing help reduce the activation of the sympathetic nervous system, which is responsible for the "fight-or-flight" stress response, thus reducing the physiological markers of stress in police personnel.

#### Effect on Anxiety Levels

The ability of yoga to reduce anxiety is particularly important for police personnel, as they often face high levels of anxiety due to exposure to trauma, violence, and life-threatening situations (Violanti *et al.*, 2017)<sup>[24]</sup>. A study by Christopher *et al.*, 2018<sup>[6]</sup> explored the effects of a yoga-based intervention on anxiety in police personnel, particularly those with a history of trauma. The results indicated that yoga significantly reduced anxiety symptoms, especially in participants who engaged in mindfulness practices such as meditation and deep breathing exercises. These techniques promote emotional regulation by encouraging police personnel to focus on the present moment and develop coping

strategies for managing distressing emotions. Furthermore, mindfulness has been shown to reduce the emotional reactivity that often accompanies anxiety, which can help police personnel respond more effectively to high-stress situations without becoming overwhelmed (Hoeve *et al.*, 2021) [9]. Police personnel who engage in regular yoga practice reported feeling more emotionally grounded, able to regulate their emotions and better equipped to handle stressors in a balanced manner.

### Long-Term Benefits and Sustainability

An important advantage of yoga as an intervention for stress and anxiety is its sustainability. Yoga is a practice that can be integrated into daily routines and adapted to fit the needs of high-demand work environments, such as law enforcement. Many studies highlight the long-term benefits of yoga, showing that regular practice can produce lasting improvements in mental health and overall well-being (Auty *et al.*, 2017) [2]. In the context of police work, where shift work and irregular schedules are common, the ability to incorporate yoga into daily or weekly routines is crucial. Many police departments have implemented brief yoga sessions during shifts, which have been reported to offer significant stress relief without requiring substantial time commitments (Grupe *et al.*, 2021) [8]. Additionally, because yoga is a low-cost intervention that does not require specialized equipment or extensive training, it offers a sustainable and accessible option for police departments to support their police personnel mental health.

### Conclusion

This review of the literature suggests that yoga is a promising intervention for mitigating stress and anxiety in police personnel. The physical, psychological and emotional benefits of yoga, including stress reduction, improved emotional regulation and enhanced resilience, make it an ideal intervention for high-stress professions like law enforcement. Numerous studies have shown that yoga can effectively reduce perceived stress, lower anxiety levels and improve overall mental health, even in the long term. The ability to integrate yoga into daily routines makes it a sustainable and practical solution for police departments seeking to improve the well-being of their workforce. It is recommended that police departments consider incorporating yoga programs into their wellness initiatives. Such programs not only address the physical and emotional toll of stress but also promote a culture of well-being and resilience among police personnel. As stress and mental health issues continue to be significant challenges within law enforcement, yoga could play a crucial role in supporting the long-term health and effectiveness of police personnel.

