

MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY SURVEY

Community Experiences with and Perceptions of
the Minneapolis Police Department

Final Report

Prepared pursuant to the Minnesota Department of Human Rights
State Court Enforceable Agreement

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1. Executive Summary

This report presents the design, administration, and findings of the Minneapolis Community Survey, conducted as part of the independent evaluation work undertaken pursuant to the Minnesota Department of Human Rights (MDHR) State Court Enforceable Agreement. The survey was designed to capture the experiences, perceptions, and priorities of individuals who reside in Minneapolis with respect to the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD), with particular attention to trust, procedural justice, safety, and police-community relations.

The Community Survey was administered as an open-participation, nonprobability survey using two complementary modes: an online questionnaire accessed via a SurveyMonkey link and QR code, and in-person intercept collection conducted by trained field surveyors across all 13 Minneapolis City Council wards. The field period ran from May 11, 2026 through June 11, 2026.

A total of 1,558 individuals engaged the survey instrument. Of these, 1,530 (99.2 percent) affirmed the residency-and-age eligibility screener and proceeded into the questionnaire, while 12 declined to participate and were screened out. Completion was high through the core attitudinal battery, with between 1,448 and 1,541 respondents answering each of the 30 perception items (Questions 2 through 31). Item non-response increased modestly across the questionnaire, consistent with respondent fatigue on a 47-item instrument. The demographic profile of respondents was diverse: 47.8 percent identified as White/Caucasian and 35.1 percent as African American/Black, with meaningful representation of Hispanic or Latino/a/e (6.8 percent), Native American/Alaska Native (3.6 percent), and Asian (2.9 percent) respondents, and with 27.6 percent of those answering the descendency item identifying as of Somali descent.

Purpose and approach. The Community Survey was designed to give Minneapolis residents a structured, confidential way to describe how they experience and perceive MPD across the dimensions most central to the MDHR State Court Enforceable Agreement: trust and confidence, procedural justice and fairness, police legitimacy, safety and effectiveness, use of force and accountability, community engagement, and equitable treatment. The instrument paired 30 five-point agreement statements (Questions 2–31) with a direct yes/no question on observed excessive force (Question 32), demographic and geographic items (Questions 33–45), and open-ended prompts (Questions 41, 44, 46, and 47). Because participation was open to all eligible community members rather than drawn from a random sample, results are reported as a structured amplification of community voice and are not population estimates; both unweighted and weighted results are provided, with the methodology and its limitations described in Sections 4, 5, and 7.

Who responded. The respondent pool was demographically and geographically varied. Nearly half of respondents identified as White/Caucasian (47.8 percent) and roughly a third as African American/Black (35.1 percent), with additional representation of Hispanic or Latino/a/e (6.8 percent), Native American/Alaska Native (3.6 percent), Asian (2.9 percent), and multiracial (3.5 percent) respondents; among the 1,364 who answered the descendency item, 27.6 percent identified as of Somali descent. Respondents were concentrated in the 25–54 age range (73.8 percent), split almost evenly between homeowners (41.5 percent) and renters (42.4 percent), and spanned every City Council ward, though participation was heaviest in the 3rd Precinct and lighter in several wards — a pattern addressed through weighting (Sections 4.7 and 5.3).

1.1 Main Findings at a Glance

The points below summarize the most important results of the survey in plain language. Unless noted, figures are from the achieved sample of 1,530 eligible community respondents and are unweighted; because the survey was an open-participation (nonprobability) survey, they describe those who chose to participate rather than the city as a whole (see Section 7). Each rating item was scored from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree), so a score below 3.0 means disagreement outweighed agreement.

Overall sentiment

- Community views of MPD were more negative than positive. On 29 of the 30 rating questions, the average response fell below the neutral midpoint of 3.0, and item averages clustered in a narrow band from 2.48 to 3.08 — consistently critical, without sharp swings between topics.
- The only question that scored above neutral asked whether residents had seen regular police patrols in their neighborhood (mean 3.08) — an observation, not a judgment of how police behave.

Domain scores at a glance

- Across the seven measured domains, every composite score fell below the 3.0 midpoint, ranging from a high of 2.86 (Police Legitimacy) to a low of 2.65 (Use of Force and Accountability).
- Ranked from most to least favorable, the domains were: Police Legitimacy (2.86), Responsiveness and Community Engagement (2.81), Trust and Confidence (2.75), Safety and Effectiveness (2.75), Procedural Justice and Fairness (2.74), Discrimination and Equitable Treatment (2.66), and Use of Force and Accountability (2.65).

