

Dangerous Weapons and Disciplinary Incidents

Report to the Legislature

As required by Minnesota Statutes, section 12A.06, subdivision 3

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Table of Contents

For more information: 2

Legislative Charge 5

Introduction 6

Data Scope 7

Data Structure 7

Limitations 8

Analysis 10

Total Incidents 11

Total Disciplinary Actions 13

Disciplinary Actions by Incident Type 15

Disciplinary Action Types by Dangerous Weapon Involvement 20

Student Suspension/Expulsion Status at Time of Incident 26

Law Enforcement Involvement 27

Disciplinary Actions by Grade for Incidents Involving Dangerous Weapons 29

Dangerous Weapons by Type 30

Time, Location, and Reported Costs of Dangerous Weapon Incidents 32

Victims of Dangerous Weapon Incidents 35

Conclusion 38

Appendix A: DIRS Reporting Requirements 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 39

Incidents that Must be Reported 39

Disciplinary Outcomes that Must be Reported 39

Reasonable Force Use 39

Appendix B: 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 DIRS Incident Type Definitions and Severity Rankings 40

CRDC Religions 53

Appendix C: 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 Disciplinary Action Definitions 55

Legislative Charge

Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.06, subdivision 3, requires the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) to annually report on disciplinary incidents and incidents involving dangerous weapons that occur in Minnesota public schools. The current report covers the 2021-22 through the 2024-25 school years. Data for this report was obtained from MDE's Disciplinary Incident Reporting System (DIRS).

Minnesota Statutes, Section 121A.06, Reports of Dangerous Weapon Incidents in School Zones (2024)

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** As used in this section:

(1) "dangerous weapon" has the meaning given it in section 609.02, subdivision 6;
(2) "school" has the meaning given it in section 102A. 22, subdivision 4; and
(3) "school zone" has the meaning given it in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, clauses (1) and (3).

Subdivision 2. **Reports; content.** School districts must electronically report to the commissioner of education incidents involving the use or possession of a dangerous weapon in school zones. The form must include the following information:

(1) a description of each incident, including a description of the dangerous weapon involved in the incident;
(2) where, at what time, and under what circumstances the incident occurred;
(3) information about the offender other than the offender's name, including the offender's age; whether the offender was a student and, if so, where the offender attended school; and whether the offender was under school expulsion or suspension at the time of the incident;
(4) information about the victim other than the victim's name, if any, including the victim's age; whether the victim was a student and, if so, where the victim attended school; and if the victim was not a student, whether the victim was employed at the school;
(5) the cost of the incident to the school and to the victim; and
(6) the action taken by the school administration to respond to the incident.

The commissioner shall provide an electronic reporting format that allows school districts to provide aggregate data.

Subdivision 3. **Reports; filing requirements.** By July 31 of each year, each public school shall report incidents involving the use or possession of a dangerous weapon in school zones to the commissioner. The reports must be submitted using the electronic reporting system developed by the commissioner under subdivision 2. The commissioner shall compile the information it receives from the schools and report it annually to the commissioner of public safety and the legislature.

Introduction

Each year, Minnesota local educational agencies (LEAs), including public school districts and charter schools, are required to report specific behavior and student disciplinary incidents to MDE via its web-based DIRS reporting system. Collection of this data allows MDE and LEAs to comply with multiple state and federal reporting requirements relating to indicators like school climate and safety measures on the Minnesota Report Card; student discipline; special education; physical assault of a district employee by a student; and dangerous weapon incidents.

The DIRS data collection system, including associated data submission and storage processes, has evolved considerably since it was launched in the 2004-05 school year to collect data for programs across the agency. MDE continuously updates the system to make the process more user-friendly, improve data integrity, accommodate changing reporting obligations, and modernize its agencywide data collection and management infrastructure. Over time, system improvements have streamlined the process, enhanced data quality, and increased MDE's ability to provide more accurate, timely, and relevant information as part of its regular public reporting and in response to requests from policymakers, educators, researchers, media, and members of the public.

During the 2024-25 school year, schools reported 64,245 total incidents in DIRS, which represented a 2.5% decrease from the prior school year, and a 15.9% drop compared to 2022-23. Schools also reported fewer disciplinary incidents involving dangerous weapons in 2024-25 than in the previous two school years, decreasing to 1,127 from prior totals of 1,274 in 2023-24 and 1,735 in 2022-23. Similar decreases in both the overall number of disciplinary actions taken by schools and the number of disciplinary actions issued for dangerous weapons behaviors specifically were also observed over this period.

While incidents involving dangerous weapons are both relatively rare and decreasing in their frequency over time, they nevertheless present ongoing concerns to Minnesota's schools. Although occurring most frequently in grades six through nine, students from kindergarten through grade 12 were involved in, and disciplined for, dangerous weapon incidents in 2024-25. Likewise, while most frequently involving bladed or sharp objects, such as knives and pocketknives, nearly 36% of dangerous weapon incidents involve other types of weapons, ranging from firearms to toy/replica and paintball guns. This diversity within dangerous weapon incidents is matched by the diversity in the ways schools respond to them, as well as the manner in which these responses differ from disciplinary actions taken for incidents that do not involve dangerous weapons. While variation in both dangerous weapon incidents and school responses to them is considerable, this report presents a starting point to understanding schools' current efforts to balance the competing priorities of maintaining school safety and keeping students connected to education, and provides a resource for informing future policy improvements in this area.

The Dangerous Weapons and Disciplinary Incidents Report begins by explaining the scope, structure, and key limitations of the discipline data collected in DIRS. Next, the report presents information on disciplinary incidents and actions overall. The main body of the report focuses specifically on incidents involving dangerous weapons, breaking these down by attributes such as weapon type, disciplinary response, location and time, law enforcement involvement and response, victim characteristics, and associated cost. The report concludes with a summary of findings and recommendations for future research.

Data Scope

Minnesota School districts and charter schools must submit data to MDE annually, reporting specific student discipline information, including details of incidents involving dangerous weapons at schools. LEAs submit these reports through DIRS, a secure web-based reporting system developed and managed jointly by MDE and Minnesota IT Services. The reporting requirements come from Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.06, section 121A.53, and section 121A.582. DIRS reports are not a record of all student discipline; they are limited to:

- Each time a student physically assaulted a district employee, regardless of consequences
- Each time a dangerous weapon, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 609.02, subdivision 6 was found at a school
- Each time a school used exclusionary discipline or involved law enforcement as a disciplinary consequence, regardless of student behavior
- Each time a school used reasonable force, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.582 on a general education student, regardless of student behavior or disciplinary consequences

Appendix A details the reporting criteria for the 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 school years. Appendix C describes the types of exclusionary discipline reported in DIRS each year.

Data Structure

Using the relevant statutes, MDE created categories and structures to classify and link information about each incident reported in DIRS. LEAs report when and where an incident happened, who was involved in an incident, and the outcomes of an incident. Most, but not all, incidents involve students (called 'offenders' in DIRS). Incidents that involve students include information about the incident, each student's most severe behavior, and the outcomes of the incident, including the school's disciplinary response to each student involved. The school's response includes a variety of disciplinary consequences, including disciplinary actions listed in Appendix C. Each student can receive one or more disciplinary actions, along with other consequences. Rarely, schools will indicate they did not use discipline to respond to an incident. The few incidents that do not involve students are about dangerous weapons and only include information about the most severe dangerous weapon involved and the outcomes of the incident. This report focuses on incidents which involved a dangerous weapon, the disciplinary consequences given to students who had a dangerous weapon, and the outcomes of incidents that involved a dangerous weapon.

Of the 31 types of incidents included in DIRS reporting, four are defined as "dangerous weapon" incidents: "Weapon," "Bomb," "Arson," and "Pyrotechnics." Appendix B provides additional information on all incident types, including their severity rankings. LEAs must report any incident involving one of these four dangerous weapon types that occur at a school, even if no students are involved. When LEAs report an incident type of "weapon," they must additionally provide information on the type of weapon involved, and the number of weapons present of each type; the list, and associated descriptions, of weapon types are also presented in Appendix B. Schools must also provide data on the outcomes of reported disciplinary incidents, including the consequences, or disciplinary actions (if any), for each student involved, the value of property damage to the school, individuals harmed by the incident (called "victims" in DIRS), the severity of any injuries occurring, and any medical costs for those injuries.

Limitations

Analyzing data from DIRS requires care and consideration because of the scope of the data, how it is structured, and how it is reported.

Scope

- While data must be reported to DIRS in all cases involving a dangerous weapon, or where a student physically assaults a teacher, reporting of other behaviors is only required when the school uses exclusionary discipline in response to them, or when law enforcement is involved. This may result in the DIRS data having relatively fewer student behaviors that schools respond to by non-exclusionary means, or where reporting is otherwise not mandated.
- DIRS only includes exclusionary discipline consequences, which are a subset of possible disciplinary responses taken by schools.
- Exclusionary discipline is used less frequently in kindergarten through grade three. This may affect the relative share of discipline information in DIRS from those grades relative to data for students in grades four through 12.

Structure

- Incidents are reported with a single incident type—the most severe—per student, even in cases where multiple incident types may be applicable. While dangerous weapon incident types are associated with the most severe rankings (other than homicide), in cases associated with multiple incident types, information on these less severe student behaviors of concern, and their contribution to disciplinary responses, is not reflected in the data.
- Outcome and victim information are linked to a given disciplinary incident, and not to a specific student behavior. This makes it unclear, for example, what action(s) caused school property damage, or how someone was injured.
- Incidents reporting dangerous weapons reflect only whether a weapon was present, not whether and how that weapon was used. This limits contextual information on the specific circumstances which may have led to any associated disciplinary outcomes.
- The category “Weapon” includes objects ranging from firearms to toy/replica and paintball guns. This, in turn, can cause wide variation in school response.
- Counts of incidents involving dangerous weapons may be duplicated if multiple student offenders, or a student and another person, used the same weapon.
- Victims are reported by victim type in DIRS. Data on some victim types, including “Unknown Student,” “Teacher,” and “District Employee,” are reported in the aggregate rather than by individual victim, which can result in a lack of specificity about how some information, such as injuries and medical costs, are associated with the individuals included in that group reporting.

