Attitude towards corporal punishment of children

Survey of Latvia's Population

April 2009

Marketing and public opinion research centre SKDS

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Technical Information of the Survey

PERFORMER OF THE RESEARCH	Research centre SKDS
POPULATION	Permanent residents of Latvia at the age of 18 to 74
PLANNED SAMPLE SIZE	1000 respondents (representative sample of the general population)
REACHED SAMPLE SIZE	1010 respondents
SAMPLING METHOD	Stratified random sampling
STRATIFICATION FEATURES	Administrative and territorial, and national
RESEARCH METHOD	Personal (face-to-face) interviews at the places of residence of respondents
GECHARTICAL COVERAGE	All regions of Latvia (123 sampling points)
TIME OF SURVEY	From 14.04.2009. to 22.04.2009.

COMPARISON OF THE REACHED SAMPLE WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION

	The number of respondents in the sample (%) before weighting	The number of respondents in the sample (%) after weighting	Data from the Ministry of Interior, Population Register as of 01.01.08.
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
REGION			
Riga	33.9	32.2	32.2
Pieriga	16.3	16.8	16.9
Vidzeme	11.3	10.2	10.2
Kurzeme	12.0	13.1	13.1
Zemgale	10.5	12.3	12.3
Latgale	16.0	15.3	15.3
SEX			
Men	46.3	46.9	46.9
Women	53.7	53.1	53.1
NATIONALITY			
Latvian	60.3	57.1	57.1
Other	39.7	42.9	42.9
AGE			
18 - 24	15.0	15.0	15.0
25 - 34	19.7	19.1	19.1
35 - 44	17.6	18.5	18.5
45 - 54	19.8	19.3	19.3
55 - 74	27.9	28.2	28.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Employed	56.1	56.1	
Unemployed	43.9	43.9	
EDUCATION			
Basic education	10.6	10.8	
Secondary, secondary vocational education	67.4	67.6	
Higher education	22.0	21.6	
CITIZENSHIP			
LR citizens	85.0	83.7	
Respondents without LR citizenship	15.0	16.3	

The data were subject to the weighting procedure. Unweighted count and weighted percents were used in the report.

Basic terms

SAMPLE
Micromodel of the population of Latvia

REGION
Rīga – Riga city
Pieriga – Jūrmala, Limbaži and Limbaži district, Ogre and Ogre district, Rīga district, Tukums andTukums district.
Vidzeme - Alūksne and Alūksne district, Cēsis and Cēsis district, Gulbene and Gulbene district, Madona and Madona district, Valka and Valka district, Valmiera and Valmiera district.
Kurzeme – Kuldīga and Kuldīga district, Liepāja and Liepāja district, Saldus and Saldus district, Talsi and Talsi district, Ventspils and Ventspils district.
Zemgale – Aizkraukle and Aizkraukle district, Bauska and Bauska district, Dobele and Dobele district, Jelgava and Jelgava district, Jēkabpils and Jēkabpils district.
Latgale – Balvi and Balvi district, Daugavpils and Daugavpils district, Krāslava and Krāslava district, Ludza and Ludza district, Preiļi and Preiļi district, Rēzekne and Rēzekne district.

TYPE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA
Riga – Riga city.
Other city – Daugavpils, Liepaja, Jelgava, Ventspils, Rezekne, Jurmala, regional centres, other cities.
Rural areas – villages, countryside.

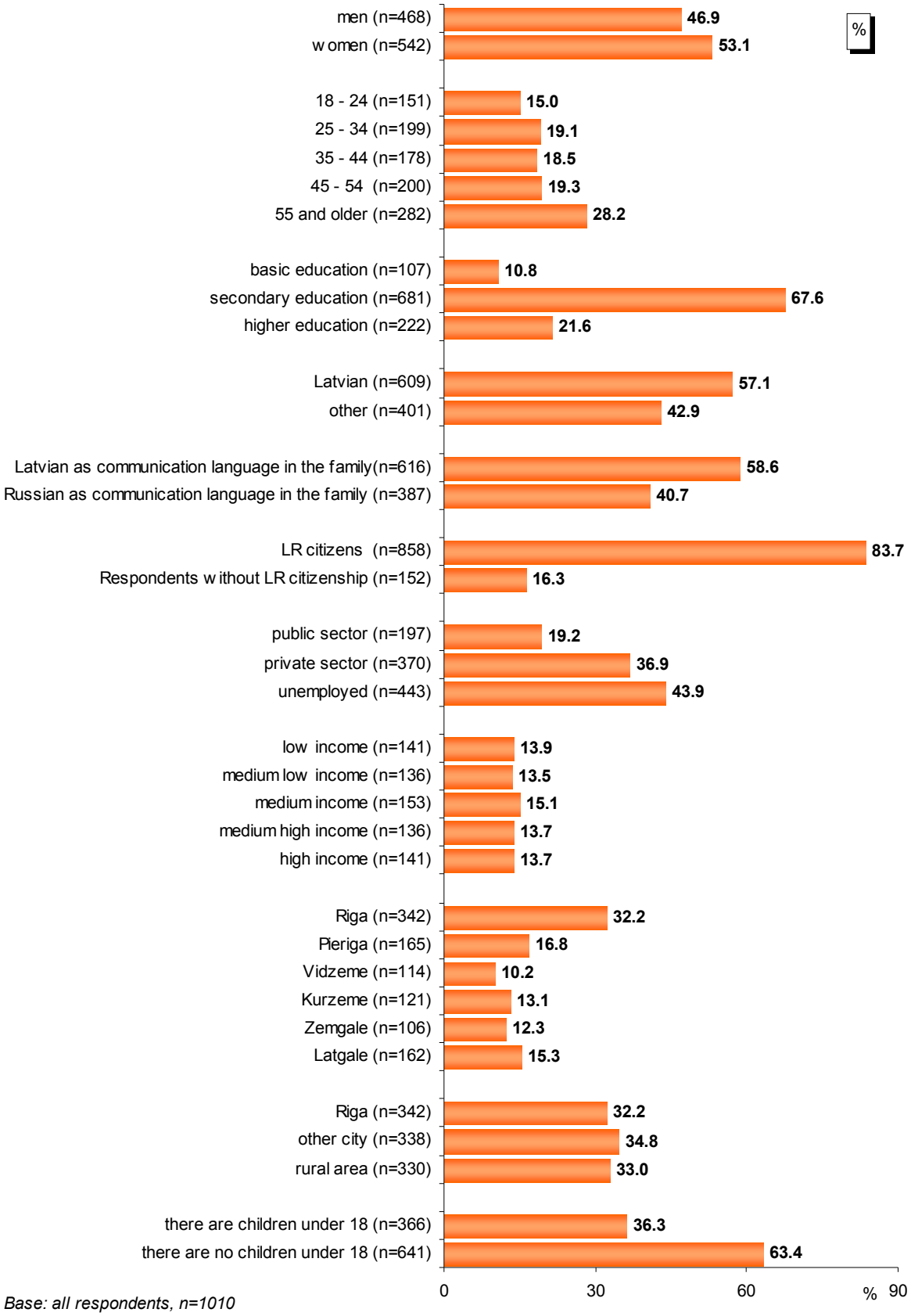
EDUCATION
Basic – a respondent having basic or unfinished secondary education.
Secondary, secondary vocational – a respondent having general secondary education, secondary vocational or unfinished higher education.
Higher– a respondent having higher education.

SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT
Public sector – respondents employed in state institutions or enterprises with the state capital.
Private sector – respondents employed in companies with private capital.
Unemployed – respondents: housewives, retired persons, pupils, students, unemployed persons.

OCCUPATION
Manager – senior or middle level manager: manager of an enterprise, company, organisation, department, a leading specialist in an enterprise or institution.
Specialist, state official – state official or employee in a state or municipal institution or private company; does not do a physical job.
Worker – ordinary employee in industry, building, agriculture, trading, services, public catering; does a physical job.
Farmer – a person who works in his/her own farm.
Self-employed – a self-employed person, also a professional specialist (a lawyer, a doctor, etc.), owns his/her business.
Retired – a retired person, who is not employed, also retired due to disabilities.
Pupil, student – a person who attends a day department of any educational establishment.
Housewife – a person who looks after his/her house and currently is not employed; a person on maternity leave.
Unemployed – a person in his/her employment age but without work.

LEVEL OF INCOME
Average income per family member in a month, including all types of income (salaries, study grants, benefits, pensions, etc.) after taxes. Income was divided in quintiles.
Low – till Ls99
Medium low – LVL100 to LVL129
Medium – LVL130 to LVL170
Medium high – LVL171 to LVL259
High – LVL260 and more

Socio-Demographic Profile of Respondents



Base: all respondents, n=1010

The Accuracy of the Results

Using the results it is necessary to take into account the statistical error. The differences, which are within the statistical error limit or less, are considered as *insignificant.*

Statistical error is calculated with this equation:

$$SE = q \times \sqrt{\pi \times (100 - \pi) / n}$$

where :

SE - statistical error;

q - coefficient = 1.96 for 95% probability;

π - division of answers (%);

n - number of respondents.

TABLE OF DETERMINATION OF STATISTICAL ERROR

(with 95 % probability)

Division of answers (%)	Sample size [n] =															
	50	**75**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**400**	**500**	**600**	**700**	**800**	**900**	**1000**	**1100**	**1200**	**1500**	**2000**
1 or 99	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
2 or 98	3.9	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
4 or 96	5.4	4.5	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
6 or 94	6.6	5.4	4.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
8 or 92	7.5	6.1	5.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	**1.7**	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
10 or 90	8.3	6.8	5.9	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
12 or 88	9.0	7.4	6.4	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
15 or 85	9.9	8.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6
18 or 82	10.7	8.7	7.5	5.3	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7
20 or 80	11.1	9.1	7.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
22 or 78	11.5	9.4	8.1	5.7	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8
25 or 75	12.0	9.8	8.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9
28 or 72	12.5	10.2	8.8	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
30 or 70	12.7	10.4	9.0	6.4	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0
32 or 68	12.9	10.6	9.1	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1
35 or 65	13.2	10.8	9.4	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1
40 or 60	13.6	11.1	9.6	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2
45 or 55	13.8	11.3	9.8	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2
50 or 50	13.9	11.3	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2

In order to determine the statistical error for definite target group audience the unweighted number n of this target group is needed and the division of answers in percents. Using these values it is possible to find the statistical errors in the corresponding part of the table +/- % with 95% probability.

