Corporal Punishment

**Thesis Statement:**Given that there are other ways of disciplining children, it is advisable that parents limit their use of corporal punishment due the long term effects it has on their children.

1. Understanding Corporal Punishment
2. Corporal punishment has evolved to be the most divisive topics in the modern child psychology and family sociology
3. It was traditionally presumed that, good parents usually disciplined their children physically and that the lack of physical discipline would be destructive to the normal childhood development.
4. Unsurprisingly, the study of corporal punishment is still new, but there have been reports of child death as a result of physical punishment (Bitensky 165).
5. Currently, psychologists suggest that the adverse effects of corporal punishment to the child surpass its positive effects and thus it should be avoided
6. People’s Attitudes toward Corporal Punishment
7. Most parents in the current societies support the use of physical punishment
8. It is important to note that actions and attitudes can be incongruent regarding corporal punishment
9. Male children are spanked or slapped more than females, though rates are not very discrepant (Hicks-Pass 71).
10. Region, Religiosity and Corporal Punishment
11. Corporal punishment support in the U.S historically has, for the most part, been high and often connected to regional or religious factors
12. Corporal punishment is all the more unequivocally supported by fundamentalist or conservative Protestants than by others (Hicks-Pass 76).
13. Attitudes toward corporal punishment also differ regionally too. As a rule, people living in the Southeast will probably support it, both in schools and at home.
14. Southern parts of United States approval of corporal punishment has likewise been associated with lower education levels, racial composition, and lower household earnings.
15. Effects of Corporal Punishment
16. Research shows that people who were spanked by caregivers or parents are more probable to be aggressive with other people, including their spouse; to severely harm siblings; to engage or imagine in masochistic sexual activities; to physically harm their children; to have suicidal thoughts and depressive symptoms; become aberrant as a youth; and to have lower income for life (Morris & Gibson 816).
17. The states in which teachers and educators are allowed to beat children have higher student violence and homicide rates
18. Countries that permit the use of corporal punishment in schools have higher rates of infant murder than others