

KNOW THE FACTS

- **In 2016, corporal punishment was used on over 500 students with disabilities in Louisiana.**
- **Corporal punishment in Louisiana is used at disproportionately higher rates on students with disabilities (i.e., 50% more) than students without disabilities.**
 - ◇ **17% of Louisiana students punished with corporal punishment had a disability although only 12% of all students have a disability.**
 - ◇ **Corporal punishment is already banned for some Louisiana students in state custody.**

Ban Corporal Punishment for Students with Disabilities!

What Can Legislators Do?

Prohibit the use of corporal punishment in public elementary and secondary schools for students with disabilities.

Why Do This?

Half of the traditional public schools in Louisiana have stopped using corporal punishment on ALL students with no adverse impact on student behavior.

Research does not support the use of corporal punishment as an effective intervention for challenging behavior. As a result, corporal punishment is NOT an accepted practice for addressing behavioral challenges of students with disabilities.

There are more effective approaches to shaping student behaviors that do not risk harm.

Corporal punishment is the use of physical force with the intention of causing a child to experience pain but not injury for the purposes of correction or control of the child's behavior.

- The deliberate infliction of pain should not be an acceptable part of the learning and educational experience for children, particularly students with disabilities.
- There is no research to support using pain as an 'educational treatment.'
- No institution offers training in the 'appropriate' administration of corporal punishment.
- There is no legal definition for corporal punishment.