Where concern is greatest

- Accountability is the single biggest concern. Only about 3 in 10 respondents (29.9%) agreed that MPD officers are held accountable for misconduct; about half (50.4%) disagreed. This was the lowest-scoring question in the survey (mean 2.48).
- Racial fairness is a close second. A majority (52.1%) disagreed that MPD treats people of different races and ethnicities fairly; only 31.6% agreed (mean 2.56).
- Overall effectiveness and satisfaction scored poorly. Nearly half (49.0%) were dissatisfied with MPD's general effectiveness at maintaining public safety, and 49.6% were dissatisfied with overall MPD services.
- Crisis response is a clear gap. Only 30.1% agreed that MPD responds effectively to people in a mental or behavioral health crisis (47.8% disagreed).
- Direct exposure to force is widespread among respondents. About 1 in 4 (24.7%) said they had personally seen an MPD officer use excessive force on a member of the public in the past year.

Where views were more favorable

- Residents were relatively most positive about their own willingness to engage with police — feeling comfortable approaching officers (42.4% agree) and being willing to call MPD in an emergency (39.7% agree).
- There was also comparatively more support for the idea that MPD has adequate resources to keep the city and officers safe (40.1% agree) and respect for the department as an institution (40.5% agree).

- Taken together, these comparatively higher scores describe willingness to engage rather than approval of conduct — suggesting many residents remain open to working with MPD even while judging its performance critically.

Uncertainty about reform

- On every question asking whether MPD has improved “compared to a few years ago,” the most common answer was “neither agree nor disagree” (ranging from 33.9% to 44.0%). Many residents simply cannot tell whether things have changed — a strong sign that reform progress is not yet visible or legible to the public.
- This is an actionable signal: real improvements that are not visible to residents will not, on their own, rebuild trust, but the large undecided share also means there is meaningful room for transparent reporting to shift sentiment.

Differences by geography

- Participation was uneven across the city. The 3rd Precinct accounted for 28.3% of respondents who identified a precinct, while large shares could not identify their precinct (29.4%) or City Council ward (17.8%) — itself a finding about how familiar residents are with how policing and governance are organized.

What residents said in their own words

- 774 respondents (about half of those eligible) left written comments. The most common topics were use of force and treatment of the public (21%), police funding and reform (17%), and community engagement and patrol presence (16%).
- Comments revealed a community genuinely split between wanting more officers and faster response and wanting to reduce or redirect police funding — but united across that divide in calling for accountability and transparency.
- Many residents asked for relationship-based contact (foot and bike patrols, youth engagement, community events), not only enforcement — and a meaningful minority described positive personal encounters with officers.

The bottom line

- The community’s sharpest concerns — accountability, racial equity, and use of force — are exactly the areas at the center of the MDHR State Court Enforceable Agreement.
- The clearest, most widely shared opportunity is to make reform visible and verifiable through transparent, plain-language public reporting, while sustaining the community engagement that residents already value.

1.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Prioritize visible, independently verifiable accountability. The single most negative finding concerns accountability for misconduct. MPD and the City should make the intake, handling, and outcomes of misconduct complaints more transparent and easier for residents to observe.
- Address racial disparities in perceived treatment directly. Majorities perceive inequitable treatment across racial and ethnic lines; this should be a central, measured focus of reform rather than a general aspiration.
- Make reform progress legible to the community. The very high “neither agree nor disagree” shares on the trend items suggest residents lack the information needed to perceive change. Regular, plain-language public reporting on stops, searches, force, and complaints is warranted.

- Sustain and expand the engagement that is working. Comparatively favorable scores on approachability and neighborhood patrol presence indicate channels of community contact that should be reinforced.
- Strengthen crisis response. Only 30.1 percent agreed that MPD responds effectively to people in mental or behavioral health crisis (Question 26), indicating a priority area for alternative-response investment.
- Treat these results as directional, not representative. Given the nonprobability design, findings should be read as a structured amplification of community voice and triangulated with administrative data and the companion officer survey, not as population estimates.

2. Introduction and Background

2.1 Purpose of the Survey

The Minneapolis Community Survey was commissioned to provide an independent, structured, and community-centered measure of how residents and community members experience and perceive the Minneapolis Police Department. The survey is intended to amplify community voices, identify patterns in community experiences, and generate evidence to inform the ongoing transformation of MPD under the State Court Enforceable Agreement.

