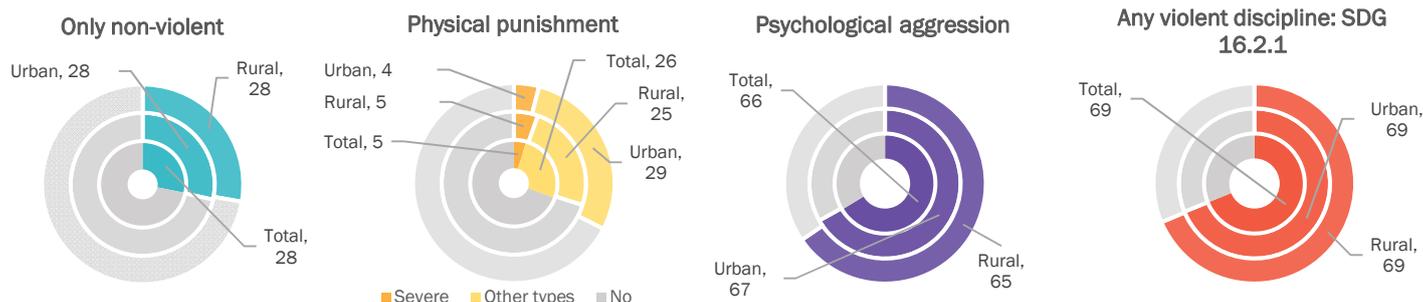
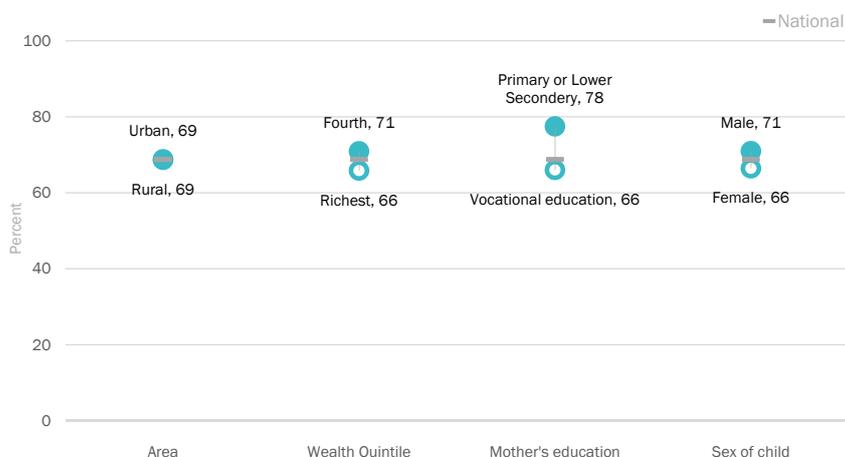


Types of Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Violent Discipline: Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.

Violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

Key Messages

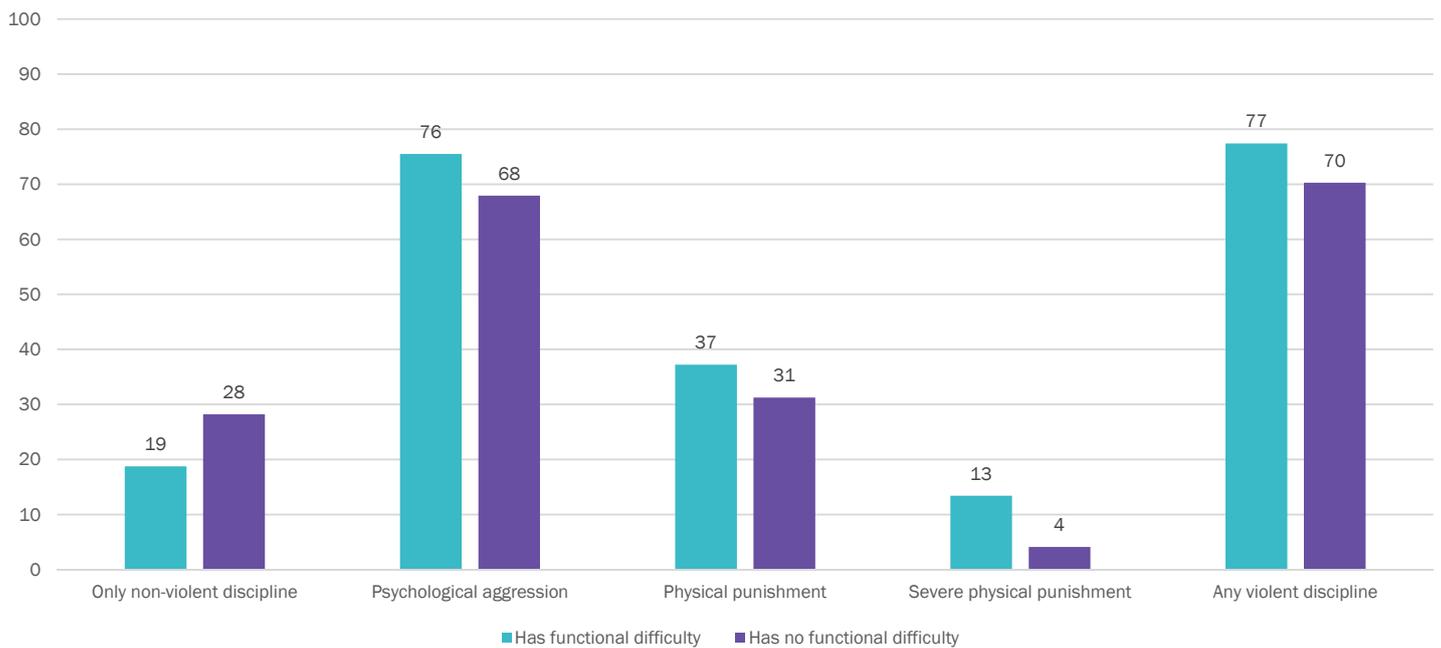
- 69% of children experienced any violent discipline methods.
- 31% of children experienced physical punishment (severe and other types), 5% of children – severe physical punishment, like hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.
- 66% of children were exposed to psychological aggression.
- In the classification of types of discipline by functional difficulties, share of the children who experience only non-violent discipline methods is 9 percentage points higher in the group of children who have no functional difficulties, than among the children who have difficulties.
- Percentage of the children, who were exposed to severe physical punishment, is 9 percentage points higher in the group of children who have functional difficulties rather than among them who have no difficulties.
- 8% of mothers and caretakers believe that physical punishment is necessary to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly. The main difference is observed in sex of caretaker, 8% of female caretakers believe that physical punishment is needed, while is only 2% for male caretakers. This view is also linked to the level of education of mother/caretaker, as the rate of support for physical punishment of children decreases as the level of education of the respondents increases.

Types of Child Discipline



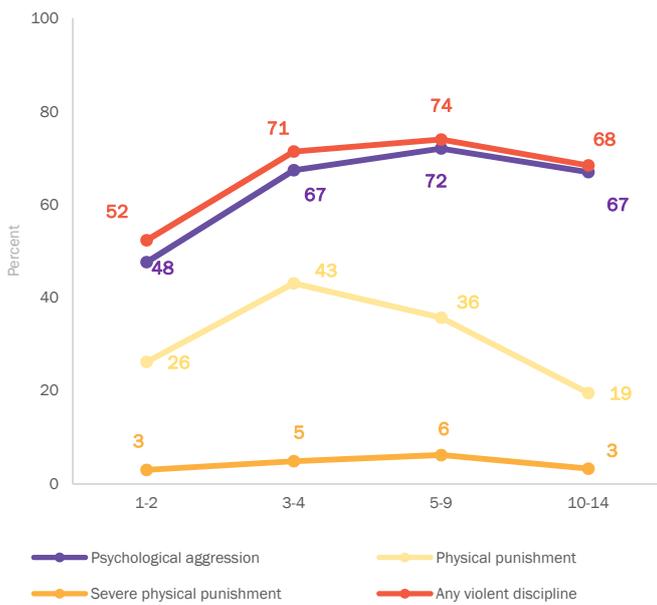
Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type and nationality