Reporting Method

- While LEAs self-report DIRS data with a review and certification process, there is no enforceable requirement for them to validate their data against other records.
- Incident classification and disciplinary action choices involve considerable school and LEA discretion. This results in variation, both across LEAs and between schools within LEAs, about how incidents are classified and the specific disciplinary consequences students receive.

While an important resource, data from DIRS captures only part of student discipline and school safety information. DIRS can provide an overview of how frequently schools encounter dangerous weapons, use exclusionary discipline, and involve law enforcement in discipline, but DIRS data does not include all discipline a student experiences, or capture interactions occurring between individuals during a disciplinary incident. To understand discipline and school safety more fully, data collected in DIRS should be used in conjunction with other data (including information collected by local processes and data systems that may not be reported to MDE) to incorporate these key contextual factors.

Analysis

The Dangerous Weapons and Disciplinary Incident Report is an annual review of data from DIRS focused on describing the context and outcomes of dangerous weapon incidents. This analysis reviews DIRS data from the 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 school years. While Minnesota public school enrollment in kindergarten through grade 12 varied over this period, decreasing from 846,192 students in 2022-23 to 844,767 students in 2023-24, before increasing again to a total enrollment of 847,083 students in 2024-25,[1] disciplinary incidents reported in DIRS decreased in each of these years, falling from 77,590 total incidents in 2022-23 to 65,245 in 2024-25, including in a drop in dangerous weapon incidents from 1,735 to 1,127 in those years. Total disciplinary actions similarly dropped during this time, from 87,271 in 2022-23 to 76,815 in 2024-25.

A small number of DIRS incidents have been historically excluded from data appearing in the Dangerous Weapons and Disciplinary Incident Report. Incomplete incidents and incidents with offenders in early childhood grades are excluded in all years covered by this report, while incidents involving unenrolled or unknown offenders were also excluded from the 2022-23 data.

[1] Public enrollment counts presented here include only students in kindergarten through grade 12. For 2024-25, this enrollment count differs from the statewide count appearing on the MDE website because the count presented this report does not include students in Tribally-Controlled Schools, as those schools are not required to submit data to DIRS.

Total Incidents

Incidents involving dangerous weapons are a relatively rare occurrence and decreased at a faster rate (-35.0%) than the overall decrease in total incidents (-15.5%) from 2022-23 to 2024-25. During the 2024-25 school year, there were 64,245 total disciplinary incidents reported in DIRS. Of those incidents, 1,127, or 1.7%, involved a dangerous weapon, while 61,844, or 98.3%, did not. This was 1,688 fewer total incidents than in 2023-2024, reflecting a 2.5% decrease in the number of incidents reported from 2023-24 to 2024-25. Over this same period, the share of incidents involving dangerous weapons decreased even further, by 11.5%. Like all disciplinary incidents recorded in DIRS, an individual incident may involve one or more student offenders; however, due to the requirement that all dangerous weapon incidents be reported, there are a small number of incidents where no student offender is present or otherwise involved.

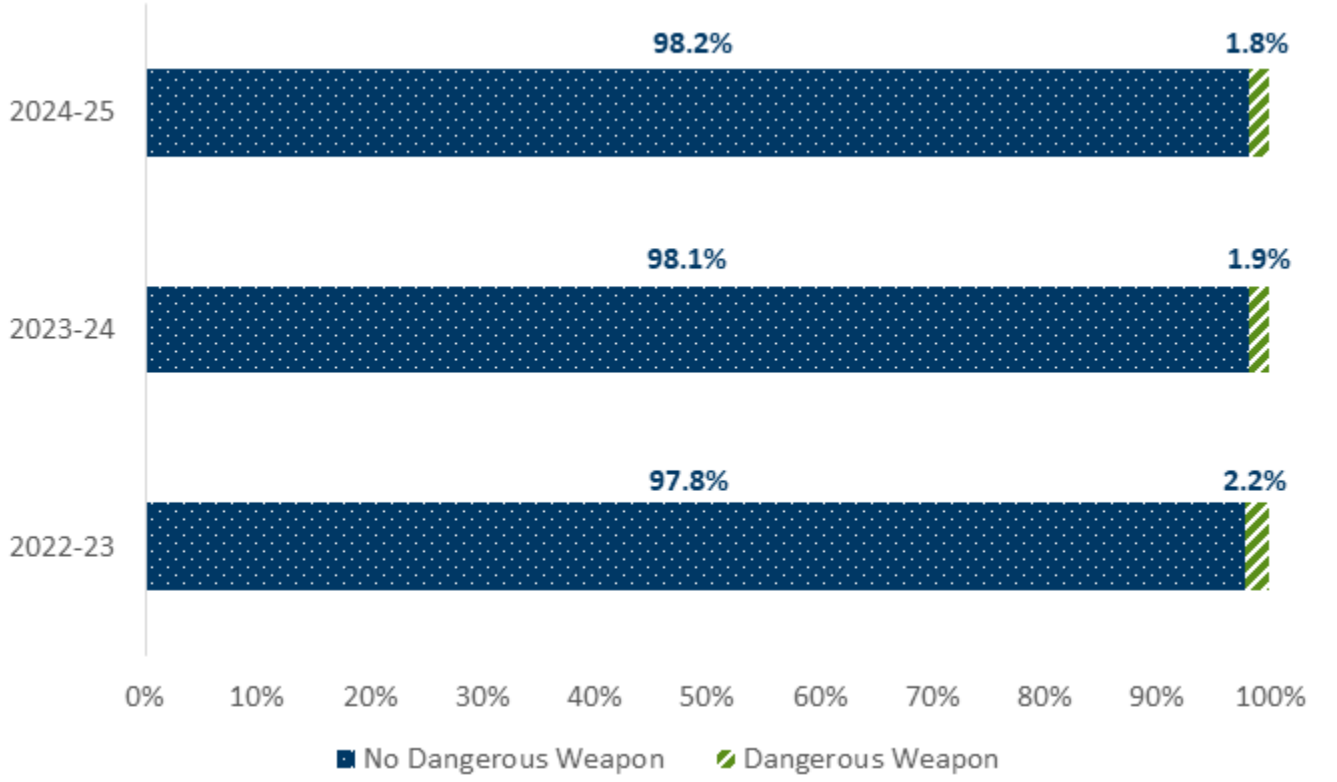
The total number of disciplinary incidents reported in DIRS for the 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 school years, along with annual counts and percentages of incidents that did and did not involve a dangerous weapon, are presented in Table 1 and Figure 1, below.

Table 1. Disciplinary Incidents by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No Dangerous Weapon	75,864	97.8%	65,659	98.1%	64,118	98.3%
Dangerous Weapon	1,735	2.2%	1,274	1.9%	1,127	1.7%
Total	**77,590**	**100.0%**	**66,933**	**100.0%**	**65,245**	**100.0%**

Table Note: For the 2022-23 school year, the sum of counts for the “No Dangerous Weapons” and “Dangerous Weapons” categories will not match the total incident count due to incidents involving one or more offenders with a dangerous weapon, and one or more offenders without a dangerous weapon, leading these incidents to be counted in both categories. Beginning In 2023-24, the methodology of this report changed, with any incident involving a dangerous weapon being defined as a dangerous weapon incident, and all incidents being counted in only one category in the table above.

Figure 1. Share of Reported Disciplinary Incidents by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25



Total Disciplinary Actions

Similar to the count of total disciplinary incidents, both counts and percentages of disciplinary actions overall, as well as those specifically associated with dangerous weapons, were rare in 2024-25, and exhibited a marked decrease from 2022-23 and 2023-24 levels. During the 2024-25 school year, the 76,815 disciplinary actions reported in DIRS (including those with "No School Response") represented a decline of 718 actions (-0.9%) compared to 2023-24, and a decline of 10,456 actions (-12.0%) compared to the statewide disciplinary action total in 2022-23. Of those disciplinary actions taken in 2024-25, 1,269 (or 1.7%) involved a dangerous weapon, a decline of 147 (-10.4%) in such actions relative to 2023-24, and a decline of 611 actions (-32.5%) from the number of actions associated with dangerous weapons in 2022-23.

Almost all students (96.0%) involved as offenders in disciplinary incidents in 2024-25 received at least one disciplinary action (other than "No School Response" or "Other") as a result of that incident, with no student receiving more than three actions for a single incident in this period. Of those students disciplined, although a small percentage of offenders (2.6%) received more than one action for a given incident, the vast majority (97.4%) received a single disciplinary action. For student offenders specifically in incidents involving a dangerous weapon, a similar percentage (96.2%) received at least one disciplinary action, while a slightly higher percentage (5.3%) received more than one action per incident.