The survey complements — and is administered alongside — the MPD Officer Experience & Wellness Survey, which captures the perspectives of sworn officers and eligible civilian personnel. Together, the two instruments are designed to provide a dual lens on organizational culture, accountability, and community-police relations.

2.2 Policy and Legal Context

This work is conducted pursuant to the Minnesota Department of Human Rights (MDHR) State Court Enforceable Agreement between the State of Minnesota and the City of Minneapolis. The Agreement establishes a framework for reform of the Minneapolis Police Department and contemplates independent evaluation, including the collection of community and officer input through structured survey instruments.

The Minnesota Department of Human Rights (MDHR) State Court Enforceable Agreement followed MDHR's investigation into the City of Minneapolis and the Minneapolis Police Department and its finding of a pattern or practice of race-based policing. The Agreement, approved and entered as an order of the Hennepin County District Court, commits the City and MPD to specific, court-enforceable reforms across use of force, stops, searches and arrests, non-discriminatory policing, officer accountability and misconduct investigations, supervision, training, wellness, and community engagement, with progress overseen by an Independent Evaluator. The Community Survey is designed to generate independent, community-centered evidence on the perception-based dimensions of these commitments — in particular trust and confidence, procedural justice and fairness, non-discriminatory and equitable treatment, use of force, accountability for misconduct, and community engagement — so that progress under the Agreement can be measured from the community's perspective over time. The survey domains in Section 3.2 map directly to these subject areas.

2.3 The Independent Evaluator

Del Carmen Consulting, LLC, led by Dr. Alejandro del Carmen, developed this survey in partnership with ELEFA, the Independent Evaluator. Del Carmen Consulting designed the survey instruments, controlled and hosted all survey platforms and data, and is responsible for analysis and reporting.

2.4 Scope of This Report

This report addresses the Community Survey only. It documents the survey's design and instrument, the methodology and field operations, the analysis plan, the findings (organized by domain), limitations, and recommendations. A companion report addresses the MPD Officer Experience & Wellness Survey.

3. Survey Instrument and Content Domains

3.1 Instrument Development

The Community Survey instrument was developed by Del Carmen Consulting, drawing on established community-survey and procedural-justice measures used in other consent-decree and reform jurisdictions, adapted for Minneapolis-specific needs. Items are neutrally worded, use clear time windows where relevant (e.g., “in the past 12 months”), and are organized into short thematic modules to reduce respondent burden. The instrument was pilot tested prior to launch.

Closed-ended attitudinal items generally use five-point agreement scales (1 = Strongly Disagree ... 5 = Strongly Agree), with “Don’t know / Not applicable” and “Prefer not to say” options where appropriate. Short, optional open-ended prompts capture context and improvement suggestions in respondents’ own words.

3.2 Content Domains

The instrument is organized around the following standard community-police trust domains. These domains structure both the questionnaire and the findings section of this report (Section 6).

Domain	Description
Trust and Confidence in MPD	Overall trust, confidence in the department, perceptions of honesty and integrity, and belief that MPD acts in the community’s interest.
Procedural Justice and Fairness	Whether community members feel they are treated with dignity and respect, given voice, treated neutrally, and subject to decisions made through fair processes.
Police Legitimacy	The sense of obligation to obey police, recognition of police authority as rightful, and alignment between police conduct and community values.
Safety and Perceptions of Crime	Perceived safety in one’s neighborhood and the city, fear of crime, and confidence in MPD’s ability to keep the community safe.

Domain	Description
Police Contact and Experiences	Frequency, nature, and quality of recent interactions with MPD, including stops, calls for service, and other encounters.
Use of Force and Accountability	Perceptions of how MPD uses force, holds officers accountable, and responds to misconduct.
Responsiveness and Community Engagement	Perceptions of MPD responsiveness to community concerns, visibility, and engagement with residents and community organizations.
Discrimination and Equitable Treatment	Perceptions of differential or biased treatment across racial, ethnic, and other community groups.
Priorities and Recommendations	Community priorities for public safety, desired changes, and open-ended input.

3.3 Demographic and Background Items

To support subgroup analysis and weighting, the instrument collects respondent background characteristics, including a residency / eligibility screener (Minneapolis resident), ZIP code and ward of residence, race and ethnicity, Somali descent (self-identified), age group, gender identity, housing status, primary language, disability status, and LGBTQ identity. All demographic items include a “Prefer not to say” option.

