

The Satanic Temple

Corporal Punishment Fact Sheet

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.^{i 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.^{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.^v
4. Corporal punishment has been linked to an increase in anti-social behaviors such as bullying, cheating, lying, delinquency, and criminal activity.^{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.^{viii ix}
6. Corporal punishment is associated with increased aggression in children.^{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.^{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.^{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.^{xv}
10. Beatings of children in school are often brutal, with many children requiring treatment at hospital emergency rooms.

-
- ⁱ Smith, J.R., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (1997) "Correlates and consequences of harsh discipline for young children," *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 151(8):777-786
- ⁱⁱ Afifi, T. O. et al (2012), "Physical Punishment and Mental Disorders: Results From a Nationally Representative US Sample," *Pediatrics*, 2 July 2012
- ⁱⁱⁱ Victoria Talwar, Stephanie M. Carlson and Kang Lee. Effects of a Punitive Environment on Children's Executive Functioning: A Natural Experiment. *Social Development*, 26 July 2011
- ^{iv} Smith, J.R., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (1997) "Correlates and consequences of harsh discipline for young children," *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 151(8):777-786
- ^v Lau, J. T. F. et al (1999), "Prevalence and correlates of physical abuse in Hong Kong Chinese adolescents: A population-based approach," *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 23: 549-557
- ^{vi} See Note i
- ^{vii} Brenner, V., & Fox, R.A. (1998) "Parental discipline and behavior problems in young children," *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 159(2): 251-256
- ^{viii} See Note iii
- ^{ix} Taylor, C. A. et al (2012), "Use of Spanking for 3-Year-Old Children and Associated Intimate Partner Aggression or Violence," *Pediatrics* 126(3), 415-424
- ^x Gershoff, E. T. (2002), "Corporal punishment by parents and associated child behaviors and experiences: A meta-analytic and theoretical review," *Psychological Bulletin*, 128(4), 539-579; see also E. T. Gershoff (2008), Report on physical punishment in the United States: what research tells us about its effects on children, Center for Effective Discipline, Columbus, Ohio
- ^{xi} Ohene, S. et al (2006) "Parental Expectations, Physical Punishment, and Violence Among Adolescents Who Score Positive on a Psychosocial Screening Test in Primary Care", *Pediatrics* 117(2): 441-447
- ^{xii} Ulman, A. & Straus, M. A. (2003) "Violence by children against mothers in relation to violence between parents and corporal punishment by parents," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 34: 41-60
- ^{xiii} See Note i
- ^{xiv} "Corporal Punishment and Paddling Statistics by State and Race" Center for Effective Discipline.
- ^{xv} See e.g. Student/Parent Information Guide and Code of Conduct 2008-2009, Alexander City Schools, Alabama, USA, p.51.