

# Suspensions and Expulsions 2017

## Short suspensions 2017

Short suspensions are up to 4 school days.

Total short suspensions in 2017 were 51,376. Of these, 20,141 were for continued disobedience and 31,235 were for aggressive behaviour. (Note: These figures are based on the total number of short suspensions in 2017 and include students placed on short suspension on more than one occasion).

Total students short suspended were 31,813. The number of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander students short suspended was 7,714.

Average length of suspension was 3.0 days.

### Students receiving short suspensions

Year	Total enrolments in mid-year census	Number of students suspended	Percentage of student enrolment
K-6	486,730	8,561	1.8%
7-10	218,613	20,478	9.4%
11-12	86,420	2,774	3.2%
All Grades	791,763	31,813	4.0%

## Long suspensions 2017

Long suspensions are up to 20 school days.

Total long suspensions in 2017 were 17,854. Of these, 7,732 for persistent misbehavior; 7,212 were for physical violence; 1,215 for serious criminal behaviour related to the school; 783 for possession or use of a suspected illegal substance; 671 for use or possession of a prohibited weapon, firearm or knife and 241 use of an implement as a weapon, or threatening to use a weapon.

(Note: These figures are based on the total number of long suspensions in 2017 and include students placed on long suspension on more than one occasion).

Total students long suspended were 12,627. The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students long suspended was 3,620.

Average length of long suspension was 12.0 days.

### Students receiving long suspensions

Year	Total enrolments in mid-year census	Number of students suspended	Percentage of student enrolment
K-6	486,730	2,682	0.6%
7-10	218,613	8,733	4.0%
11-12	86,420	1,212	1.4%
All Grades	791,763	12,627	1.6%

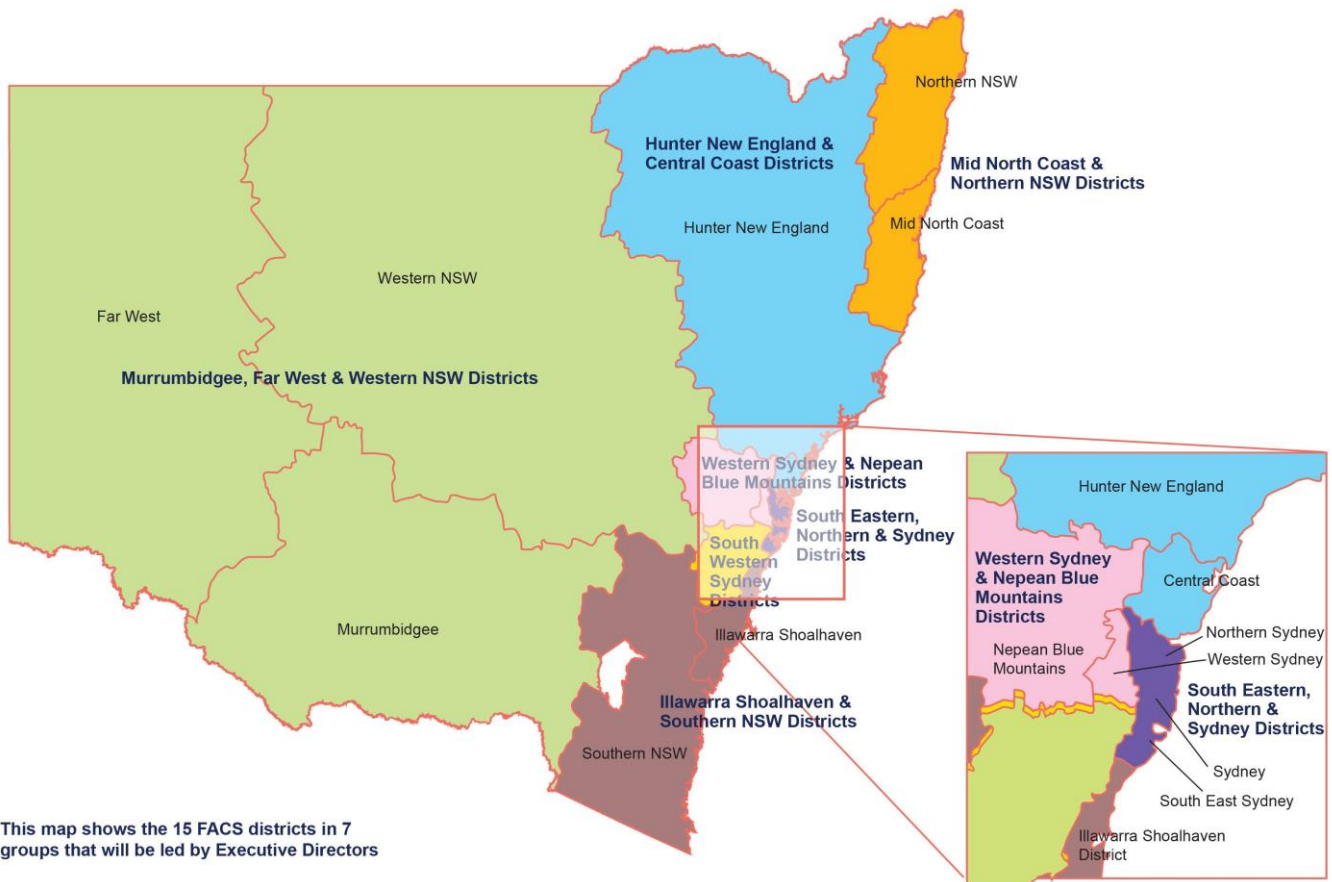
## Data by Department of Family and Community Services districts 2017