The full questionnaire as fielded is reproduced in Appendix A. The instrument comprised 47 items: an eligibility screener (Q1), 30 closed-ended attitudinal items on five-point agreement scales (Q2–Q31), a yes/no direct-observation item on excessive force (Q32), 13 demographic and background items (Q33–Q45, including open-ended language, ZIP code, and religion items), and a final open-ended invitation for additional comments (Q47).

4. Methodology

4.1 Study Design

The Community Survey is a cross-sectional, open-participation survey administered to individuals who reside in Minneapolis. It is, by design, a nonprobability survey: participation was open to all eligible community members through publicly available online access and through in-person intercept collection. Results are intended to amplify community voices and identify patterns in community experiences with MPD; they are not intended to be interpreted as statistically representative population estimates. Both unweighted and weighted results are reported (see Section 5), and all reporting includes language describing the survey’s design and appropriate interpretive limitations.

4.2 Modes of Administration

4.2.1 Online

The online survey was hosted on SurveyMonkey and accessed through a dedicated collector link, a short URL, and a QR code distributed on flyers, posters, and partner toolkits. A residency eligibility screener and a ZIP code item supported eligibility validation and geographic analysis. Duplicate-response controls were enabled where feasible. The online survey remained open continuously throughout the field period.

4.2.2 In-Person

In-person collection was conducted by trained field surveyors using tablets and paper forms at high-traffic community locations across all 13 City Council wards. In-person collection was designed to increase participation among residents who may be less likely to complete an online survey, including those with limited internet access, limited English proficiency, or a preference for in-person engagement. In observance of the fifth anniversary of the murder of George Floyd, no in-person surveyor field operations took place on May 25, 2026; online intake remained open that day so that participation continued uninterrupted.

4.3 Field Period

The survey was fielded from May 11, 2026 through June 11, 2026. Online and in-person collection ran concurrently throughout this window.

The survey closed on June 11, 2026. Although an earlier Implementation Plan had referenced a June 7 close, the field period was operationalized through June 11, 2026, consistent with the June 2 progress memo and subsequent project guidance; online and in-person collection ran concurrently throughout the May 11 – June 11 window. The latest community comments captured in the dataset are time-stamped June 8, 2026, consistent with a June 11 close. No extensions beyond June 11, 2026 were applied.

4.4 Eligibility and Consent

Eligibility was limited to individuals who reside in Minneapolis. For in-person administration, surveyors followed a standardized consent script and Tennesen Warning language. Participation was voluntary and anonymous; no personally identifying information was required to complete the survey.

4.5 Surveyor Recruitment and Training

Field surveyors were trained at the Minneapolis Central Library on April 8–9, 2026, in advance of the May 11 launch. Training covered respondent eligibility, the consent script and Tennesen Warning, neutrality, de-escalation and safety protocols, accessibility, language protocols, and data handling. A training refresher and operational walk-through was conducted the week of May 4, 2026, immediately before launch, as surveyors were provided with equipment.

4.6 Geographic Coverage

To support citywide coverage, in-person fielding was planned and conducted across all 13 Minneapolis City Council wards, using wards as the operational unit for geographic balance and reporting. At least one in-person collection opportunity was scheduled in each ward during the deployment window, with additional shifts added in areas where monitoring showed lower response rates or underrepresentation of key demographic groups. Collection locations included public libraries, recreation centers, community centers, transit hubs, grocery corridors, and community events, and included weekend and evening shifts.

4.7 Sampling Approach and Response Targets

Because the survey is an open, public, nonprobability survey, conventional margins of error from simple random sampling do not strictly apply. Response targets were nonetheless established for planning and subgroup analysis. The overall target was 1,200 to 2,400 completed responses (approximately 1,000 online and 200 in-person). Soft demographic targets, informed by the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) benchmarks for Minneapolis and supplemented by other data sources for categories not fully captured by ACS, were used to monitor representation across race and ethnicity, Somali descent, age, gender, ward of residence, housing status, language, disability status, and LGBTQ identity. Ward-level response targets were established for each of the 13 wards.

After the close of the field period, the survey yielded 1,558 engaged records, of which 1,530 affirmed the residency-and-age eligibility screener (Question 1).