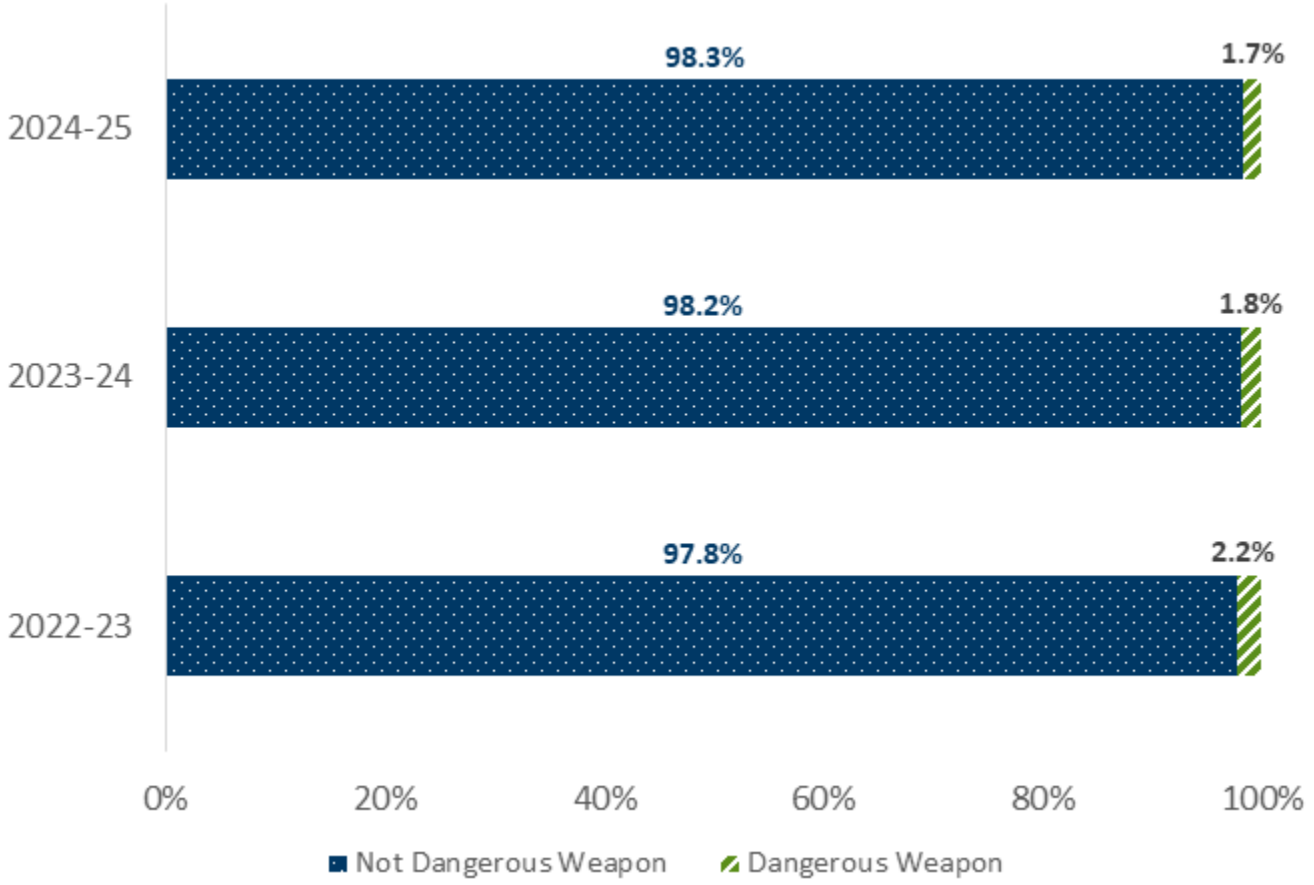
Table 2 and Figure 2, below, present the total number of disciplinary actions, including counts and percentages of actions involving and not involving a dangerous weapon, for each of the 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 school years.

Table 2. Disciplinary Actions by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not Dangerous Weapon	85,391	97.8%	76,117	98.2%	75,546	98.3%
Dangerous Weapon	1,880	2.2%	1,416	1.8%	1,269	1.7%
Total	**87,271**	**100.0%**	**77,533**	**100.0%**	**76,815**	**100.0%**

Table Note: Disciplinary action types reported in DIRS are defined in Appendix C. Incidents may involve more than one student offender, and each student offender may receive more than one disciplinary action per incident. As such, the count of disciplinary actions may be greater than the count of incidents and/or the count of offenders. Valid disciplinary action types include "No School Response" and "Other."

Figure 2. Share of Reported Disciplinary Actions by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25



Disciplinary Actions by Incident Type

As was the case in both 2022-23 and 2023-24, schools in 2024-25 most frequently issued disciplinary actions for incidents involving incident types of Disruptive/Disorderly conduct/Insubordination, Fighting, and Physical Contact. In general, the relative frequency of all individual incident types remained relatively stable over this period, with the largest percentage point increase (1.4 percentage points) from 2022-23 to 2024-25 observed in Disruptive/Disorderly Conduct/Insubordination incidents, and the greatest percentage point decrease (1.7 percentage points) seen for Tobacco incidents (excluding Illegal Drugs, for which the definition changed substantially in 2023-24).

Table 3 and Figure 3 contain more information on counts and percentages of disciplinary incidents by incident type for each of the 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 school years. Appendix B provides definitions of each of these incident types.

Table 3. Disciplinary Actions by Incident Type, 2022-23 through 2024-25

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Incident Type	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Disruptive/disorderly conduct/insubordination	22,198	25.4%	20,586	26.6%	20,573	26.8%
Fighting	15,969	18.3%	15,386	19.8%	14,491	18.9%
Physical contact	7,567	8.7%	6,886	8.9%	7,590	9.9%
Tobacco	6,542	7.5%	5,078	6.5%	4,438	5.8%
Threat/intimidation	4,922	5.6%	4,434	5.7%	4,157	5.4%
Bullying/harassment (includes cyber bullying)	4,255	4.9%	3,910	5.0%	3,823	5.0%
Assault	4,255	4.9%	3,625	4.7%	3,486	4.5%
Verbal abuse	3,129	3.6%	2,747	3.5%	3,164	4.1%
Attendance	4,216	4.8%	2,520	3.3%	3,148	4.1%
Cannabis[2]	-	-	2,952	3.8%	2,711	3.5%
Other	3,277	3.8%	2,836	3.7%	2,355	3.1%
Vandalism/property related	1,323	1.5%	1,082	1.4%	1,322	1.7%
Technology	1,051	1.2%	1,104	1.4%	1,290	1.7%
Weapon[3]	1,801	2.1%	1,362	1.8%	1,218	1.6%

[2] Added as an incident type in 2023-24
[3] Defined as a dangerous weapon

Incident Type	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Theft	1,108	1.3%	997	1.3%	892	1.2%
Illegal drugs[4]	4,070	4.7%	754	1.0%	764	1.1%
Alcohol	491	0.6%	373	0.5%	426	0.6%
Terroristic threats	497	0.6%	408	0.5%	420	0.6%
Controlled substances (prescription)	145	0.2%	91	0.1%	116	0.2%
Academic dishonesty	80	0.1%	87	0.1%	83	0.1%
On school property without permission	94	0.1%	47	0.1%	81	0.1%
Pyrotechnics[5]	59	0.1%	84	0.1%	75	0.1%
Bomb threat	46	0.1%	57	0.1%	65	0.1%
Arson[6]	79	0.1%	51	0.1%	50	0.1%
Hazing	23	0.0%	32	0.0%	27	0.0%
Over-the-counter medications against school policy	16	0.0%	8	0.0%	22	0.0%
Robbery (using force)	14	0.0%	10	0.0%	20	0.0%
Extortion	9	0.0%	9	0.0%	4	0.0%
Gang activity	34	0.0%	14	0.0%	3	0.0%

[4] Included cannabis during the 2022-23 school year
[5] Defined as a dangerous weapon
[6] Defined as a dangerous weapon

Incident Type	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bomb[7]	0	-	3	0.0%	1	0.0%
Homicide	1	0.0	0	-	0	-
Total	**87,271**	**100.0%**	**77,533**	**100.0%**	**76,815**	**100.0%**

Table Notes: Incident types and disciplinary action types reported in DIRS are defined in Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively. More than one disciplinary action may be assigned per student per incident, including 'No School Response.' Incidents may involve more than one student offender, incident type, and/or disciplinary action response. As such, counts of actions by incident type appearing in the table above will not sum to the overall action total.

[7] Defined as a dangerous weapon

Figure 3. Disciplinary Action Counts by Incident Type, 2022-23 through 2024-25

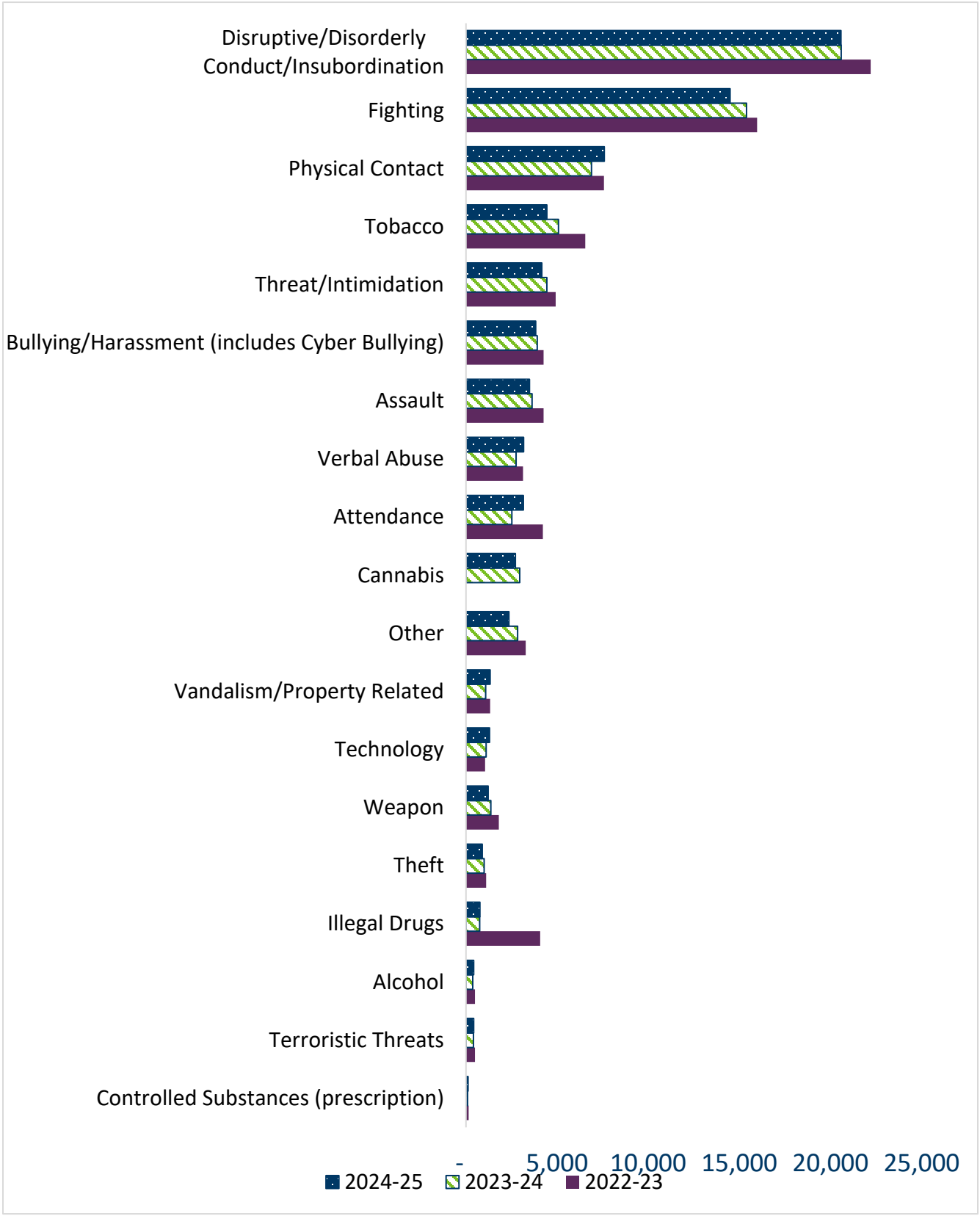


Figure Note: Only includes incident types reported at least 100 times in one of the three years covered in the data presented above.

