

Overview of Seclusion in Minnesota

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Agenda

- Introduction to seclusion and restrictive procedures in Minnesota
- Statewide data 2014-2024
- Disaggregated data from recent years (2021-22 through 2024-25)
- 2024-25 specific data
- Findings from prior working groups

Seclusion in Minnesota

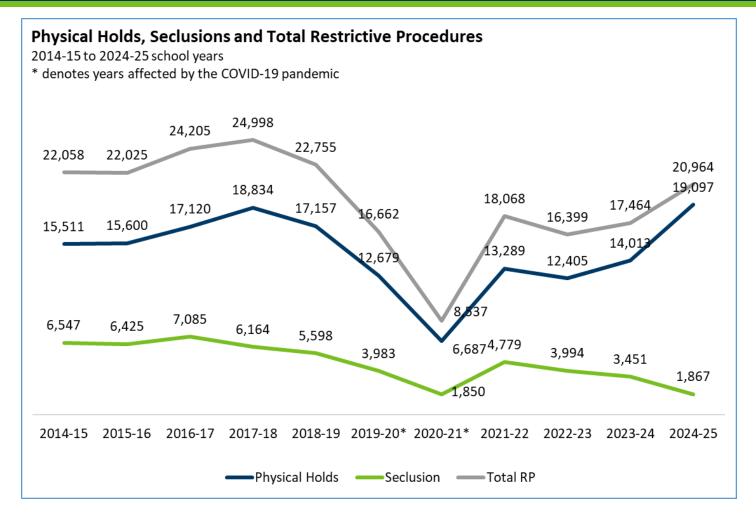
- Terminology:
 - "Restrictive procedures" means the use of physical holding or seclusion of children with disabilities in an emergency in Minnesota schools. Restrictive procedures must not be used to punish or otherwise discipline a child.
 - "Emergency" means a situation where immediate intervention is needed to protect a child or other individual from physical injury.
 - "Seclusion" means a situation in which a child is confined alone in a room and is prevented from leaving.
 - "Physical holding" means physical intervention intended to hold a child immobile or limit a child's movement where body contact is the only source of physical restraint, and where immobilization is used to effectively gain control of a child in order to protect the child or other person from injury.
- History of MDE involvement on the subject of restrictive procedures
- Statutory changes impacting MDE's work
- Current work and plans for next steps

Total Restrictive Procedure Usage Statewide (1)

<u>Year</u>	# of Physical Holds	# of Seclusions	<u>Total Restrictive Procedure</u> <u>Usage</u>
2014-15	15,511	6,547	22,058
2015-16	15,600	6,425	22,025
2016-17	17,120	7,085	24,205
2017-18	18,834	6,164	24,998
2018-19	17,157	5,598	22,755
2019-20*	12,679	3,983	16,662
2020-21*	6,687	1,850	8,537
2021-22	13,289	4,779	18,068
2022-23	12,405	3,994	16,399
2023-24	14,013	3,451	17,464
2024-25	19,097	1,867	20,964

^{*}The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting impacts related to school environments should be noted when analyzing data sets

Total Restrictive Procedure Usage Statewide (2)



^{*}The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting impacts related to school environments should be noted when analyzing data sets

Annual Physical Holding Data

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Total Physical Holds	19,097	14,013	12,405	13,289
Students Physically Held (Unduplicated)	2,810	2,777	2,750	2,489
Staff Injuries	1,711	1,222	920	801
Student Injuries	240	201	132	249

Annual Seclusion Data

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Total Seclusions	1,867	3,451	3,994	4,779
Students Secluded (unduplicated)	358	553	738	728
Districts Reporting Zero Seclusions	541	545	540	528
Staff Injuries	98	144	193	185
Student Injuries	36	60	37	76
Average Length of Seclusion	00:09:13	00:11:59	00:13:42	00:18:43

Students Experiencing Seclusion by Race/Ethnicity from 2021-22 through 2024-25

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Asian	6	10	14	9
Black or African-American	80	104	146	125
Hispanic or Latino	29	44	66	53
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	11	24	25
Two or More Races	33	64	72	76
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
White	199	320	416	440

Students Experiencing Seclusion by Age from 2021-22 through 2024-25

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
0-5 Years	4	32	69	40
6-10 Years	166	376	477	486
11-15 Years	138	108	150	159
16-22* Years	50	37	42	43*

^{*}In the 2022 legislative session, Minnesota state law was amended to conform with federal guidance that students through age 22 were eligible to receive special education services. The data in the 2021-22 school year reflects the numbers of students receiving special education services ages 16-21.