Geographic achievement was tracked using police precinct (Question 42) and City Council ward (Question 43). Among respondents who identified a precinct, the 3rd Precinct was most represented (28.3 percent) and the 1st Precinct least (7.6 percent); 29.4 percent were unsure of their precinct. At the ward level, Wards 6 (10.9 percent), 7 (11.1 percent), and 9 (10.7 percent) were most represented, while Wards 2 (0.8 percent) and 13 (2.1 percent) were least represented, and 17.8 percent of respondents could not identify their ward. These distributions indicate uneven geographic achievement against the ward-level soft targets and are addressed through the weighting procedure described in Section 5.3.

4.8 Field Monitoring

During the field period, Del Carmen Consulting produced internal monitoring reports tracking total responses (online and in-person), demographic composition against soft targets, and geographic distribution by ward. When monitoring revealed that particular groups were lagging behind their soft targets, Del Carmen Consulting activated targeted intercept strategies at culturally specific locations. Summary progress updates were provided to the Parties at intervals during the field period; the distinction between internal monitoring (which drove fielding decisions) and summary reporting to the Parties was maintained to preserve the independence of survey administration.

5. Data Management and Analysis Plan

5.1 Data Cleaning and Deduplication

Following the close of the field period, raw data were exported, cleaned, and screened for eligibility and quality. Records failing the residency screener were removed. Near-duplicate

submissions (for example, identical answer strings submitted within a short interval) were flagged and, where appropriate, removed. Online and in-person records were merged into a single analytic dataset with a mode indicator retained for comparison.

5.2 Coding and Scale Construction

Likert items were coded 1–5 and oriented so that higher values indicate more favorable perceptions; any negatively worded items were reverse-coded. “Don’t know / Not applicable” and “Prefer not to say” responses were treated as missing for scale construction but may be profiled descriptively. Where domains comprise multiple items, composite domain scores were computed as the mean of non-missing items within the domain. A reproducible data dictionary defines variable names, labels, and coding.

5.3 Weighting

Given the nonprobability design, weighting was applied to improve the correspondence between the achieved sample and the Minneapolis adult population on key benchmarks (for example, raking to ACS distributions on race/ethnicity, age, gender, and ward). Both unweighted and weighted results are reported. Weighting variables, benchmarks, and procedures are documented in the Technical Appendix.

Given the nonprobability design, a post-stratification (raking) weight was constructed to bring the achieved sample into closer correspondence with the Minneapolis adult population on observable benchmarks. The specification below reflects the variables available in the survey for which external population benchmarks exist.

Raking variable	Survey item	Benchmark source
Race / ethnicity	Q36	ACS, City of Minneapolis (adults 18+)
Age group	Q33	ACS, City of Minneapolis (adults 18+)
Gender	Q34	ACS, City of Minneapolis (adults 18+)
Geographic area (ward / precinct)	Q42–Q43	City of Minneapolis ward population estimates

Procedure. Weights were generated by iterative proportional fitting (raking) to the marginal benchmark distributions for the variables above. Respondents selecting “prefer not to say” or who did not identify a geographic unit were assigned to a residual category for raking so that they are neither dropped nor over-weighted. To limit the influence of extreme weights on variance, weights were trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles and re-raked. Both unweighted and weighted results are reported; where the two diverge materially for a given finding, the difference is noted. Given the magnitude and consistency of the substantive findings, weighting is not expected to reverse the direction of any headline result.

5.4 Analysis Methods

- Descriptive analysis: response distributions and domain means, reported with measures of variability and, where appropriate, confidence intervals.

- Subgroup comparisons: differences in perceptions across race/ethnicity, ward, age, gender, and other groups, subject to minimum cell sizes, with effect sizes reported where appropriate.
- Geographic analysis: patterns by ward and, where feasible, neighborhood.
- Open-ended responses: de-identified and analyzed thematically using a structured codebook, with a portion double-coded to assess inter-rater reliability; representative, anonymized quotations may be reported.

5.5 Reporting and Disclosure Controls

To protect respondent confidentiality, no table or figure displays cells with fewer than 10 respondents ($n < 10$); small categories are combined as needed. Open-ended quotations are screened to ensure they do not identify individuals.

5.6 Anonymity and Data Security

Participation was voluntary and anonymous. No personally identifying information was required, and individual responses are reported only in aggregate. Data are stored securely and controlled by the Independent Evaluator. MPD and the Parties have no access to the survey platform, raw data, or individual responses.

6. Findings

This section presents the survey findings, organized by content domain, followed by an integrated cross-cutting analysis (Section 6.13). All results reported are unweighted unless otherwise noted; see Sections 5.3 and 7 for interpretation.