Disciplinary Action Types by Dangerous Weapon Involvement

When entering data in DIRS, schools must report at least one disciplinary action, including possible options of "No School Response" or "Other," for each student offender associated with an incident. For all three years examined in this report, suspensions in general represented the most common form of discipline, applied to over 95% of students involved in incidents reported in DIRS. During the 2024-25 school year, out-of-school suspensions were the most frequent disciplinary action taken by schools, reported 47,680 times and representing 63.1% of all actions taken, followed by in-school suspensions, occurring in 25,574 cases (33.9% of all disciplinary actions).

Focusing specifically on the 1,269 disciplinary actions in 2024-25 related to incidents where a dangerous weapon was involved, suspensions were again the most common response taken by schools, with out-of-school suspensions occurring in 77.8% (987 total) of dangerous weapon-related actions, and in-school suspensions applied in 12.4% (157 total) of those dangerous weapon responses. While schools still responded to dangerous weapon incidents for over 90% of associated actions, they relied on a somewhat more varied range of disciplinary actions in dangerous weapon-related cases, and especially on more permanent exclusionary discipline options such as expulsions, exclusions, transfers, and withdrawals, which were applied in 4.5% of actions associated with dangerous weapons, compared to their use in only 0.4% of disciplinary actions overall.

Disciplinary action counts and percentages by action type, including disaggregation by whether a dangerous weapon was involved in the incident being reported, for the 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 school years can be found in Table 4, below. A list of disciplinary action types with their definitions is also included in Appendix C.

Table 4. Disciplinary Action Types by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Outcome	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23 Count	2022-23 % Action Type Total	2022-23 % Year Total	2023-24 Count	2023-24 % Action Type Total	2023-24 % Year Total	2024-25 Count	2024-25 % Action Type Total	2024-25 % Year Total
Administrative transfer	No Dangerous Weapon	70	85.4%	0.1%	83	83.0%	0.1%	54	88.5%	0.1%
	Dangerous Weapon	12	14.6%	0.6%	17	17.0%	1.2%	7	11.5%	0.6%
	Total	82	100.0%	0.1%	100	100.0%	0.1%	61	100.0%	0.1%
Expulsion or Exclusion	No Dangerous Weapon	51	76.1%	0.1%	22	81.5%	0.0%	11	68.8%	0.0%
	Dangerous Weapon	16	23.9%	0.9%	5	18.5%	0.3%	5	31.3%	0.4%
	Total	67	100.0%	0.1%	27	100.0%	0.0%	16	100.0%	0.0%
In-school suspension	No Dangerous Weapon	24,665	88.5%	28.6%	25,575	99.3%	33.3%	25,417	99.4%	33.1%
	Dangerous Weapon	217	0.8%	11.5%	168	0.7%	11.7%	157	0.6%	12.4%
	Total	27,882	100.0%	31.6%	25,743	100.0%	32.9%	25,574	100.0%	33.9%

Outcome	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23 Count	2022-23 % Action Type Total	2022-23 % Year Total	2023-24 Count	2023-24 % Action Type Total	2023-24 % Year Total	2024-25 Count	2024-25 % Action Type Total	2024-25 % Year Total
No school response	No Dangerous Weapon	899	100.0%	1.0%	724	97.1%	0.9%	963	98.4%	1.3%
	Dangerous Weapon	0	-	-	22	0.0%	0.0%	16	1.6%	1.3%
	Total	899	100.0%	1.0%	746	100.0%	1.0%	979	100.0%	1.3%
Other	No Dangerous Weapon	1,847	98.0%	2.1%	2606	97.3%	3.4%	2235	98.0%	3.0%
	Dangerous Weapon	37	2.0%	2.0%	73	2.7%	5.1%	46	2.0%	3.6%
	Total	1,884	100.0%	2.1%	2,679	100.0%	3.4%	2281	100.0%	3.0%
Out-of-school suspension	No Dangerous Weapon	55,578	97.3%	64.4%	47,610	97.7%	62.0%	46,693	97.9%	61.8%
	Dangerous Weapon	1,557	2.7%	82.8%	1,108	2.3%	77.1%	987	2.1%	77.8%
	Total	57,135	100.0%	64.8%	48,718	100.0%	62.2%	47,680	100.0%	63.1%

Outcome	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23 Count	2022-23 % Action Type Total	2022-23 % Year Total	2023-24 Count	2023-24 % Action Type Total	2023-24 % Year Total	2024-25 Count	2024-25 % Action Type Total	2024-25 % Year Total
Removal by hearing officer[8]	No Dangerous Weapon	6	100.0%	0.0%	4	100.0%	0.0%	5	100.0%	0.0%
	Dangerous Weapon	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
	Total	6	100.0%	0.0%	4	100.0%	0.0%	5	100.0%	0.0%
Student requested transfer	No Dangerous Weapon	63	85.1%	0.1%	48	84.2%	0.1%	24	88.9%	0.0%
	Dangerous Weapon	11	14.9%	0.6%	9	15.8%	0.6%	3	11.1%	0.2%
	Total	74	100.0%	0.1%	57	100.0%	0.1%	27	100.0%	0.0%
Student withdrew[9]	No Dangerous Weapon	102	83.6%	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dangerous Weapon	20	16.4%	1.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	122	100.0%	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-

[8] Disciplinary action type only used for special education students
[9] Disciplinary action type not used in the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years

Outcome	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23 Count	2022-23 % Action Type Total	2022-23 % Year Total	2023-24 Count	2023-24 % Action Type Total	2023-24 % Year Total	2024-25 Count	2024-25 % Action Type Total	2024-25 % Year Total
Student withdrew with pupil withdrawal agreement[10]	No Dangerous Weapon	-	-	-	108	80.6%	0.1%	94	75.8%	0.1%
	Dangerous Weapon	-	-	-	26	19.4%	1.8%	30	24.2%	2.4%
	Total	-	-	-	134	100.0%	0.2%	124	100.0%	0.2%
Student withdrew without pupil withdrawal agreement[11]	No Dangerous Weapon	-	-	-	50	92.6%	0.1%	49	80.3%	0.1%
	Dangerous Weapon	-	-	-	4	7.4%	0.3%	12	19.7%	0.9%
	Total	-	-	-	54	100.0%	0.1%	61	100.0%	0.1%
Unilateral Removal[12]	No Dangerous Weapon	9	47.4%	0.0%	11	64.7%	0.0%	1	14.3%	0.0%
	Dangerous Weapon	10	52.6%	0.5%	6	35.3%	0.4%	6	85.7%	0.5%
	Total	19	100.0%	0.0%	17	100.0%	0.0%	7	100.0%	0.0%

[10] Disciplinary action type added beginning in the 2023-24 school year
[11] Disciplinary action type added beginning in the 2023-24 school year
[12] Disciplinary action type only used for special education students

Outcome	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23 Count	2022-23 % Action Type Total	2022-23 % Year Total	2023-24 Count	2023-24 % Action Type Total	2023-24 % Year Total	2024-25 Count	2024-25 % Action Type Total	2024-25 % Year Total
Total	No Dangerous Weapon	86,290	97.9%	97.9%	76,841	98.2%	98.2%	75,546	98.3%	98.3%
	Dangerous Weapon	1,880	2.1%	2.1%	1,438	1.8%	1.8%	1,269	1.7%	1.7%
	Total	88,170	100.0%	100.0%	78,279	100.0%	100.0%	76,815	100.0%	100.0%

Table Notes: Definitions of disciplinary actions are presented in Appendix C. The "Student requested transfer" category includes both requests for transfer within district and requests for transfer to another district. More than one disciplinary action may be assigned per student per incident; as such, counts of actions will differ from counts of total offenders and counts of total incidents.

Student Suspension/Expulsion Status at Time of Incident

In rare cases, a student can already be suspended or expelled from school when a disciplinary incident occurs. During the 2024-25 school year, 902 students were already suspended or expelled at the time of an incident, or 1.2% of those instances overall. As indicated in Table 5, although students not under suspension were slightly more likely to be involved in a dangerous weapon-related incident (1.6% of incidents) relative to those already under suspension (1.1% of incidents), on the whole, student weapon involvement did not vary meaningfully relative to a student's suspension/expulsion status at the time of the incident, remaining an extremely rare occurrence for both groups.

Table 5. Student Under Suspension/Expulsion at Time of Incident by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Suspension/Expulsion Status	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not under current suspension/expulsion	No Dangerous Weapon	74,876	97.8%	73,785	98.2%	72,588	98.4%
	Dangerous Weapon	1,716	2.2%	1,346	1.8%	1,177	1.6%
	Total	76,583	100.0%	75,131	100.0%	73,765	100.0%
Under current suspension/expulsion	No Dangerous Weapon	1,082	98.2%	1,093	99.3%	892	98.9%
	Dangerous Weapon	20	1.8%	8	0.7%	10	1.1%
	Total	1,102	100.0%	1,101	100.0%	902	100.0%

Table Note: The data in this table counts students by involvement in an incident as an offender. As students may be involved in multiple incidents in a given school year, the numbers presented here are greater than the number of students involved in incidents over the course of a school year.

Law Enforcement Involvement

Referrals to Law Enforcement

Schools must also report cases in DIRS where students are referred to law enforcement as the result of a disciplinary incident. During the 2024-25 school year, students were referred to law enforcement 3,437 times, or 4.6% of disciplinary actions, representing a relatively rare outcome. However, as noted in Table 6, below, actions associated with dangerous weapons did make up a notably larger share of cases where students were referred to law enforcement (6.9%) than in cases where no law enforcement referral was made (1.3%), meaning law enforcement referrals are roughly five times more likely to be involved in disciplinary responses to incidents with a dangerous weapon is present than in cases where no dangerous weapon is present.