Prior to 2013, suspension and expulsion data was published by region and school education group. Changes to the Public Schools NSW regional structure, from 2013, required a different reporting format.

From 2013 data is published by Family and Community Services districts to assist evidence informed planning and practice across NSW Government agencies.

Note: Data published prior to 2013 is not comparable with data published after 2013. Care is required in interpreting this data over time, as the Department of Family and Community Services may change the boundaries of their districts.

# Department of Family and Community Services local districts map



This map shows the 15 FACS districts in 7 groups that will be led by Executive Directors

### Short suspensions by Family and Community Services district 2017

FACS districts	Total short suspensions (includes students on short suspension on more than one occasion)	Total number students short suspended	Students short suspended as % of FACS area enrolment
Central Coast	2,776	1,799	4.7%
Far West	536	296	7.5%
Hunter New England	10,875	6,491	6.3%
Illawarra Shoalhaven	3,716	2,254	5.0%
Mid North Coast	1,814	1,188	5.2%
Murrumbidgee	2,800	1,647	5.3%
Nepean Blue Mountains	2,775	1,750	4.2%
Northern NSW	3,143	1,908	6.2%
Northern Sydney	938	763	0.8%
South Eastern Sydney	1,781	1,263	1.9%
South Western Sydney	8,005	5,218	4.5%
Southern NSW	1,809	1,083	5.2%
Sydney	1,223	858	1.8%
Western NSW	4,922	2,683	8.3%
Western Sydney	4,263	2,749	2.8%
Grand Total	51,376	31,813	4.0%

### Long suspensions by Family and Community Services district 2017

FACS districts	Total long suspensions (includes students on long suspension on more than one occasion)	Total number students long suspended	Students long suspended as % of FACS area enrolment
Central Coast	1,164	884	2.3%
Far West	174	128	3.3%
Hunter New England	4,019	2,839	2.8%
Illawarra Shoalhaven	1,092	746	1.7%
Mid North Coast	833	590	2.6%
Murrumbidgee	848	598	1.9%
Nepean Blue Mountains	934	686	1.6%
Northern NSW	1,142	808	2.6%
Northern Sydney	437	354	0.4%
South Eastern Sydney	654	477	0.7%
South Western Sydney	2,621	1,871	1.6%
Southern NSW	632	476	2.3%
Sydney	508	360	0.8%
Western NSW	1,713	1,044	3.2%
Western Sydney	1,083	810	0.8%
Grand Total	17,854	12,627	1.6%

**Note:** Students who were suspended in more than one school from different FACS districts are counted once in the Grand Total. Therefore the Grand Total may not match the total of the columns above them.