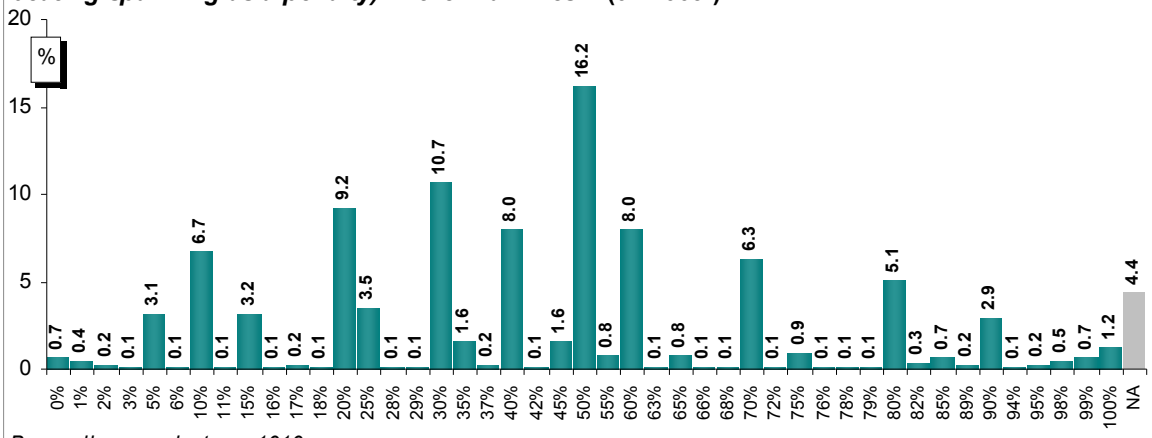
For example, if as a result of the research 8.5% of all the surveyed population of Latvia (number of respondents n=1010) mentioned that in their opinion corporal punishment as a method of upbringing children can be used if parents consider it as effective, then with 95% probability we can assert that the statistical error here is within + / -1.7%. It follows that 6.8%-10.2% of respondents support the use of corporal punishment as a method of upbringing.

1. Opinion about subjecting children to corporal punishment in Latvia

In the survey of Latvia's population carried out in April 2009, the participants of the research were asked to evaluate what percentage of children in Latvia in their opinion is subjected to corporal punishment (beating, spanking as punishment) in their families.

Data about the answers of respondents is summarized in the following chart (it should be added that respondents were not offered variants of answers, they named the appropriate number).

Answers to question: *"Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families."* (04.2009.)

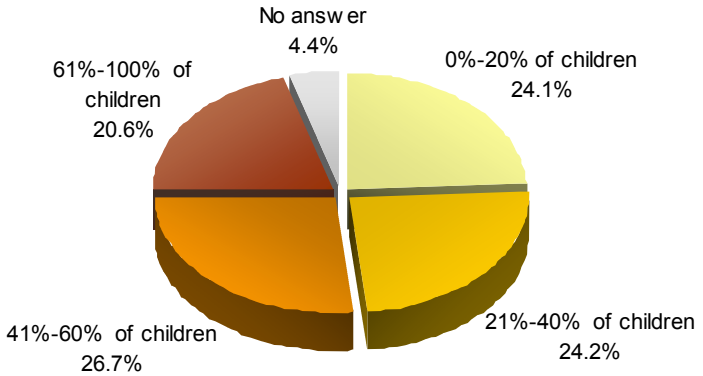


Base: all respondents, n=1010

The chart shows that the most frequently mentioned answer is *"50%"* – the opinion that half of the children in Latvia suffer from corporal punishment (beating, spanking) was mentioned by 16% of respondents. 0.7% of the surveyed think that none of the children in Latvia are subjected to corporal punishment and 1.2% express the opinion that all the children in Latvia are subjected to such means of punishment.

For analytic purposes the data was gathered in larger groups. Data about the proportion of respondents in each group is summarized in the following chart.

Answers to question *"Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/ spanking as a penalty) in their families."* (04.2009.)



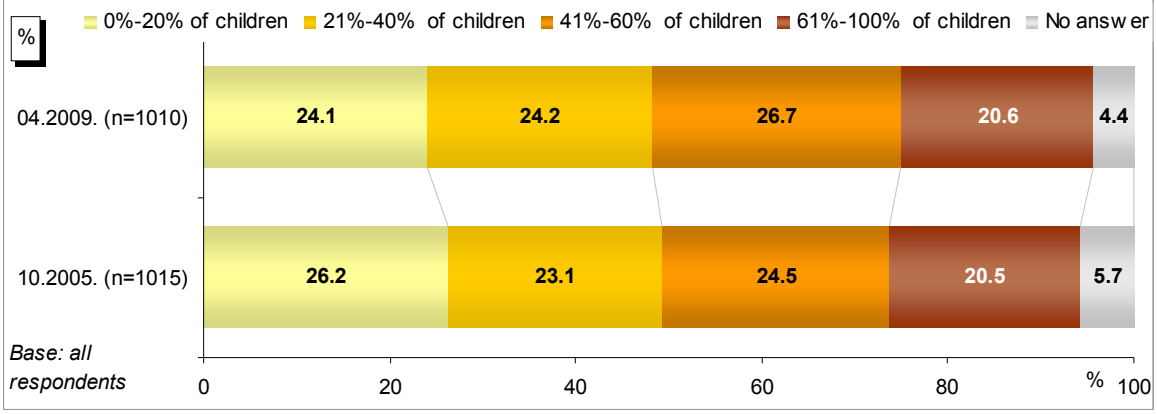
Base: all respondents, n=1010

In correspondence with the research data 24% of the population think that up to 20% of children in Latvia are subjected to corporal punishment. Approximately the same

number of respondents (24%) believe that 21%-40% of children undergo such means of punishment but the opinion that such punishment affects 41%-60% of children was mentioned slightly more frequently (27%). The numbers from 61% to 100% were named by 21% of respondents.

Respondents answered an analogue question in October 2005. The following chart contains the comparison of data.