Table 6. Referrals to Law Enforcement by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Law Enforcement Referral Status	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not Referred to Law Enforcement	No Dangerous Weapon	79,577	98.2%	71,201	98.5%	70,280	98.7%
	Dangerous Weapon	1,485	1.8%	1,108	1.5%	950	1.3%
	Total	81,062	100.0%	72,309	100.0%	71,230	100.0%
Referred to Law Enforcement	No Dangerous Weapon	4,718	93.5%	3,677	93.7%	3,200	93.1%
	Dangerous Weapon	327	6.5%	246	6.3%	237	6.9%
	Total	5,045	100.0%	3,923	100.0%	3,437	100.0%
Total	**Total**	**86,107**	**100.0%**	**76,232**	**100.0%**	**74,667**	**100.0%**

Table Note: Students may be involved in multiple incidents during a given school year; as such, counts presented above will exceed the number of total students involved in disciplinary incidents in that year.

School-Related Arrests

When a school refers a student to law enforcement, they must also report in DIRS whether that student was arrested as a result. During the 2024-25 school year, of the 3,437 referrals to law enforcement, only a relatively small number, 117 (3.4%) led to an arrest. However, 20.5% of cases where an arrest occurred were associated with incidents involving a dangerous weapon; by comparison, a much smaller percentage, 6.4%, of referrals to law enforcement where an arrest did not occur were associated with incidents involving a dangerous weapon. Thus, while arrests represent an extremely infrequent outcome when a student is referred to law enforcement, they are more likely to occur in cases associated with a dangerous weapon than in instances without dangerous weapon involvement.

Table 7. School-Related Arrests by Dangerous Weapon Involvement, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Arrest Status	Dangerous Weapon Involvement	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not Arrested	No Dangerous Weapon	4,603	93.9%	3,563	94.1%	3,107	93.6%
	Dangerous Weapon	297	6.1%	222	5.9%	213	6.4%
	Total	4,900	100.0%	3,785	100.0%	3,320	100.0%
Arrested	No Dangerous Weapon	115	79.3%	114	82.6%	93	79.5%
	Dangerous Weapon	30	20.7%	24	17.4%	24	20.5%
	Total	145	100.0%	138	100.0%	117	100.0%
Total	**Total**	**5045**	**100.0%**	**3,923**	**100.0%**	**3,437**	**100.0%**

Table Note: Students may be referred to law enforcement in multiple incidents during a given school year; as such, counts presented above will exceed the number of total students referred to law enforcement in that year.

Disciplinary Actions by Grade for Incidents Involving Dangerous Weapons

Disciplinary actions for incidents involving a dangerous weapon were most frequently observed for students in grades six through nine during the 2024-25 school year, a distribution across grades which largely mirrored 2022-23 and 2023-24. In absolute terms, total dangerous weapon incidents dropped for all grades in 2024-25 except grade eight, which saw an increase of 10 incidents, rising from 164 to 174.

Table 8. Disciplinary Actions by Grade for Incidents Involving Dangerous Weapons, 2022-23 through 2024-25

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Grade	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
K	5	0.3%	6	0.4%	5	0.4%
1	31	1.6%	23	1.6%	17	1.3%
2	53	2.8%	31	2.2%	19	1.5%
3	76	4.0%	41	2.9%	30	2.4%
4	105	5.6%	77	5.4%	67	5.3%
5	163	8.7%	105	7.4%	99	7.8%
6	214	11.4%	174	12.3%	173	13.6%
7	245	13.0%	185	13.1%	167	13.2%
8	251	13.4%	164	11.6%	174	13.7%
9	240	12.8%	172	12.1%	167	13.2%
10	214	11.4%	169	11.9%	124	9.8%
11	169	9.0%	168	11.9%	130	10.2%
12	114	6.1%	101	7.1%	97	7.6%
Total	**1,880**	**100.0%**	**1,416**	**100.0%**	**1,269**	**100.0%**

Table note: Definitions of disciplinary actions are presented in Appendix C. More than one disciplinary action may be assigned per student per incident, including those incidents involving dangerous weapons; as such, counts of actions will differ from counts of total offenders and counts of total incidents.

Dangerous Weapons by Type

As noted previously, four specific types of incidents reported in DIRS are classified as involving dangerous weapons: “Arson,” “Bomb,” “Pyrotechnics,” and “Weapon,” with additional detail on specific weapon type(s) present collected for those incidents classified as “Weapon.” Type and count of all weapons involved are reported in DIRS for each offender (both those enrolled at the school and in cases where the offender is not enrolled or is unknown) associated with a given incident involving a dangerous weapon. When a weapon is found, or only one person has a weapon, it is reported once. Unlike weapon incidents, which may involve multiple weapons, including cases where multiple weapons are possessed by a single offender or multiple offenders share use of a single weapon, “Arson,” “Bomb,” and “Pyrotechnics” incidents are counted once per student per incident, regardless of the number of instances of that dangerous weapon behavior (e.g. multiple fires or multiple bombs) associated with the incident.

During the 2024-25 school year, 1,268 disciplinary incidents involving dangerous weapons were reported in Minnesota public schools. Knives were the most common individual type of dangerous weapon reported (25.5%), followed by “Pocketknife, less than 2 ½ inches” (16.3%), “Replica/toy gun” (13.8%), ”Sharp object” such as razor blades (12.4%), and “Pocketknife, 2 ½ inches or greater” (10.0%). Together, these top five most frequently observed weapon types accounted for 78.0% of all dangerous weapon incidents, with no other weapon type present in more than 6% of incidents. Considering weapons by broad class, bladed weapons (knives of all types and sharp objects) were involved in 64.2% of incidents, compared to firearms (long guns and handguns), which were involved in a much lower 3.6% of dangerous weapon incidents. Although the percent of dangerous weapon incidents by type between 2022-23 and 2024-25 did shift between specific types of bladed weapons (such as the increase in incidents involving knives, which rose from 20.8% to 25.5%), the share of dangerous weapon incidents represented by bladed weapons overall (61.7% in 2022-23 versus 64.2% in 2024-25), remained relatively stable during this period, as did the proportions for all other types of weapons.

While the overall count of disciplinary incidents involving dangerous weapons declined by 35.2% from 2022-23 to 2024-25, as well as for each individual weapon category (except bombs, which occurred once in 2024-25 versus zero times in 2022-23), some individual weapon types saw larger decreases than others. The greatest decrease in incident frequency in percentage terms for incident types with at least 10 occurrences in both years was seen for stun or Taser guns (with a 72.7% decline); followed by blunt objects (down 54.0%); and pocketknives, 2 ½ inches or greater (down 50.0%). Data on disciplinary incidents involving dangerous weapons for the 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 school years, broken out by individual weapon type, is detailed further in Table 9.

Table 9. Dangerous Weapons Involved in Disciplinary Incidents by Type, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Dangerous Weapon Type	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Knife	406	20.8%	340	22.8%	323	25.5%
Pocketknife, less than 2 ½ inches	345	17.6%	245	16.5%	207	16.3%
Replica/toy gun	221	11.3%	196	13.2%	175	13.8%
Sharp object (ex. razor blade)	202	10.3%	143	9.6%	157	12.4%
Pocketknife, 2 ½ inches or greater	254	13.0%	185	12.4%	127	10.0%
Pellet/BB/air gun	149	7.6%	86	5.8%	75	5.9%
Mace/noxious substance	96	4.9%	79	5.3%	61	4.8%
Arson	77	3.9%	50	3.4%	43	3.4%
Handgun	44	2.2%	44	3.0%	35	2.8%
Blunt object (ex. chains)	63	3.2%	56	3.8%	29	2.3%
Stun gun/Taser gun	77	3.9%	39	2.6%	21	1.7%
Long gun	14	0.7%	13	0.9%	11	0.9%
Paintball gun	8	0.4%	8	0.5%	3	0.2%
Bomb	0	-	4	0.3%	1	0.1%
Total	**1,956**	**100.0%**	**1,488**	**100.0%**	**1,268**	**100.0%**

Table Notes: Incident types defined as “Dangerous Weapons” in DIRS are “Weapon,” “Bomb,” “Pyrotechnics,” and “Arson,” with the above table further disaggregating “Weapon” count data by the specific weapon(s) involved. Counts include dangerous weapons from incidents in which the offender was unknown or not enrolled in a reporting school for 2023-2024 only; counts for all other years reported exclude unknown/unenrolled offenders.

Time, Location, and Reported Costs of Dangerous Weapon Incidents

Time of Dangerous Weapon Incidents

DIRS also collects information on the time a disciplinary incident, including those involving dangerous weapons, occurs. Of dangerous weapon-related incidents reported during the 2024-25 school year, the overwhelming majority (95.6%, or 1,077 incidents total) occurred during school hours. This represents a slight increase over the previous two years of 2022-23 and 2023-24, where 94.4% and 94.1% of dangerous weapon incidents, respectively, took place during the school day.

Table 10. Time of Dangerous Weapon Incidents, 2022-23 through 2024-25

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Time	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
During school hours	1,637	94.4%	1,199	94.1%	1,077	95.6%
Outside of school hours	98	5.6%	75	5.9%	50	4.4%
Total	**1,735**	**100.0%**	**1,274**	**100.0%**	**1,127**	**100.0%**

Table Note: Counts include dangerous weapon incidents in which the offender was unknown or not enrolled in a reporting school for 2023-2024 only; counts for all other years reported exclude unknown/unenrolled offenders.

Location of Dangerous Weapon Incidents

Additional data is also recorded in DIRS regarding the location of incidents. During the 2024-25 school year, incidents involving dangerous weapons mostly took place in the classroom (38.5%), a hallway (16.0%), or in other indoor areas (15.4%), with no single other location accounting for more than 10% of total dangerous weapon incidents in that year. This relative distribution of disciplinary incidents related to dangerous weapons mirrors that observed in both of the previous two years, where “Classroom,” “Hallway,” and “Other indoor area” also represented the top three most frequently occurring location types, in that order, with a slight increase (by 4.7 percentage points) in classroom incidents in 2024-25, and decrease (by 2.1 percentage points) in hallway incidents, compared to 2023-24.

