due to not previously importing aggressive behaviour in their normal culture whereas they found that certain types of inmates imported their aggressive behaviour, showing that their previous aggressive careers and lifestyles impacted their prison behaviour to be aggressive. This study shows that not all inmates will show aggression while in prison and that a main factor is the type of environment they were in before they were admitted into prison and the type of behaviour they undertook while not in prison - with those who were undertook aggressive behaviour in the wider world and was perceived as beneficial for their career or status would import these same aggressive behaviours into prison.

A further study by Kane and Janus showed that the age and race of a prisoner impacted their levels of aggression, with young non-white inmates more likely to show aggression. This supports the ideas that certain groups are disenfranchised from society values and import their aggressive norms into prison. This study supports the importation model as it shows that the society and values that inmates valued before they were in prison were transferred into prison with those individuals were lead an aggressive life before in prison were seen to also be aggressive in prison. Kane and Janus conducted another study which proved that the factors outside of prison that impacted on the individual where key factors to the level of aggression carried out in prison. It showed a positive correlation between lower levels of education and a more serious criminal level - showing how the environment that the inmate was brought up in and the acceptable social norms that they portrayed to be acceptable impacted on the aggression levels. This shows that those individuals we were in a rougher area where aggression is deemed as a positive attribute for status and power alongside a career would show high levels of aggression while in prison due to this being their normal level of aggression while out of prison.

Another explanation of institutionalized aggression is the deprivational model - situational factors. The Situational model explains aggression in terms of the characteristics of the institution itself. These include its physical characteristics, organisational characteristics, and psychological characteristics. The role of these is illustrated in Sykes' (1958) deprivation model. This proposes that aggression is a result of different kinds of deprivation that occur in institutions such as prisons.

The 5 main ways in which prisoners are deprived are liberty, autonomy, goods and services, heterosexual relationships, and security. Sykes’ model says that these kinds of deprivation lead to the formation of a prison sub-culture. This sub-culture behaves aggressively because deprivation produces stress and frustration. All these deprivations lead to increased stress for prisoners. As a consequence of suffering from these deprivations, some inmates act aggressively towards others in an effort to both reduce the stress and obtain resources they lack.

The deprivation model is supported by the finding of Johnston who found that overcrowding and a lack of privacy and meaningful activity are correlated with the likelihood of violence. It shows that when the prisoners lack their own space and privacy they lose