

Impulsivity tends to play an important role in many behavioral disorders, especially in the population of incarcerated offenders, where the prevalence of impulsivity is expected to be high. Furthermore, the prevalence of prison violence is steadily increasing. Different theories of aggression attempted to explain and introduce specific models, structures, and predictors of aggressive behaviors, where impulsivity has been frequently cited as an important factor to violence. Thus, the current study compared self-reported measures of impulsivity and aggression in a prison population sample and a non-prison control group. Analyses pointed toward significantly higher levels of impulsivity in the prison population sample, particularly in terms of motor and non-planning impulsivity, emotion based rash action and sensation seeking, and impulsivity toward physical pleasures, social interactions and money. Moreover, the results showed impulsivity as a strong predictor of aggression in both groups, specifically in terms of the Emotion-based Rash Action. Another variable of interest for the prison population sample was Deficits in Conscientiousness. The recommendation for prevention/treatment efforts and future directions are also discussed in the article.

**Key words:** impulsivity, prison sample, BIS-11, DGI, UPPS-P, BPAQ, aggression