Table 11. Location of Dangerous Weapon Incidents, 2022-23 through 2024-25

	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Location	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Classroom	590	34.0%	431	33.8%	434	38.5%
Hallway	310	17.9%	231	18.1%	180	16.0%
Other indoor area	232	13.4%	198	15.5%	174	15.4%
Restroom	87	5.0%	91	7.1%	88	7.8%
School bus	152	8.8%	98	7.7%	77	6.8%
Other outdoor area (on campus)	160	9.2%	110	8.6%	73	6.5%
Locker	87	5.0%	66	5.2%	60	5.3%
Parking lot	49	2.8%	42	3.3%	38	3.4%
Off campus	32	1.8%	27	2.1%	20	1.8%
Online	2	0.1%	2	0.2%	6	0.5%
Total	**1,735**	**100.0%**	**1,274**	**100.0%**	**1,127**	**100.0%**

Table Notes: Incidents may be reported in DIRS with more than one location type. Counts include dangerous weapon incidents in which the offender was unknown or not enrolled in a reporting school for 2023-2024 only; counts for all other years reported exclude unknown/unenrolled offenders.

Value of School Property Damage Associated with Dangerous Weapon Incidents

In 2024-25, only two incidents were associated with property damage costs to schools, with one of these incidents associated with a cost of between $1 and $500, and the other incurring over $500 worth of damage. In terms of both total incident count and relative percentage, this represented a slight decrease relative to 2022-23 levels in dangerous weapon incidents with property damage to schools, although property damage in association with dangerous weapon incidents was an extremely rare occurrence in each of the past three years.

Table 12. Value of School Property Damage from Dangerous Weapon Incidents, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Value of Property Damage	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
$0	1,725	99.4%	1,272	99.8%	1,125	99.8%
$1-$500	9	0.5%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
Over $500	1	0.1%	0	-	1	0.1%
Total	**1,735**	**100.0%**	**1,274**	**100.0%**	**1,127**	**100.0%**

Table Note: Counts include dangerous weapon incidents in which the offender was unknown or not enrolled in a reporting school for 2023-2024 only; counts for all other years reported exclude unknown/unenrolled offenders.

Victims of Dangerous Weapon Incidents

Victims of Dangerous Weapon Incidents by Victim Type, 2022-23 through 2024-25

For those disciplinary incidents reported in DIRS identifying victims, additional information is collected on the person or persons harmed in those cases. Of the 1,127 incidents in the 2024-25 school year reported involving a dangerous weapon, 93.4% did not involve a victim of any type. In those cases where a victim was identified, students were the most common type of victim, with 3.8% of dangerous weapon incidents involving known students, and 1.9% involving students who could not be identified in DIRS ('unknown students,' which are typically individuals not enrolled at the school where the incident was reported). Although still extremely rare, the percentage of dangerous weapon incidents with known student victims did increase, in both total count and as a percentage of all dangerous weapon incidents, relative to the prior year, by a total of eight incidents, or by 0.9 percentage points. While still extremely rare, the count and percentage of dangerous weapon incidents where teachers (0.6%) and district employees (0.4%) were identified as victims each more than doubled in 2024-25; however, in each case, the increase observed was due to fewer than five additional incidents in each respective victim category.

Table 13. Victims Involved in Dangerous Weapon Incidents by Victim Type, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Type of Victim	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Known students	65	35	43
Unknown students	26	27	21
Teacher	5	3	7
District employee	5	2	5
None	1634	1207	1,053
Total	**1,735**	**1,274**	**1,127**

Table Note: Incidents may include more than one type of victim. Counts include victims from dangerous weapon incidents in which the sole offender was unknown or not enrolled in a reporting school for 2023-2024 only; counts for all other years reported exclude unknown/unenrolled offenders.

Reported Level of Injury

While dangerous weapon incidents with one or more victims were, as in the previous two years, extremely rare in 2024-25, instances where one or more of those victims were reported as being injured were also a relatively infrequent occurrence. Of the 74 cases where one or more victims were reported in a dangerous weapon incident, 65 (87.8%) did not result in an injury, and 10 cases (13.5%) linked to an injury which was not serious. No dangerous weapon incident reported in 2024-25 resulted in a serious injury to any victims involved.

Table 14. Dangerous Weapon Incidents by Level of Victim Injury, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Level of Injury	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
No injury	97	58	65
Injury – not serious	4	8	10
Injury – serious	0	1	0
Total	**101**	**67**	**74**

Table Note: Data reflects counts of dangerous weapon incidents by level of victim injury, not counts of total victims involved in dangerous weapon incidents per level of injury. Incidents may involve multiple victims, and more than one level of victim injury may therefore be associated with a single incident. Counts include victims from dangerous weapon incidents in which the sole offender was unknown or not enrolled in a reporting school for 2023-2024 only; counts for all other years reported exclude unknown/unenrolled offenders.

Reported Medical Costs

When victims are linked to a disciplinary incident reported in DIRS, data is also collected on any medical costs which may result. Two of the 74 victims (2.7%) reported in dangerous weapon incidents in 2024-25 were identified as incurring medical costs; both were recorded as being between $1 and $500. As with 2022-23 and 2023-24, no victims associated with a dangerous weapon incident were reported incurring medical costs exceeding $500. While the presence of victims reporting medical costs in association with dangerous weapon incidents does represent a departure from the previous two school years (because no such dangerous weapon incidents were reported), medical costs remain relatively rare for dangerous weapon incidents where a victim is present, and an even rarer occurrence for dangerous weapon incidents overall.

Table 15. Dangerous Weapon Incidents by Level of Reported Medical Cost, 2022-23 through 2024-25

Reported Medical Cost	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
$0	101	67	72
$1 - $500	0	0	2
Over $500	0	0	0
Total	**101**	**67**	**74**

Table Note: Data reflects counts of dangerous weapon incidents by level of victim medical costs reported. Incidents may involve multiple victims, and more than one level of victim medical costs may therefore be associated with a single incident. Counts include victims from dangerous weapon incidents in which the sole offender was unknown or not enrolled in a reporting school for 2023-2024 only; counts for all other years reported exclude unknown/unenrolled offenders.

Conclusion

Dangerous weapon incidents continue to be an infrequent occurrence in Minnesota public schools. Such incidents became even rarer in the 2024-25 school year relative to each of the prior two years—and, when dangerous weapon incidents did occur, they were most frequently incidents involving single students. While the dangerous weapon incidents observed in 2024-25 involved numerous types of weapons, the most frequent weapons present were bladed weapons of various types, linked to 64.2% of all such incidents, with incidents involving firearms (handguns and long guns) continuing to drop relative to both 2022-23 and 2023-24. While dangerous weapon incidents involving victims continued to be rare occurrences, cases where injuries occurred, and where those where injuries resulted in medical costs, increased compared to each of the previous two years.

Total disciplinary actions associated with dangerous weapon incidents also decreased in 2024-25. While schools continue to employ a variety of responses to dangerous weapon-related behavior, suspensions still constitute the most common response, with out-of-school suspensions and in-school suspensions applied in 77.8% and 12.4% of incidents involving dangerous weapons, respectively. Disciplinary actions resulting in referrals to law enforcement and arrests were also rare in 2024-25, but were more likely to occur in association with dangerous weapon incidents. While students in all grades were involved in disciplinary incidents related to dangerous weapons, the highest number of such incidents were observed in grades six through nine in 2024-25, again mirroring results from the prior two years.

Although decreasing in both overall frequency and as a percentage of total disciplinary incidents, dangerous weapons continue to be a safety concern in Minnesota public schools. While this report represents an important starting point for assessing the scope and trends in dangerous weapon incidents and their related disciplinary actions over time, the variety exhibited by those incidents —in weapons, offenders, victim involvement, and schools' responses—suggests that continued investigation and analysis is necessary in order to better understand the context of these incidents, and to provide further guidance to educators, administrators, and policymakers to promote and improve safety in schools.

Appendix A: DIRS Reporting Requirements 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25

Reporting in DIRS is set by requirements derived from Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.06, section 121A.53, and section 121A.582. Reported incidents must meet at least one of the reporting requirements below. When applicable, changes to the reporting requirements are noted. Definitions of incident and disciplinary action types are included in Appendices B and C, respectively.

Incidents that Must be Reported

- Physical assault of a district employee by a student
- Possession or use of a dangerous weapon in a school zone

Disciplinary Outcomes that Must be Reported

Disciplinary Actions

- In-school suspension
- Out-of-school suspension
- Expulsion
- Exclusion
- Administrative transfer
- Student requested transfer
- Student withdrew from school—discontinued after the 2022-23 school year
- Student withdrew from school with pupil withdrawal agreement—new for the 2023-24 school year
- Student withdrew from school without pupil withdrawal agreement—new for the 2023-24 school year
- Unilateral removal to an alternative setting—only used for students receiving special education services whose behavior meets certain criteria[13]
- Removal by Hearing Officer—only used for students receiving special education services

Law Enforcement Involvement

- Referral to law enforcement
- School-related arrest

Reasonable Force Use

Beginning during the 2024-25 school year, schools must report any time they use reasonable force on a general education student in DIRS.