Students Experiencing Seclusion by Disability Category from 2021-22 through 2024-25

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Autism Spectrum Disorders	133	173	210	200
Developmental Cognitive Disorder	20	20	31	20
Deaf-Blind	0	1	0	0
Deaf-Hard of Hearing	1	1	2	5
Developmental Delay	4	32	53	55
Emotional Behavior Disorders	141	226	303	332
Other Health Disabilities	36	54	78	65

Students Experiencing Seclusion by Disability Category from 2021-22 through 2024-25 (continued)

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Physically Impaired	1	1	2	0
Severely Multiply Impaired	9	9	15	20
Specific Learning Disability	12	31	35	24
Speech/Language Impaired	1	4	7	4
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	1	2	3
Visually Impaired	0	0	0	0

Students Experiencing Seclusion by Gender from 2021-22 through 2024-25

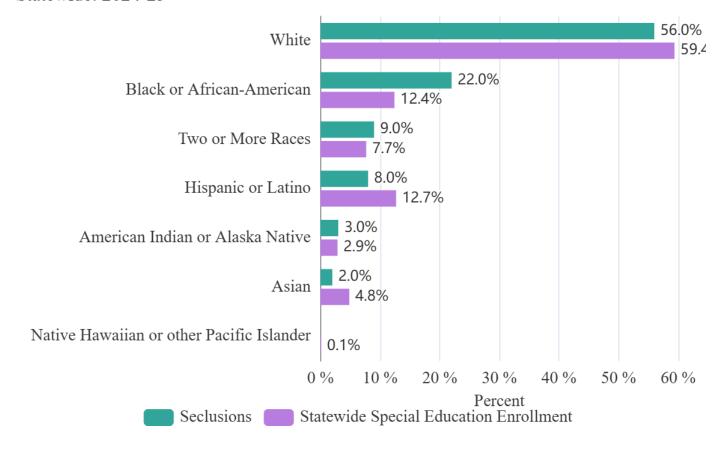
	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Male	290	450	616	618
Female	68	103	122	110

Students Experiencing Seclusion by Setting from 2021-22 through 2024-25

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
01 – Outside of the regular classroom less than 21% of the school day	20	51	94	83
02 – Resource room between 21 and 60% of the school day	22	76	89	88
03 – Separate classroom more than 60% of the school day	68	150	192	200
04 – Public separate day school > 50% of the school day	240	257	340	347

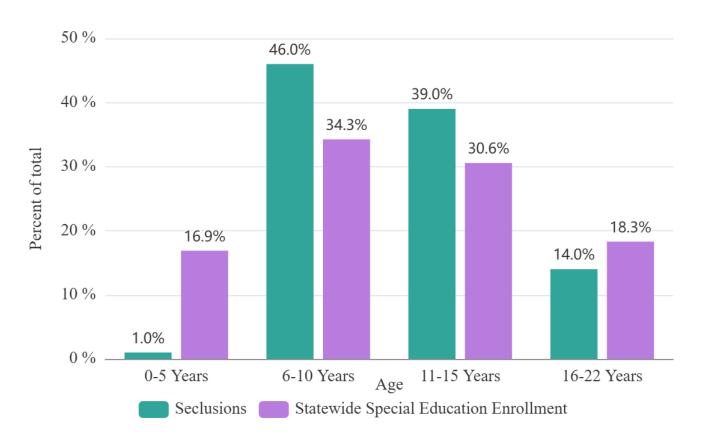
Students Experiencing Seclusions vs. Statewide Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity in 2024-25

Seclusions by Race/Ethnicity



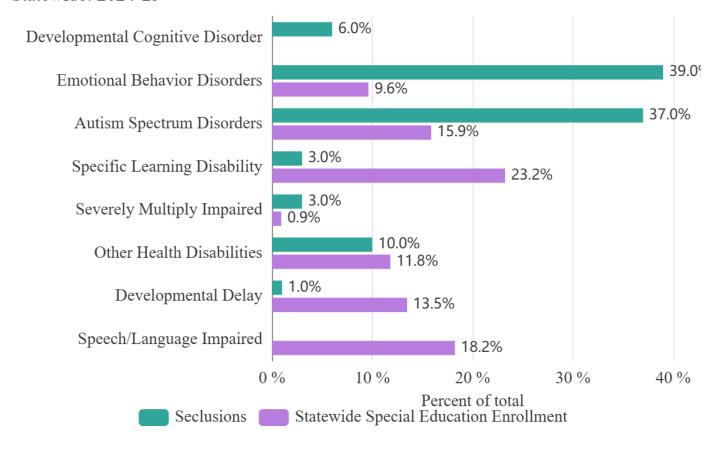
Students Experiencing Seclusions vs. Statewide Enrollment by Age in 2024-25

