Deprivation of liberty - can’t live in free world, loss of individuality.
Deprivation of autonomy - no power less choices, no control lead to aggression.
Deprivation of goods and services - brings a sense of failure.
Deprivation of heterosexual relationship - reduces self-worth, homosexual behaviour in prison leads to greater anxieties.
Deprivation of security - Produces stress = aggression used as a coping mechanism, means of gaining control.

Status and power – little power tried to show control over anything inferior to them. Soldiers had to take orders from civilians (reservists). No superior officer checking on them.

Revenge and retaliation – Revenge for hurting and killing US Soldiers. Humiliation was used as a way of teaching the prisoners a lesson.

De-individuation and helplessness of the situation: Zimbardo makes a reference to the Mardi gros effect: living for the moment behind a mask that conceals one’s identity and gives to violent and selfish impulses. In short you show behaviour instantaneously in response to the situation without any planned conspiracy or negative reasoning.

Reicher & Haslam: Argue aggression in institutions like Abu Ghrail wasn’t just a product of situational factors but more to do with one’s group way of thinking about another. Although Iraqi prisoners were subjected to physical abuse, similar situations where prisoners of war have been treated with compassion by their captors. For example, WW2 Germans treated prisoners of Britain equally with respect but Slav and Russian in a barbaric way as they were seen as subhuman.

A02: Research support-imputation model: Harer and Steffensmeier
Limitations of importation model: McCorkle et al – fails to suggest for how best to manage violent offenders or how to reduce prison violence in general, also predicts that violent going prior to confinement will result in increased violence and misconduct in prison. DeLisi found no evidence on this.

Research support-deprivation model: McCorkle - Failed to support its major assumptions. Sample of 371 state prisons in US found little evidence to support the connection between violence and measures such as overcrowding and living conditions.

Limitations of the importation model - says stress levels are constant if there is serious violence it’s because of prison management rather than general deprivation.

IDA:
Real world applications:
Culture Bias: Most studies were conducted in the US, and as we are aware prisons are managed differently in different countries, this would affect results of most of the experiments and reducing the validity of both theories. For instance, the death penalty is used in America but not in European countries and this would increase stress levels.
Gender differences: Most inmates are male
Deterministic: It breaks inmates down into different cultures and believes that they will act a certain way because of this and ignores any value of free will in their decisions.
Reductionist: It doesn’t consider the Biological theory of aggression, using the diathesis model would have been better as it would have explained human behaviour in more detail rather than in a simplistic way.
Psychology as a science: Aggression would be easier to monitor and measure in a prison institute due to CCTV and other means of observing the inmates, giving plenty of information for the experimenter, thus increasing the reliability of the results.