[13] See Appendix C for behavioral criteria for Unilateral removals

Appendix B: 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 DIRS Incident Type Definitions and Severity Rankings

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
Homicide	1	1	None collected	Requires incident report that includes at least one victim.
Weapon	2	2	LEAs must identify the number of each type of weapon involved: • Long Gun • Handgun • Pellet/BB/Air Gun • Paintball Gun • Replica/Toy Gun • Knife • Pocketknife, less than 2 ½ inches • Pocketknife, 2 ½ inches or greater • Blunt Object • Sharp Object - not a knife or pocketknife • Mace/Noxious Substance • Stun Guns/Taser Gun For “Long Gun” and “Handgun” incidents, LEAs must also answer	Dangerous weapon incident type All incidents involving the use or possession of a dangerous weapon in a school zone must be reported (Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.06, subdivision 1(1)). Any incident involving a dangerous weapon must be reported, even if there is no disciplinary action or identifiable student. For example, a weapon may be found on school property, but possession is not tied to a particular student. Refer to the regulations listed below to determine whether a weapon meets the criteria for a dangerous weapon: • Minnesota Statutes, section 609.02, subdivision 6 "Dangerous weapon" means any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm, any combustible or flammable liquid or other device or instrumentality that, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm, or any fire that is used to produce death or great bodily harm. As used in this subdivision, "flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit but does not include intoxicating liquor as defined in section 340A.101. As used in this subdivision,

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
			whether the gun was loaded, whether the gun was cased, and whether the gun was in the trunk of a vehicle.	"combustible liquid" is a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. • United States Code, title 18, section 930(g)(2) The term ”dangerous weapon” means a weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2 ½ inches in length. • United States Code, title 18, section 921(a)(3) The term “firearm” means (A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (B) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (C) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (D) any destructive device. Such term does not include an antique firearm. • United States Code, title 18, section 921(a)(3)(4) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas— (i) bomb, (ii) grenade, (iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, (iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, (v) mine, or (vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses; any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which the Attorney General finds is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes) by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
				action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter; and any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in subparagraph (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled. The term "destructive device" shall not include any device which is neither designed nor redesigned for use as a weapon; any device, although originally designed for use as a weapon, which is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety, or similar device; surplus ordnance sold, loaned, or given by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 4684 (2), 4685, or 4686 of title 10; or any other device which the Attorney General finds is not likely to be used as a weapon, is an antique, or is a rifle which the owner intends to use solely for sporting, recreational or cultural purposes. • Items outside of the definition of firearm include BB guns, air guns, paint guns, replica/toy guns and cap guns. These items do not fit the federal definition of a firearm because they do not expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. Accordingly, a school district/charter school is not mandated under Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.44 to expel a student for having one of the weapons named above. A school district may include those guns under its definition of a weapon as delineated in its disciplinary policy.
Bomb	3	3	None collected	Dangerous weapon incident type

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
Arson	4	4	• With accelerant • Without accelerant	Dangerous weapon incident type Intentional destruction of, or damage to, property by means of fire or explosives. LEAs must report whether accelerant was involved. • Accelerant–any combustible or flammable liquid • Without Accelerant–no combustible or flammable liquid
Assault	5	5	• Physical • Sexual	Requires incident report that includes at least one victim. LEAs must choose between either physical or sexual assault when reporting an assault. • Physical assault–touching or striking of another individual intended to inflict bodily harm to an individual. Does not include minor physical contact. • Sexual assault–intentional touching of a sexual nature, such as rape, fondling, and molestation. Students of all genders can be victims of sexual assault. Assaults involving a weapon are reported under weapon incidents because weapon incidents have a higher severity ranking.
Hazing	6	6	None collected	Requires incident report that includes at least one victim. Committing an act against a student or coercing a student(s) into committing an act that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of that student(s), in order for the student to be initiated into or affiliated with a student organization. A student organization does not include a gang, and is rather a group, club, or organization having students as its primary members or participants.

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
Robbery (using force)	7	7	None collected	Taking or attempting to take anything of value personal property that is owned by another person or organization, under confrontational circumstances by force, or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robberies involving a weapon(s) should be reported as weapon incidents because the severity ranking for weapon incidents is higher.
Illegal Drugs	8	8	LEAs must select which activity the student was doing: • Possession • Use • Sale/Distribution • Request/Solicitation LEAs report all drugs involved: • Amphetamines • Crack/Cocaine • Ecstasy/MDMA • Inhalant • LSD/ Psychedelics • Methamphetamines • Other Note: During the 2021-22 and 2022-23 school	LEAs report this activity when a student possesses or is involved in the sale of a controlled substance, as identified by Minnesota Statutes, section 152.02, that the student does not have a prescription for. This activity does not include alcohol or tobacco in any school year included in this report and does not include cannabis during the 2023-24 school year. Possession – possession of an illegal drug on school grounds or during off-campus school activities (including while taking school transportation) Use – use of an illegal drug on school grounds or during off-campus school activities (including while taking school transportation) Request/Solicitation – seeking an illegal drug on school grounds or during off-campus school activities (including while taking school transportation) Sale/Distribution – selling, distributing, or seeking to sell an illegal drug on school grounds or during off-campus school activities (including while taking school transportation) During all the school years in this report, 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24, "Alcohol" and "Tobacco" were separate behaviors designated specifically for incidents involving only one of those substances. LEAs should not have reported them in this category or in "Other."

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
			years, marijuana was also a drug type that schools could report under this incident type. During the 2023-24 school year, it was removed from this incident type and reported separately as "Cannabis."	During the 2023-24 school year, "Cannabis" was added as a distinct incident type, reported separately from "Illegal Drugs." Any incidents involving cannabis as the most severe incident type should have been reported by LEAs in that category, rather than under "Illegal Drugs" or "Other."
Controlled substances (prescription)	9	9	LEAs had to report if the student's behavior was either: • Possession/Use • Solicitation/Sale	LEAs report this activity when a student possesses medication that is prescribed to the student, but the possession is against school policy. In 2023-24 only, this included medical cannabinoids. School district/charter school policy must also be consistent with state law: • Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.221 – addresses when it is appropriate for a student to possess and use asthma inhalers at school • Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.2205 – addresses when it is appropriate for a student to possess and use non-syringe injectors of epinephrine at school Controlled substances are identified under Schedules I, II, III, IV or V of the Controlled Substance Act. The United States Code and Minnesota statutes define controlled substances. Under Minnesota law, the term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, intoxicating liquors, or tobacco. Relevant state and federal laws are listed below: • Minnesota Statutes, section 152.01, subdivision 4 – defines controlled substance

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
				• Minnesota Statutes, section 152.02 – defines the five schedules of controlled substances • 21 U.S.C. § 812 (c) – establishes the five controlled substance schedules and the classes of substances in each schedule
Bomb Threat	10	10	None collected	MDE does not specifically define student behaviors that must be classified as bomb threats. LEAs use this reporting category based on their discipline policies.
Terroristic Threats	11	11	None collected	MDE does not specifically define student behaviors that must be classified as terroristic threats. LEAs use this reporting category based on their discipline policies.
Fighting	12	12	None collected	Two or more persons mutually participating in the use of force or physical violence that may require intervention to end the altercation, physical restraint, or results in injury. Fighting does not include conduct rising to the level of physical assault, nor does it include roughhousing or play fighting.
Bullying/ Harassment (includes cyber bullying)	13	13	Bullying or harassment on the basis of: • Disability • Race, color, or national origin • Religion • Sex • Sexual orientation • Gender identity • Sexual harassment	Requires incident report that includes at least one victim. LEAs must select all applicable categories for which the victim was bullied or harassed. Conduct that meets the definition of bullying or cyberbullying under Minnesota statute and/or the definition of "harassment or bullying" provided by the U.S. Department of Education's Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC). • Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.031, subdivision 2:

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
			• Socioeconomic status • Other • Unknown	(e) “Bullying" means intimidating, threatening, abusive, or harming conduct that is objectively offensive and: (1) there is an actual or perceived imbalance of power between the student engaging in prohibited conduct and the target of the behavior and the conduct is repeated or forms a pattern; or (2) materially and substantially interferes with a student's educational opportunities or performance or ability to participate in school functions or activities or receive school benefits, services, or privileges. (f) "Cyberbullying" means bullying using technology or other electronic communication, including but not limited to a transfer of a sign, signal, writing, image, sound, or data, including a post on a social network Internet website or forum, transmitted through a computer, cell phone, or other electronic device. (g) Intimidating, threatening, abusive, or harming conduct may involve, but is not limited to, conduct that causes physical harm to a student or a student's property or causes a student to be in reasonable fear of harm to person or property; under Minnesota common law, violates a student's reasonable expectation of privacy, defames a student, or constitutes intentional infliction of emotional distress against a student; is directed at any student or students, including those based on a person's actual or perceived race, ethnicity, color, creed, religion, national origin, immigration status, sex, marital status, familial status, socioeconomic status, physical appearance, sexual orientation, including gender identity and expression, academic status related to student performance, disability, or status with regard to public assistance, age, or any

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
				additional characteristic defined in chapter 363A. However, prohibited conduct need not be based on any particular characteristic defined in this paragraph or chapter 363A. • According to the CRDC: "Bullying or harassment" refers to intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on an actual or perceived characteristic (see specific definitions as applicable). Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. ○ Disability—intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived disability. ○ Race, color, or national origin—intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived race, color, or national origin (including ancestry and ethnicity). ○ Religion—intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived religion. ○ Sex—harassment or bullying based on sex stereotyping includes acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex stereotyping, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature. All students can be victims of harassment or bullying on the basis of sex, and the harasser or bully and the victim can be of the same sex. ○ Sexual Orientation—intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
				○ Gender Identity—intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student whose gender identity, defined as a person's inherent sense of gender, whether masculine, feminine, or another gender, whether or not their gender identity corresponds to their sex assigned at birth. Gender identity is internal and may not necessarily be visible to others. ○ Sexual Harassment—unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, such as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature. ○ Socioeconomic status—intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived socioeconomic or public assistance status. ○ Other—intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived immigration status, marital status, familial status, academic status related to student performance, age, physical appearance, or any other characteristic. ○ Unknown.
Verbal Abuse	14	14	None collected	MDE does not specifically define student behaviors that must be classified as verbal abuse. LEAs use this reporting category based on their discipline policies.
Extortion	15	15	None collected	Obtaining money, property, or services from another person against their will through coercion, intimidation, or threat of physical harm.

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
Threat/ Intimidation	16	16	None collected	MDE does not specifically define student behaviors that must be classified as threat/intimidation. LEAs use this reporting category based on their discipline policies.
Physical Contact	17	17	None collected	Intentional or unintentional physical contact between a student and another individual or individuals that is not age-appropriate and may or may not involve harm (for example, age-inappropriate pushing/shoving, hitting, knocking other individuals over, play fighting). This is distinct from actual fighting.
Disruptive/ Disorderly Conduct/ Insubordination	18	18	None collected	MDE does not specifically define student behaviors that must be classified as disruptive/disorderly conduct/insubordination. LEAs use this reporting category based on their discipline policies.
Alcohol	19	19	• Possession/Use • Sale/Solicitation	LEAs are required to report whether the student was possessing/using or selling/soliciting alcohol.
Cannabis	20	Included under "Illegal Drugs"	None collected	LEAs report this activity when a student possesses or uses cannabis as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342. This activity does not include prescribed medical cannabinoids, which LEAs report under "Controlled Substances (prescription)."
Tobacco	21	20	None collected	MDE does not specifically define student behaviors that must be classified as tobacco. LEAs use this reporting category based on their discipline policies.