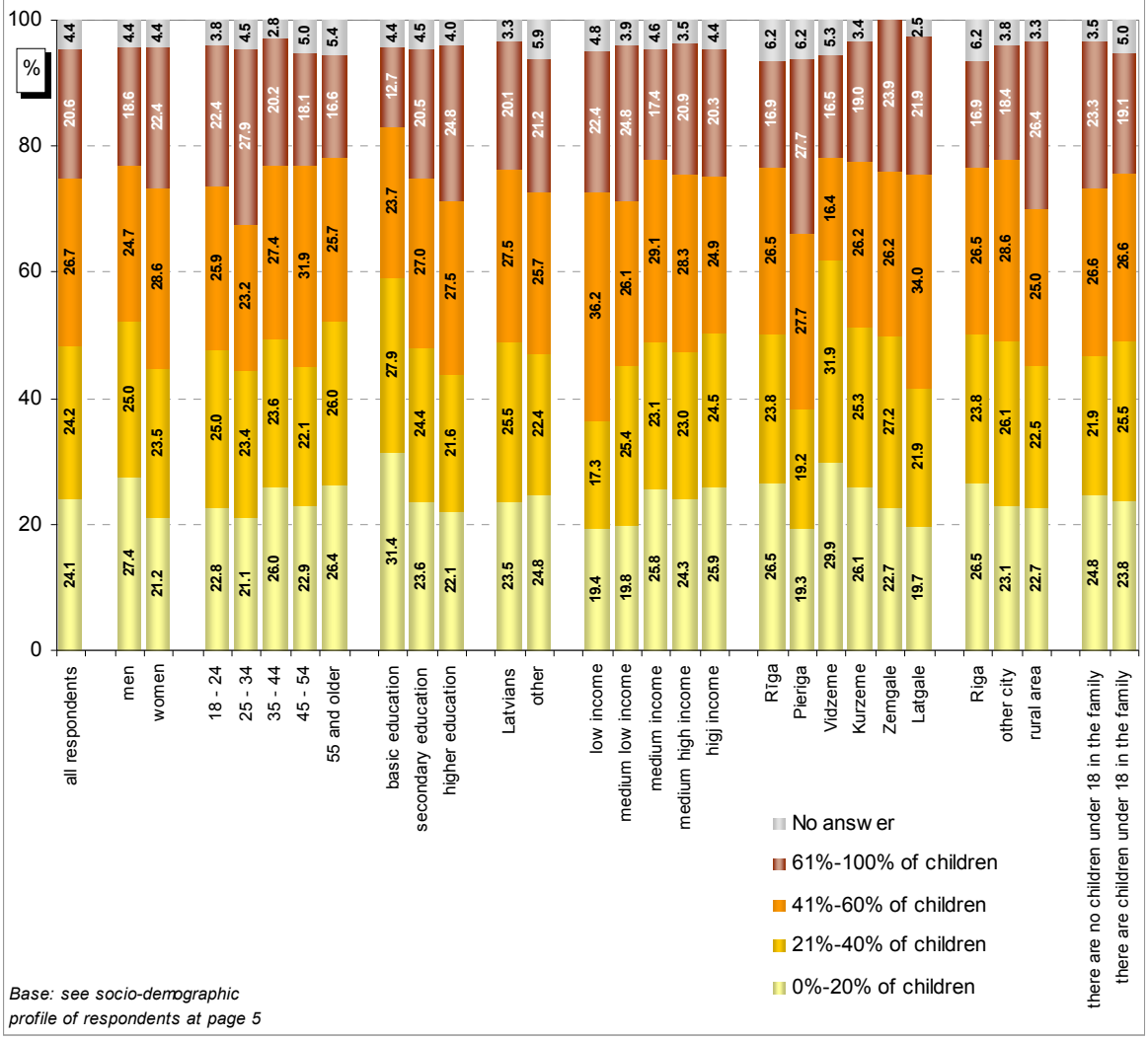
Answers to question *"Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families."*: comparison of survey data in 10.2005. and in 04.2009.



When analyzing data it can be viewed that since the year 2005 the opinion of respondents about the amount of children subjected to corporal punishment has not changed significantly.

The following chart summarizes the data about the opinion on this question in different socio-demographic groups.

Answers to question *"Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families."*: comparison of data in socio-demographic groups (04.2009.)



Base: see socio-demographic profile of respondents at page 5

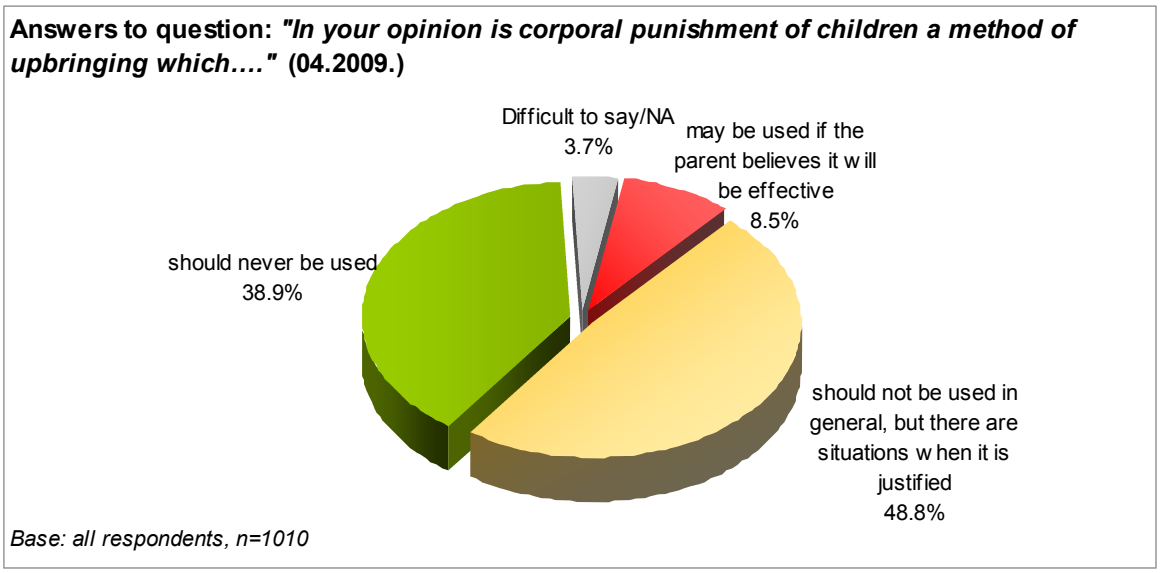
When comparing the answers of different socio-demographic groups about the part of children being subjected to corporal punishment in their families, it can be concluded that the answers *"0% to 20%"* were more often than average given by men, surveyed with basic education and those who live in Vidzeme.