## Suspensions and enrolments at NSW government schools 2009-2017



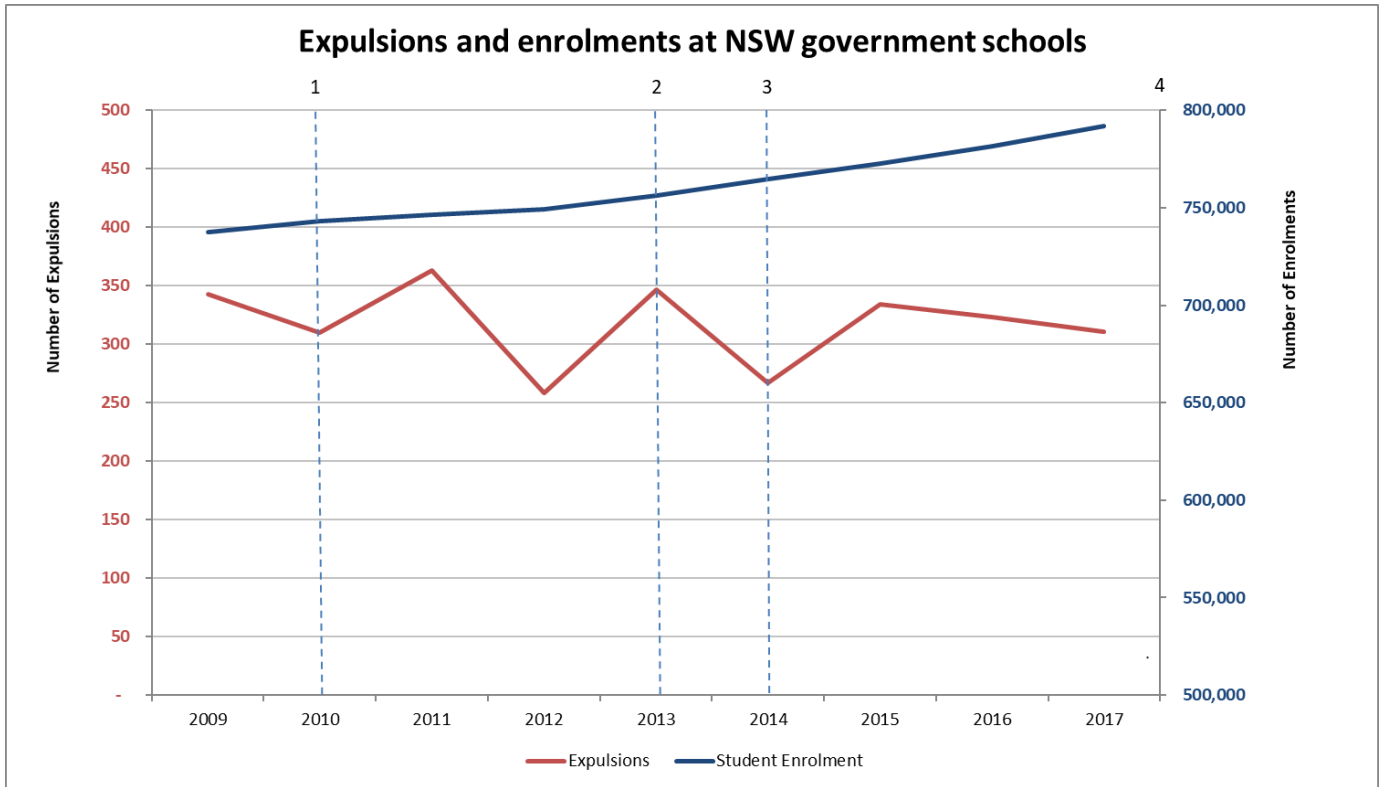
### Notes:

1. In 2010 the school leaving age was raised from 15 years to 17 years.
2. Between 2009 and 2014 there have been changes in the way that suspension data is collected. In 2012 suspension data was harvested from a combination of the Department's electronic enrolment registration system (ERN) and manual returns. The data prior to 2011 was collected manually.
3. Since 2013, data has been harvested from ERN or the Department's student administration system SALM/ebs, making it more reliable.
4. Both vertical axes have different scales. This should be considered when interpreting the graph.

## Expulsion data by Department of Family and Community Services district 2017

FACS districts	Misbehaviour	Unsatisfactory participation	Total
Central Coast	33	<5	n/a
Far West	<5	<5	n/a
Hunter New England	44	<5	n/a
Illawarra Shoalhaven	19	9	28
Mid North Coast	16	17	33
Murrumbidgee	<5	9	n/a
Nepean Blue Mountains	<5	<5	n/a
Northern NSW	24	7	31
Northern Sydney	<5	6	n/a
South Eastern Sydney	6	<5	n/a
South Western Sydney	18	42	60
Southern NSW	<5	<5	n/a
Sydney	<5	<5	n/a
Western NSW	11	12	23
Western Sydney	6	<5	n/a
Grand Total	194	117	311

Note: In order to protect individual students' identities, in this table, values under 5 are represented as <5 and n/a is used in the "Total" column.



**Notes:**

1. In 2010 the school leaving age was raised from 15 years to 17 years.
2. Between 2009 and 2013 there have been changes in the way that expulsion data is collected. From 2012 expulsions were recorded in the Department's Electronic Enrolment Registration (ERN) system. Prior to this, expulsions data was recorded on a manual return. This has potentially impacted consistency across longitudinal data.
3. Since 2013, data has been harvested from ERN, making it more reliable.
4. Both vertical axes have different scales. This should be considered when interpreting the graph