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
Academic Dishonesty	22	21	None collected	Intentional behavior including, but not limited to, plagiarism, copying another's work, cheating, or altering records.
Over-the-counter Medications Against School Policy	23	22	None collected	This activity is reported when a student possesses or uses over-the-counter medication, and the possession or use is against school policy. School policy must also be consistent with state law. Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.222 provides information regarding when secondary students may have possession of or use nonprescription pain relievers.
Theft	24	23	None collected	Taking the property of another individual or the school without permission, with the intent of not returning the property to the owner. No force is involved in the taking of property.
Vandalism/ Property Related	25	24	None collected	Willful or malicious destruction or damage of school or personal property on school grounds without consent of the owner.
Gang Activity	26	25	None collected	LEAs only report this incident type when they are certain gang membership contributed to an event. Examples of conduct related to gang activity include, but are not limited to, displaying gang symbols, gang paraphernalia, and participating in the recruitment/initiation of a student into a gang. A gang is an organized group characterized by turf concerns, special dress or colors, and engagement in delinquent or illegal activity.

Incident Type	23-24 & 24-25 Severity Rank	22-23 Severity Rank	Other required details	Definition
Pyrotechnics	27	26	None collected	Pyrotechnics refers to firecrackers, fireworks, smoke bombs, etc., that contain flash powder, gunpowder, black powder, or any other explosive compound constructed to produce detonation or deflagration.
Technology	28	27	LEAs must report if the student used either: • Personal device • School device	Unauthorized access to or interception of data or systems, and other violations of the school district's technology policy.
On School Property without Permission	29	28	None collected	Being on school property without permission, including while suspended or expelled; includes breaking and entering.
Attendance	30	29	None collected	LEAs report this activity when a student may be subject to disciplinary action for an unexcused absence according to the district's discipline policy. This may include a student's failure to attend detention due to attendance issues. In addition, consider statutory exemptions under Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22, subdivision 12.
Other	31	30	Includes text option for LEAs to provide details	LEAs use this reporting category based on their discipline policies when the behavior does not fit another incident type.

CRDC Religions

The CRDC Data Dictionary definition of "Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Religion" includes the following religions:

- Agnostic refers to a person who believes that the existence or nature of an ultimate reality, such as a deity, is unknown, and probably unknowable.
- Atheist refers to a person who does not believe in the existence of a deity.
- Buddhist refers to a person who follows the religion of eastern or central Asia that grew out of the teaching of Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, or Enlightened One. People of this faith believe that suffering is inherent in life and that one can be liberated from it by mental and moral self-purification by following the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path in order to reach nirvana.
- Catholic refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of Catholic Christianity, especially that of the Roman Catholic Church. Followers of this faith believe the teachings of the Bible, and place emphasis on church traditions, including the historical continuity of the church, the Pope as the head of the church, and the requirement of celibacy of those in the priesthood.
- Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other) refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of the Eastern Christian Church. This faith follows the teachings of the Bible and church traditions, accords primacy of honor to the Patriarch of Constantinople as head of the church, and adheres to the decisions of the First Seven Ecumenical Councils and the Byzantine Rite.
- Hindu refers to a person who observes the traditions and practices of the dominant religion of India, which include acceptance of the sanctity of the Vedas (sacred texts); the understanding of one Divine Reality manifested in multiple forms; acceptance of the laws of karma (principle of cause and effect), dharma (righteous modes of conduct), belief in reincarnation, and the ultimate spiritual goal of enlightenment (moksha).
- Islamic (Muslim) refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of Muslims, which includes belief in Allah as the sole deity and in Muhamad as his prophet. Practitioners of the Islamic faith follow the teachings of the Koran and practice the Five Pillars.
- Jehovah's Witness refers to a person who follows the religion founded by Charles Taze Russell. Members witness by distributing literature and by personal evangelism of beliefs in the theocratic rule of God, the sinfulness of organized religions and governments, and an imminent millennium. The activities of Jehovah's Witnesses are governed by the Watchtower Society which makes all major decisions, interprets the Bible, and counsels Witnesses using Watchtower materials. Members of the faith are often seen giving generously of their time in proclaiming their faith and teaching in private homes.
- Jewish (Judaism) refers to a person who identifies himself or herself as a member of the religious and/or ethnic group that descended from the ancient Hebrews and is characterized by belief in one transcendent God who revealed Himself to Abraham, Moses, and the Hebrew prophets. Jewish religious practice is based on the Hebrew Scriptures (the "Torah") and rabbinic laws and customs.
- Mormon (Latter-day Saint) refers to a person who follows the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints tracing its modern origin to Joseph Smith and accepting the Book of Mormon as scripture. Latter-day Saints consider the following writings to be scripture: 1) The Holy Bible; 2) The Book of Mormon, Another Testament of Jesus Christ; 3) The Doctrine and Covenants; and 4) The Pearl of Great Price. Mormons are often associated with members of the faith who serve as full-time volunteer missionaries in the U.S. and abroad.
- Multiple Religions, Group refers to a group of persons demonstrating a commitment or devotion to religious faith or observance based upon multiple faiths.

- Other Christian refers to a person who follows other denominations or nondenominational religions based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ but not described in the other religion categories.
    - Examples of these religions include Metaphysical-Christ Church Unity, Spiritualist, Unity/Unitarianist, Unity Church, Universalist, and Other Metaphysical.
- Other Religions refers to a person who follows other non-Christian religions not described in the other religion categories. Examples of these religions include the Baha'i Faith, Jainism, Shintoism, Taoism, Tenrikyo, Wicca, and Zoroastrianism.
- Protestant refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of Christianity that is not part of Catholic or Eastern Orthodox faith. Members of this faith affirm the Reformation principles of justification by faith alone, the priesthood of all believers, and the primacy of the Bible as the only source of revealed truth. Moreover, believers deny the universal authority of the Pope and some churches are governed by federated councils on the local, national, and international levels.
- Sikh refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion founded by Guru Nanak in the Punjab region of South Asia. Sikhs follow the teachings of 10 gurus; study from the religion's primary sacred text (i.e., the Guru Granth Sahib), and worship in Gurdwaras. Some members of the Sikh faith may be distinguished by the dastaar (Sikh turban) and five religious articles: kesh (unshorn hair, including a beard), kanga (wooden comb), kara (steel bracelet), kachera (short trousers), and kirpan (religious sword).

Appendix C: 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 Disciplinary Action Definitions

Disciplinary Action	Years Used	Definition
Administrative transfer	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Applicable when a district chooses to transfer an enrolled student to another school within the district in lieu of or in conjunction with another type of disciplinary action.
Exclusion from the school setting	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	"Exclusion" means an action taken by the school board to prevent enrollment or reenrollment of a pupil for a period that shall not extend beyond the school year. Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.41, subdivision 4
Expulsion from the school setting	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	"Expulsion" means a school board action to prohibit an enrolled pupil from further attendance for up to 12 months from the date the student is expelled. Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.41, subdivision 5
In-school suspension	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Is an instance in which a child is temporarily removed from his or her regular classroom(s) for at least half a day for disciplinary purposes but remains under the direct supervision of school personnel. Direct supervision means school personnel are physically in the same location as students under their supervision. Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC)
Other	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Option for instances in which a student was involved in an incident, but the response taken by administrators did not meet the criteria for any other disciplinary action type, or the student was referred to law enforcement in lieu of disciplinary action.
Out-of-school suspension	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	An action by the school administration, under rules promulgated by the school board, prohibiting a pupil from attending school for a period of no more than ten school days. If a suspension is longer than five days, the suspending administrator must provide the superintendent with a reason for the longer suspension. This definition does not apply to dismissal from school for one school day or less, except as

Disciplinary Action	Years Used	Definition
		provided in federal law for a student with a disability. Each suspension action may include a readmission plan. The readmission plan shall include, where appropriate, a provision for implementing alternative educational services upon readmission and may not be used to extend the current suspension. Consistent with section 125A.091, subdivision 5, the readmission plan must not obligate a parent to provide a sympathomimetic medication for the parent's child as a condition of readmission. The school administration may not impose consecutive suspensions against the same pupil for the same course of conduct, or incident of misconduct, except where the pupil will create an immediate and substantial danger to self or to surrounding persons or property, or where the district is in the process of initiating an expulsion, in which case the school administration may extend the suspension to a total of 15 school days. Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.43, subdivision 10
Removal by hearing officer on determination of likely injury	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Only applicable to students in special education when a hearing officer removes a special education student from the student's educational placement due to the likelihood of injury.
Student requested transfer to another district	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Applicable when an enrolled student requests a transfer to another district in lieu of or in conjunction with another type of disciplinary action.
Student requested transfer within district	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Applicable when an enrolled student requests a transfer to another school within the school district in lieu of or in conjunction with another type of disciplinary action.
Student withdrew from school	2022-23	Reported when an enrolled student withdraws from school in lieu of or in conjunction with another type of disciplinary action.

Disciplinary Action	Years Used	Definition
Student withdrew from school with pupil withdrawal agreement	2023-24 2024-25	"Pupil withdrawal agreement" means a verbal or written agreement between a school administrator or district administrator and a pupil's parent to withdraw a student from the school district to avoid expulsion or exclusion dismissal proceedings. The duration of the withdrawal agreement cannot be for more than a 12-month period. Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.41, subdivision 13
Student withdrew from school without pupil withdrawal agreement	2023-24 2024-25	Applicable when an enrolled student withdraws from the school district following an incident and there is no verbal or written agreement between the school or district and the pupil's parent.
Unilateral removal to an alternative educational setting	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25	Only applicable to students receiving special education services. School personnel may remove a student to an interim alternative educational setting for up to 45 school days in three circumstances: 1. Student carries a weapon to or possesses a weapon at school, on school premises, or to or at a school function under the jurisdiction of a State Education Agency (SEA) or an LEA; a. Weapon refers to a dangerous weapon as defined by 18 United States Code, title 930(g)(2). 2. Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs, or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance, while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of an SEA or an LEA; or a. Controlled substance means a drug or other substance identified under schedules I, II, III, IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 United States Code, title 812 (c). 3. Has inflicted serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of an SEA or an LEA. 34 C.F.R. 300.530(i)(1)-(4). a. Serious bodily injury is defined in 18 United States Code, title 1365(h)(3).