1. Corporal punishment is not only physically painful, it is mentally damaging as well. It has been linked to depression, mania, anxiety disorders, personality disorders, as well as drug and alcohol abuse.\textsuperscript{1, ii}

2. Corporal punishment has been linked to long-term cognitive impairment including: lower IQ scores, poor grades, smaller vocabularies, and lower executive-functioning abilities.\textsuperscript{iii iv}

3. Associations have been found between corporal punishment and a child’s physical health. Higher rates of hospitalizations, injuries, asthma, habits such as smoking, underage drinking, and fighting have all been linked to corporal punishment.\textsuperscript{v}

4. Corporal punishment has been linked to an increase in anti-social behaviors such as bullying, cheating, lying, delinquency, and criminal activity.\textsuperscript{vi vii}

5. Children who experience corporal punishment are more likely to exhibit violence as adults and are more likely to physically abuse their spouse or partner.\textsuperscript{viii ix}

6. Corporal punishment is associated with increased aggression in children.\textsuperscript{x xi xii}

7. Children subjected to corporal punishment are less likely to learn the lessons that the person hitting them wants them to learn than children disciplined without violence.\textsuperscript{xiii}

8. 17% of all public school students in the US are African-American, but they comprise of 36% of those who are subjected to corporal punishment.\textsuperscript{xiv}

9. Even when a parent is given the opportunity to request their child not be hit in a school that practices corporal punishment, principals may legally ignore that request at and hit children without parental consent.\textsuperscript{ xv}

10. Beatings of children in school are often brutal, with many children requiring treatment at hospital emergency rooms.
6 See Note i
8 See Note iii
13 See Note i
14 “Corporal Punishment and Paddling Statistics by State and Race” Center for Effective Discipline.