But the participants of the research in the age from 25 to 34, the group with the higher education, respondents with medium low income, those surveyed in Pieriga and Vidzeme and respondents who live in rural areas more often than average mentioned the opinion that, from their point of view, the majority of children in Latvia *(61%-100%)* are subjected to corporal punishment it their families.

2. Attitude towards corporal punishment as a method of upbringing children

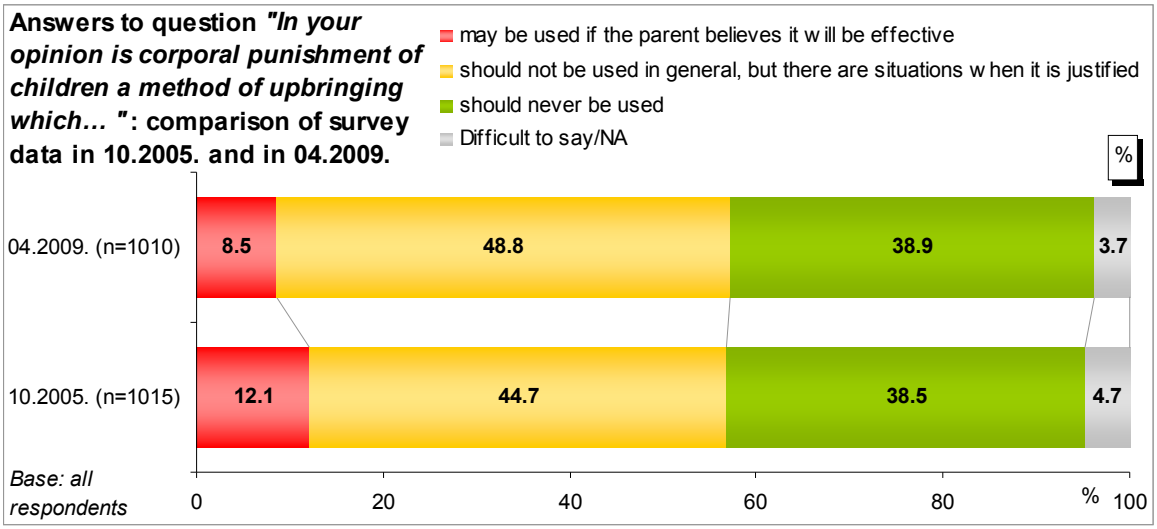
The survey also included a question: *"In your opinion is corporal punishment of children a method of upbringing which…"* The respondents were asked to choose the most appropriate answer among the following: "*may be used if the parent believes it will be effective", "should not be used in general but there are situations in which it is justified", "should never be used".*

Data about the attitude of the population are summarized in the following chart.



Research data indicates that the majority of respondents think that corporal punishment can be used as a method of upbringing – 9% mentioned that corporal punishment as a method of upbringing "*may be used if the parent believes it will be effective",* and another 49% said that although it *"should not be used in general there are situations in which it is justified".* The answer *"should never be used"* was chosen by 39% of respondents.

