National Exclusion Tracker (NET): British Columbia Snapshot

Exclusion in Education and Child Care/Out-of-school Care

Sep 2, 2025 to Jan 21, 2026

This document provides a British Columbia snapshot of the data from the National Exclusion Tracker, stewarded by the Family Support Institute of BC. The methodology, historical development of the Tracker, definitions, and analytical framework are detailed in the Interim National Findings Report. The statistics below reflect BC responses within the national dataset and are presented here for jurisdiction-specific review.

Overall Context

- 118 reports from British Columbia since September 2, 2025
- BC represents 23% of all national reports
- BC reports reflect 1,560 exclusion incidents from K-12 education since September 2, 2025
- 90 BC reports (76%) relate to K–12 education
- Within BC reports, informal, undocumented and partial-day exclusions are more common than formal suspensions, and mental health and learning impacts are the most frequently reported outcomes.

K–12 Education

Question: What happened?

Participants were able to select multiple options

- Sent home early – 27.1%
- Shortened hours – 22.0%
- Excluded from activities – 20.3%
- Kept home – 18.6%
- Told not to attend – 17.8%
- Isolated – 13.6%
- No access to learning – 12.7%
- Segregated – 11.9%
- Gradual entry – 10.2%
- Seclusion – 9.3%
- Formally suspended – 7.6%
- No personal care support – 6.8%
- Transportation removed – 4.2%
- Restraint – 4.2%
- Home/online only – 1.7%
- Medical exclusion – 1.7%
- Denied enrolment – 1.7%

What reason(s) were given for the exclusion?

Participants were able to select multiple options

- Behaviour concerns – 32.2%

- Safety concerns – 28.8%
- Cannot accommodate needs – 22.9%
- Lack of staff – 19.5%
- My child/youth has no usual support person – 19.5%
- Focus on other students – 15.3%
- Untrained staff – 12.7%
- Space/facility limits – 9.3%
- Funding limits – 6.8%
- Law/policy reason – 6.8%
- No personal care support – 6.8%
- No diagnosis – 2.5%
- Attendance issues – 2.5%
- Assessment not accepted – 1.7%
- No medical support – 0.8%
- No community services – 0.8%
- Age/grade issue – 0.8%

What short and/or long-term impacts did the exclusion have on your child/youth?

Participants were able to select multiple options

- Increased stress or anxiety – 52.5%
- Loss of learning or developmental opportunities – 47.5%
- Reduced sense of belonging – 44.1%
- Disruption of work or family life – 39.0%
- Low mood or depression – 38.1%
- Left without schooling – 36.4%
- Serious impacts on mental health or wellbeing (e.g., isolation, loss of hope) – 35.6%
- Escalation of disability-related conditions (e.g., OCD, PDA, PTSD, etc.) – 26.3%
- Strain on relationships – 23.7%
- Strain on finances – 16.9%
- Impact on physical health – 12.7%
- Other (please specify) – 0.8%

What short and/or long-term impacts did the exclusion have on you as the caregiver and on your family?

Participants were able to select multiple options

- Increased stress or anxiety – 68.9%
- Disruption of work or family life – 64.4%
- Low mood or depression – 50.0%
- Serious impacts on mental health or wellbeing (e.g., isolation, loss of hope) – 46.7%
- Strain on finances – 42.2%
- Strain on relationships – 41.1%
- Had to reduce work hours – 34.4%
- Frequent absence from work – 31.1%
- Impact on physical health – 28.9%
- Escalation of disability-related conditions (e.g., OCD, PDA, PTSD, etc.) – 25.6%
- Lost employment – 12.2%
- Lost medical benefits – 4.4%
- Other (please specify) – 1.1%

Child Care & Out-of-School Care

Of the 118 BC reports in the dataset, only 28 so far relate to child care and out-of-school care. This is the first year we have included this path in the Exclusion Tracker survey. At this stage, the sample is not large enough to draw conclusions in BC. However, the national data does show some emerging patterns that can be useful for looking at what needs to be addressed in BC as well as across the country to improve accessible and inclusive care.