Seclusions by Age



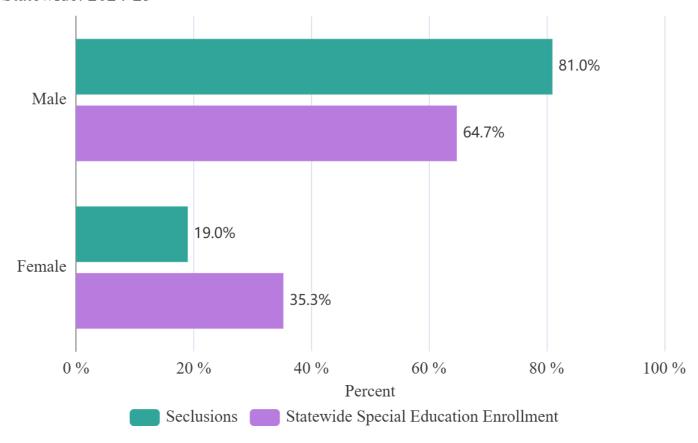
Students Experiencing Seclusion vs. Statewide Enrollment by Disability Category in 2024-25

Seclusions by Disability



Students Experiencing Seclusion vs. Statewide Enrollment by Gender in 2024-25

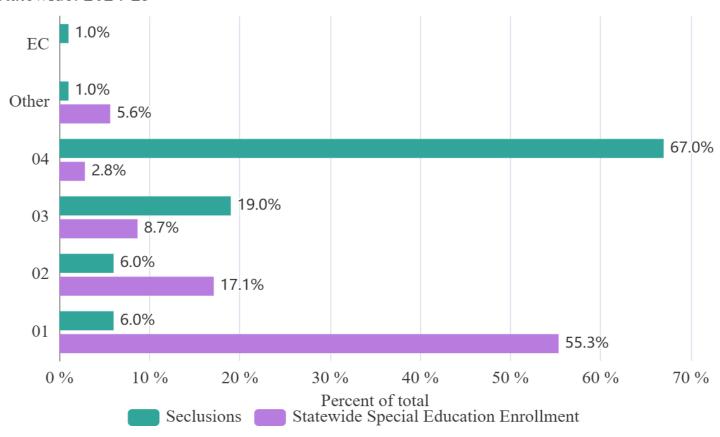
Seclusions by Gender



Seclusion Use vs. Statewide Enrollment by Setting in 2024-25

Seclusions by Setting





Findings from Prior Working Groups (1)

- Recommendation to prohibit the use of seclusion on all children by September 1, 2026
- Consideration of direct resources or funding opportunities to schools to obtain training and systemically implement evidence-based behavioral crisis prevention and/or alternatives to restrictive procedures for managing student behavioral crises, and to systemically install and implement the practice.
- Training for general education staff and teacher candidates on positive behavioral intervention options for students experiencing dysregulation.

^{*}The charge of the restrictive procedures legislation in 2023 also intersects with two goals outlined in the Minnesota Olmstead Plan aimed at reducing the number of incidents of emergency use of restrictive procedures and the number of students receiving special education services who experience an emergency use of restrictive procedures in the school setting.

Findings from Prior Working Groups (2)

<u>Critical feedback from external partners:</u>

- Schools are experiencing staffing shortages and an increased need for separate school programming (Level 4);
- Resources to provide annual training on the use of restrictive procedures, trauma-informed care, and social-emotional strategies are essential;
- Expanding training opportunities to general education staff;
- Addressing the increasing challenges of student dysregulation in early grades is a priority;
- Dedicated funding for trauma-informed care, responding to dysregulation, and other supportive strategies is necessary;

- Support for teacher recruitment and retention efforts, with a focus on setting 4 programs;
- Collaboration with DHS to increase residential and other mental health placements;
- A delay of two years is not necessary and delays implementation of a goal the state has held for over a decade;
- The state should emphasize more upstream solutions to avoid getting students into situations where students become dysregulated to begin with.



Questions?