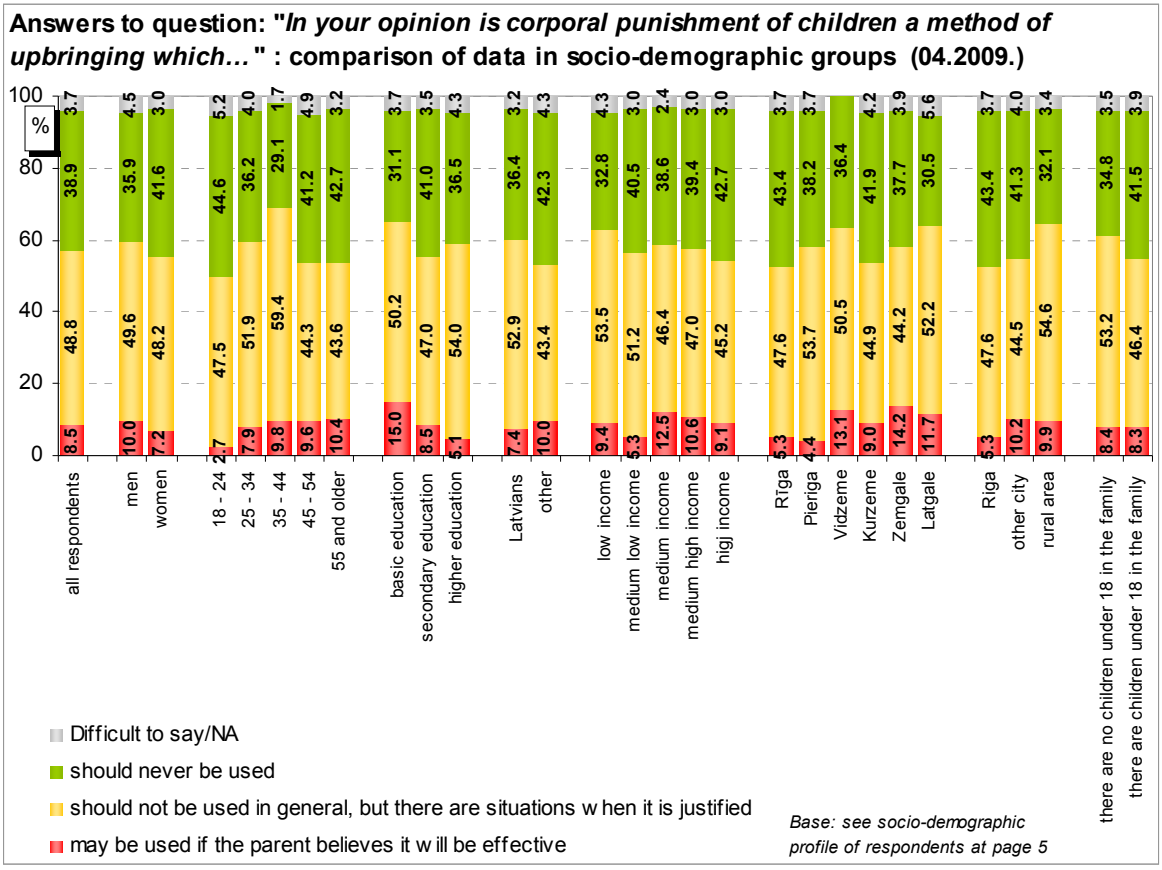
Data of the year 2005 and 2009 are compared in the following chart.



It can be seen that those surveyed in the year 2009 mentioned that corporal punishment as a method of upbringing "*may be used if the parent believes it will be*

effective" more rarely (9%) than those surveyed in the year 2005 (12%). However, the frequency of marking the answer *"should never be used"* has not changed significantly (39% in both surveys)

Data about the attitude towards corporal punishment as a method of upbringing among different socio-demographic groups is summarized in the following chart.



According to the results of the survey the fact that corporal punishment can be used as a method of upbringing if parents consider it as effective was more often than average mentioned by respondents with basic education, group with medium income, as well as by the participants of the research in Vidzeme, Zemgale and Latgale.

The variant of answer "should not be used in general, but there are situations in which it is justified" was mentioned more often than average by the population in the age from 25 to 44, the surveyed with higher education, Latvians, respondents with low income, those surveyed in Pieriga and Latgale, those living in the rural areas and the participants of the research who have children younger than 18.

But the respondents in the age from 18 to 24, those older than 55, representatives of other nationalities, group with high income, as well as those surveyed in Riga and Kurzeme more often than average are in favor of the opinion that corporal punishment should never be used as a method of upbringing.

Tables of results

Frequencies

1. Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families.

		unweighted count	col %
Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families.	.00	6	.7%
	1.00	4	.4%
	2.00	2	.2%
	3.00	1	.1%
	5.00	31	3.1%
	6.00	1	.1%
	10.00	67	6.7%
	11.00	1	.1%
	15.00	32	3.2%
	16.00	1	.1%
	17.00	2	.2%
	18.00	1	.1%
	20.00	94	9.2%
	25.00	35	3.5%
	28.00	1	.1%
	29.00	1	.1%
	30.00	108	10.7%
	35.00	16	1.6%
	37.00	2	.2%
	40.00	82	8.0%
	42.00	1	.1%
	45.00	16	1.6%
	50.00	164	16.2%
	55.00	8	.8%
	60.00	82	8.0%
	63.00	1	.1%
	65.00	8	.8%
	66.00	1	.1%
	68.00	1	.1%
	70.00	64	6.3%
	72.00	1	.1%
	75.00	9	.9%
	76.00	1	.1%
	78.00	1	.1%
	79.00	1	.1%
	80.00	53	5.1%
	82.00	3	.3%
	85.00	7	.7%
	89.00	2	.2%
	90.00	28	2.9%
	94.00	1	.1%
	95.00	2	.2%
	98.00	4	.5%
	99.00	7	.7%
	100.00	11	1.2%
	No answer	45	4.4%
	Total	1010	100.0%

Base: all respondents, n=1010

1. Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families.

		unweighted count	col %
Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families.	0%-20% of children	243	24.1%
	21%-40% of children	245	24.2%
	41%-60% of children	271	26.7%
	61%-100% of children	206	20.6%
	No answer	45	4.4%
	Total	1010	100.0%

Base: all respondents, n=1010

2. In your opinion is corporal punishment of children a method of upbringing which…

		unweighted count	col %
In your opinion is corporal punishment of children a method of upbringing which…	may be used if the parent believes it will be effective	84	8.5%
	should not be used in general, but there are situations when it is justified	497	48.8%
	should never be used	392	38.9%
	Difficult to say/NA	37	3.7%
	Total	1010	100.0%

Base: all respondents, n=1010

Answers in Socio-demographic Groups

1. Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families.

		Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families.										Total	
		0%-20% of children		21%-40% of children		41%-60% of children		61%-100% of children		No answer			
		unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %
	All respondents	243	24.1%	245	24.2%	271	26.7%	206	20.6%	45	4.4%	1010	100.0%
Sex	Men	128	27.4%	117	25.0%	117	24.7%	85	18.6%	21	4.4%	468	100.0%
	Women	115	21.2%	128	23.5%	154	28.6%	121	22.4%	24	4.4%	542	100.0%
Age	18 - 24	34	22.8%	38	25.0%	39	25.9%	34	22.4%	6	3.8%	151	100.0%
	25 - 34	42	21.1%	47	23.4%	46	23.2%	55	27.9%	9	4.5%	199	100.0%
	35 - 44	46	26.0%	42	23.6%	49	27.4%	36	20.2%	5	2.8%	178	100.0%
	45 - 54	46	22.9%	44	22.1%	64	31.9%	36	18.1%	10	5.0%	200	100.0%
	55 and older	75	26.4%	74	26.0%	73	25.7%	45	16.6%	15	5.4%	282	100.0%
Education	Basic education	35	31.4%	30	27.9%	24	23.7%	13	12.7%	5	4.4%	107	100.0%
	Secondary, secondary vocational education	159	23.6%	167	24.4%	186	27.0%	138	20.5%	31	4.5%	681	100.0%
	Higher education	49	22.1%	48	21.6%	61	27.5%	55	24.8%	9	4.0%	222	100.0%
Nationality	Latvian	144	23.5%	155	25.5%	167	27.5%	122	20.1%	21	3.3%	609	100.0%
	other	99	24.8%	90	22.4%	104	25.7%	84	21.2%	24	5.9%	401	100.0%
Language of conversation in the family	Latvian	148	23.9%	151	24.5%	171	27.9%	125	20.4%	21	3.3%	616	100.0%
	Russian	94	24.6%	93	23.9%	97	24.8%	79	20.6%	24	6.1%	387	100.0%
	other	1	15.5%	1	14.1%	3	41.3%	2	29.1%			7	100.0%
Citizenship	LR citizens	203	23.6%	210	24.5%	229	26.7%	180	21.1%	36	4.1%	858	100.0%
	Respondents without LR citizenship	40	26.4%	35	22.7%	42	27.1%	26	18.0%	9	5.8%	152	100.0%
Sector of employment	Public sector	48	23.9%	43	22.4%	56	28.6%	43	21.6%	7	3.5%	197	100.0%
	Private sector	87	24.1%	88	23.5%	98	26.0%	80	21.8%	17	4.6%	370	100.0%
	Unemployed	108	24.2%	114	25.5%	117	26.5%	83	19.1%	21	4.7%	443	100.0%
Occupation	Manager	21	32.5%	15	23.0%	13	19.1%	14	20.9%	3	4.5%	66	100.0%
	Specialist, state official	51	22.8%	50	22.1%	61	27.5%	50	21.7%	13	5.9%	225	100.0%
	Worker	52	24.9%	49	23.8%	58	26.9%	45	22.1%	5	2.3%	209	100.0%
	Farmer	6	22.2%	4	15.8%	9	34.9%	7	27.1%			26	100.0%
	Self-employed	5	13.6%	13	30.2%	13	31.3%	7	17.5%	3	7.3%	41	100.0%
	Retired	51	27.4%	46	24.5%	49	26.3%	27	15.3%	12	6.4%	185	100.0%
	Pupil, student	17	25.0%	20	28.0%	14	20.3%	16	22.7%	3	4.0%	70	100.0%
	Housewife	7	16.2%	8	20.6%	12	32.2%	11	28.8%	1	2.3%	39	100.0%
	Unemployed	33	21.8%	40	26.9%	42	28.3%	29	19.6%	5	3.5%	149	100.0%
Average income per family member in a month	low: till LVL99	28	19.4%	25	17.3%	50	36.2%	31	22.4%	7	4.8%	141	100.0%
	medium low: LVL100 to LVL129	28	19.8%	35	25.4%	35	26.1%	33	24.8%	5	3.9%	136	100.0%
	medium: LVL130 to LVL170	39	25.8%	36	23.1%	45	29.1%	26	17.4%	7	4.6%	153	100.0%
	medium high:LVL171 to LVL259	33	24.3%	31	23.0%	39	28.3%	28	20.9%	5	3.5%	136	100.0%
	high: LVL260 and more	36	25.9%	34	24.5%	36	24.9%	29	20.3%	6	4.4%	141	100.0%
	Don't know/NA	79	26.4%	84	27.7%	66	21.7%	59	19.4%	15	4.8%	303	100.0%
Region	Riga	90	26.5%	82	23.8%	91	26.5%	58	16.9%	21	6.2%	342	100.0%
	Pieriga	32	19.3%	31	19.2%	46	27.7%	46	27.7%	10	6.2%	165	100.0%
	Vidzeme	34	29.9%	36	31.9%	19	16.4%	19	16.5%	6	5.3%	114	100.0%
	Kurzeme	31	26.1%	31	25.3%	32	26.2%	23	19.0%	4	3.4%	121	100.0%
	Zemgale	24	22.7%	29	27.2%	28	26.2%	25	23.9%			106	100.0%
	Latgale	32	19.7%	36	21.9%	55	34.0%	35	21.9%	4	2.5%	162	100.0%
Type of residential area	Riga	90	26.5%	82	23.8%	91	26.5%	58	16.9%	21	6.2%	342	100.0%
	other city	78	23.1%	90	26.1%	95	28.6%	62	18.4%	13	3.8%	338	100.0%
	rural areas	75	22.7%	73	22.5%	85	25.0%	86	26.4%	11	3.3%	330	100.0%
Are there children under 18 in your family?	Yes	91	24.8%	81	21.9%	96	26.6%	85	23.3%	13	3.5%	366	100.0%
	No	152	23.8%	163	25.5%	173	26.6%	121	19.1%	32	5.0%	641	100.0%
	NA			1	29.6%	2	70.4%					3	100.0%