Types of Child Discipline by Child's Functional Difficulties



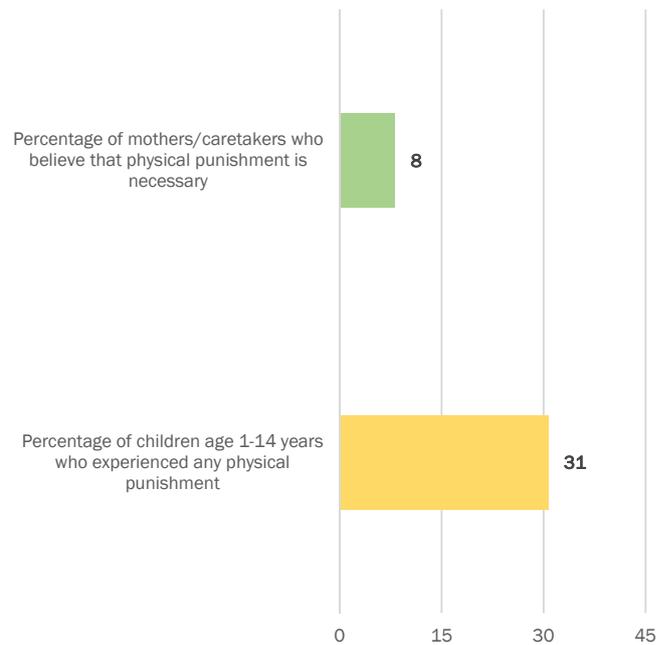
Percentage of children age 2 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type and by child's functional difficulties

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

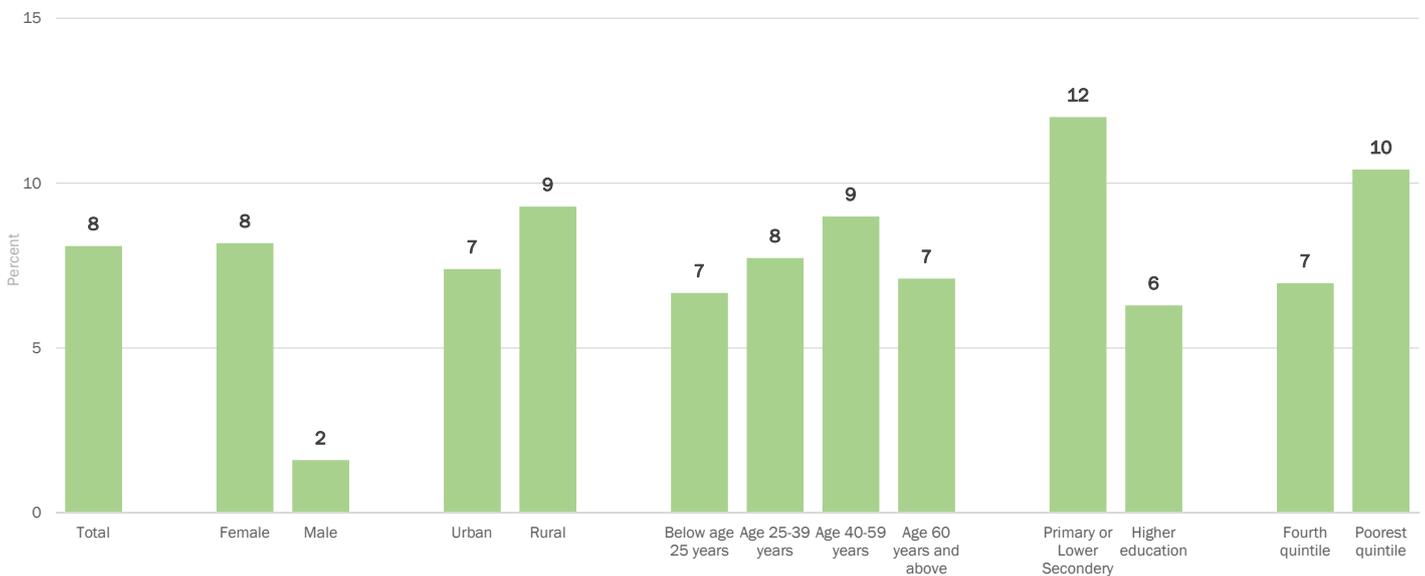


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and age

Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences



Attitudes to Physical Punishment



Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics

The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the National Statistics Office of Georgia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, NCDC, USAID, WB, UNFPA, SIDA, AFD, SCD, ISS, UNDP and WHO provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Georgia MICS 2018 related to Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR2.1 and PR2.2.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.