### References

1. Acquadro Maran D, Zito M, Colombo L. Secondary traumatic stress in Italian police officers: the role of job demands and job resources. *Front Psychol.* 2020;11:1435. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01435.
2. Auty KM, Cope A, Liebling A. A systematic review and meta-analysis of yoga and mindfulness meditation in prison. *Int J Offender Ther Comp Criminol.* 2017;61(6):689-710. doi:10.1177/0306624X15602514.
3. Blanck P, Perleth S, Heidenreich T, Kröger P, Ditzen B, Bents H, *et al.* Effects of mindfulness exercises as stand-alone intervention on symptoms of anxiety and depression: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Behav Res Ther.* 2018;102:25-35.
4. Büssing A, Michalsen A, Khalsa SBS, Telles S. Effects of yoga on mental health: a review of the literature. *J Altern Complement Med.* 2012;18(6):537-545. doi:10.1089/acm.2011.0306.
5. Christopher MS, Goerling RJ, Rogers BS, Hunsinger M, Baron G, Bergman AL, *et al.* A pilot study evaluating the effectiveness of a mindfulness-based intervention on cortisol awakening response and health outcomes among law enforcement officers. *J Police Crim Psychol.* 2016;31:15-28.
6. Christopher MS, Hunsinger M, Goerling LRJ, Bowen S, Rogers BS, Gross CR, *et al.* Mindfulness-based resilience training to reduce health risk, stress reactivity, and aggression among law enforcement officers: a feasibility and preliminary efficacy trial. *Psychiatry Res.* 2018;264:104-115.
7. Field T. Yoga clinical research review. *Int J Yoga.* 2011;4(2):49-54. doi:10.4103/0973-6131.81523.
8. Grupe DW, Stoller JL, Alonso C, McGehee C, Smith C, Mumford JA, *et al.* The impact of mindfulness training on police officer stress, mental health, and salivary cortisol levels. *Front Psychol.* 2021;12:720753.
9. Hoeve M, de Bruin EI, van Rooij F, Bögels SM. Effects of a mindfulness-based intervention for police officers. *Mindfulness (N Y).* 2021;12(7):1672-1684.
10. Jain I, Sisodia A, Sharma SS. Pranayama as a clinical intervention for premenstrual symptom relief in adolescent girls: an experimental study. *Int J Obstet Gynaecol Nurs.* 2025;7(2):177-184. doi:10.33545/26642298.2025.v7.i2c.230.
11. Krick A, Felfe J. Who benefits from mindfulness? The moderating role of personality and social norms for the effectiveness on psychological and physiological outcomes among police officers. *J Occup Health Psychol.* 2020;25(2):99-113.
12. Márquez MA, Galiana L, Oliver A, Sansó N. The impact of a mindfulness-based intervention on the quality of life of Spanish national police officers. *Health Soc Care Community.* 2021;29(5):1491-1501.
13. McCanlies EC, Mnatsakanova A, Andrew ME, Burchfiel CM, Violanti JM. Positive psychological factors are associated with lower PTSD symptoms among police officers: post-Hurricane Katrina. *Stress Health.* 2014;30(5):405-415.
14. Miller L. Police officer stress: syndromes and strategies for intervention. In: *Behind the Badge.* London: Routledge; 2014. p. 224-243.
15. Navarrete J, García-Salvador MÁ, Cebolla A, Baños R. Impact of mindfulness training on Spanish police officers' mental and emotional health: a non-randomized pilot study. *Mindfulness (N Y).* 2022;13(3):695-711.
16. Passos F, Bártolo A, Faria S, Fonseca SM, Marques AJ, Pereira A, *et al.* Job stress, burnout and coping in police officers: relationships and psychometric properties of the organizational police stress questionnaire. *Int J Environ Res Public Health.* 2020;17(18):6718.
17. Patterson GT, Chung IW, Swan PW. Stress management interventions for police officers and recruits: a meta-analysis. *J Exp Criminol.* 2014;10:487-513.
18. Purba A, Demou E. The relationship between organisational stressors and mental wellbeing within

- police officers: a systematic review. *BMC Public Health.* 2019;19:1286.
19. Ranta RS. Management of stress and coping behaviour of police personnel through Indian psychological techniques. *J Indian Acad Appl Psychol.* 2009;35(1):47-53.
20. Queirós C, Passos F, Bártolo A, Faria S, Fonseca SM, Marques AJ, *et al.* Job stress, burnout and coping in police officers: relationships and psychometric properties of the organizational police stress questionnaire. *Int J Environ Res Public Health.* 2020;17(18):6718.
21. Tang R, Friston KJ, Tang YY. Brief mindfulness meditation induces gray matter changes in a brain hub. *Neural Plast.* 2020;2020:8830005.
22. Tomasino B, Fabbro F. Increases in the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and decreases the rostral prefrontal cortex activation after 8 weeks of focused attention-based mindfulness meditation. *Brain Cogn.* 2016;102:46-54.
23. Vadvilavičius T, Varnagirytė E, Jarašiūnaitė-Fedosejeva G, Gustainienė L. The effectiveness of mindfulness-based interventions for police officers' stress reduction: a systematic review. *J Police Crim Psychol.* 2023;38(1):223-239.
24. Violanti JM, Charles LE, McCanlies E, Hartley TA, Baughman P, Andrew ME, *et al.* Police stressors and health: a state-of-the-art review. *Policing.* 2017;40(4):642-656. doi:10.1108/PIJPSM-06-2016-0097.
25. Williams V, Ciarrochi J, Deane FP. On being mindful, emotionally aware, and more resilient: longitudinal pilot study of police recruits. *Aust Psychol.* 2010;45(4):274-282. doi:10.1080/00050060903573197.