Base: all respondents, n=1010

2. In your opinion is corporal punishment of children a method of upbringing which…

		In your opinion is corporal punishment of children a method of upbringing which…								Total	
		may be used if the parent believes it will be effective		should not be used in general, but there are situations when it is justified		should never be used		Difficult to say/NA			
		unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %	unw. count	row %
	All respondents	84	8.5%	497	48.8%	392	38.9%	37	3.7%	1010	100.0%
	.										
Sex	Men	46	10.0%	235	49.6%	166	35.9%	21	4.5%	468	100.0%
	Women	38	7.2%	262	48.2%	226	41.6%	16	3.0%	542	100.0%
	.										
Age	18 - 24	4	2.7%	72	47.5%	67	44.6%	8	5.2%	151	100.0%
	25 - 34	15	7.9%	104	51.9%	72	36.2%	8	4.0%	199	100.0%
	35 - 44	17	9.8%	107	59.4%	51	29.1%	3	1.7%	178	100.0%
	45 - 54	19	9.6%	90	44.3%	82	41.2%	9	4.9%	200	100.0%
	55 and older	29	10.4%	124	43.6%	120	42.7%	9	3.2%	282	100.0%
	.										
Education	Basic education	15	15.0%	54	50.2%	34	31.1%	4	3.7%	107	100.0%
	Secondary, secondary vocational education	58	8.5%	323	47.0%	277	41.0%	23	3.5%	681	100.0%
	Higher education	11	5.1%	120	54.0%	81	36.5%	10	4.3%	222	100.0%
	.										
Nationality	Latvian	45	7.4%	322	52.9%	222	36.4%	20	3.2%	609	100.0%
	other	39	10.0%	175	43.4%	170	42.3%	17	4.3%	401	100.0%
	.										
Language of conversation in the family	Latvian	52	8.7%	324	52.4%	220	35.6%	20	3.3%	616	100.0%
	Russian	31	8.1%	171	44.0%	169	43.7%	16	4.2%	387	100.0%
	other	1	14.7%	2	29.1%	3	44.4%	1	11.8%	7	100.0%
	.										
Citizenship	LR citizens	69	8.3%	438	50.8%	319	37.1%	32	3.8%	858	100.0%
	Respondents without LR citizenship	15	9.7%	59	38.6%	73	48.3%	5	3.4%	152	100.0%
	.										
Sector of employment	Public sector	14	7.6%	97	48.8%	77	39.0%	9	4.7%	197	100.0%
	Private sector	27	7.4%	201	53.7%	132	36.1%	10	2.9%	370	100.0%
	Unemployed	43	9.9%	199	44.8%	183	41.4%	18	4.0%	443	100.0%
	.										
Occupation	Manager	5	8.3%	38	55.6%	18	28.2%	5	7.8%	66	100.0%
	Specialist, state official	19	8.5%	112	49.3%	90	40.3%	4	1.8%	225	100.0%
	Worker	16	8.0%	107	51.0%	78	37.1%	8	3.9%	209	100.0%
	Farmer	1	3.5%	16	61.7%	8	30.9%	1	4.0%	26	100.0%
	Self-employed			25	59.8%	15	37.0%	1	3.2%	41	100.0%
	Retired	24	13.2%	80	42.8%	75	40.8%	6	3.2%	185	100.0%
	Pupil, student	1	1.9%	30	42.7%	35	49.9%	4	5.6%	70	100.0%
	Housewife	2	5.7%	24	60.8%	12	30.9%	1	2.5%	39	100.0%
	Unemployed	16	10.6%	65	44.0%	61	40.7%	7	4.7%	149	100.0%
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	medium high:LVL171 to LVL259	14	10.6%	64	47.0%	54	39.4%	4	3.0%	136	100.0%
	high: LVL260 and more	12	9.1%	65	45.2%	60	42.7%	4	3.0%	141	100.0%
	Don't know/NA	19	6.3%	151	49.4%	118	39.3%	15	5.1%	303	100.0%
	.										
Region	Riga	18	5.3%	163	47.6%	148	43.4%	13	3.7%	342	100.0%
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	other city	34	10.2%	153	44.5%	138	41.3%	13	4.0%	338	100.0%
	rural areas	32	9.9%	181	54.6%	106	32.1%	11	3.4%	330	100.0%
	.										
Are there children under 18 in your family?	Yes	29	8.4%	196	53.2%	128	34.8%	13	3.5%	366	100.0%
	No	53	8.3%	300	46.4%	264	41.5%	24	3.9%	641	100.0%
	NA	2	60.7%	1	39.3%					3	100.0%

Base: all respondents, n=1010

Questionnaire used in the survey

1. Regarding the entire population of children in your country as 100%, please estimate, what percentage of them experience corporal punishment (or beating/spanking as a penalty) in their families. Please complete the following sentence: *(fill in the corresponding figure in the appropriate space)*

Physical punishment is experienced by .....% of children in Latvia

2. In your opinion is corporal punishment of children a method of upbringing which…. *(Mark one answer)*

may be used if the parent believes it will be effective	1
should not be used in general, but there are situations when it is justified	2
should never be used	3
Difficult to say/NA	8

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