6.1 Response Overview and Sample Profile

A total of 1,558 individuals engaged the survey instrument during the May 11 – June 11, 2026 field period. The eligibility screener (Question 1) confirmed that 1,530 respondents (99.2 percent of the 1,542 who answered the screener) affirmed that they are Minneapolis residents, at least 18 years old, and participating voluntarily; 12 respondents declined and were screened out, and 16 did not answer the screener. The table below summarizes completion across the questionnaire.

Survey stage	Answered	Skipped
Eligibility screener (Q1)	1,542	16
Core perception battery (Q2–Q31), range	1,448–1,541	17–110
Demographic items (Q33–Q45), range	1,364–1,476	82–194
Open-ended additional comments (Q47)	774	784

Item non-response rose gradually over the course of the instrument, a pattern consistent with respondent fatigue on a 47-item questionnaire; the open-ended descendency, language, ZIP code, religion, and final comment items showed the highest skip rates. Because the survey is an open-participation, nonprobability survey, these counts describe those who chose to participate and are not population estimates (see Section 7).

6.2 Respondent Demographics

The achieved sample was demographically diverse. The two largest racial/ethnic groups were White/Caucasian (47.8 percent) and African American/Black (35.1 percent) respondents. Respondents skewed toward the 25–54 age range (73.8 percent combined), and were nearly evenly split between those who own (41.5 percent) and rent (42.4 percent) their housing. Figure 4 summarizes the racial/ethnic and age composition of respondents; the tables that follow give the full distributions.

Figure 4. Respondent Demographic Profile (Unweighted)

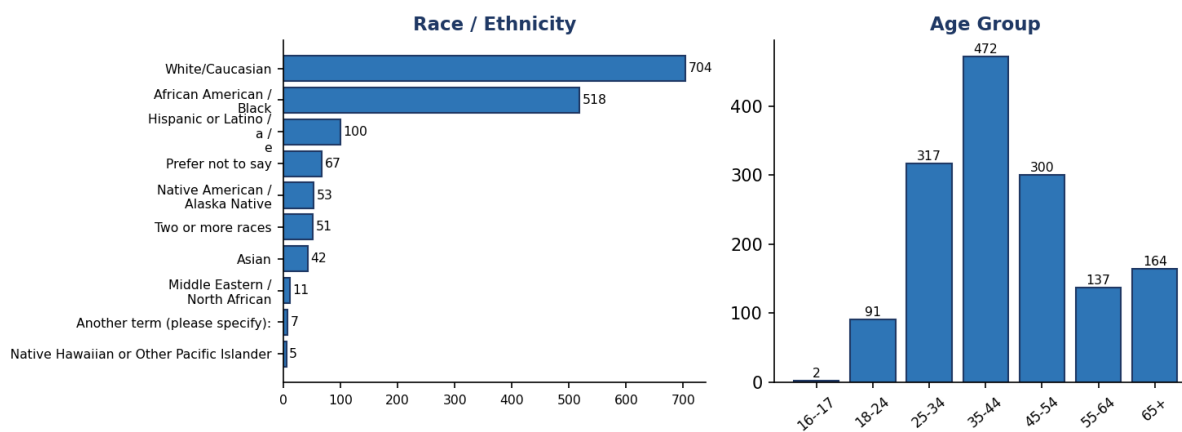


Figure 4. Respondent demographic profile (unweighted), race/ethnicity and age. Source: Questions 36 and 33.

Race / ethnicity (Question 36).

Race / ethnicity	n	%
African American/Black	518	35.1%
White/Caucasian	704	47.8%
Native American/Alaska Native	53	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino/a/e	100	6.8%
Asian	42	2.9%
Middle Eastern/North African	11	0.8%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0.3%
Two or more races	51	3.5%
Prefer not to say	67	4.5%
Another term (please specify):	7	0.5%
Answered	1,474	

Age group (Question 33).

Age group	n	%
16--17	2	0.1%
18-24	91	6.2%
25-34	317	21.5%
35-44	472	32.0%
45-54	300	20.3%
55-64	137	9.3%
65+	164	11.1%
Answered	1,476	

Gender identity (Question 34).

Gender identity	n	%
Woman	689	46.7%
Man	635	43.1%
Transgender	46	3.1%
Nonbinary	67	4.5%
Gender non-conforming	23	1.6%
Prefer not to say	65	4.4%
Another term (please specify):	11	0.8%
Answered	1,474	

Housing status (Question 40).

Housing status	n	%
Own	605	41.5%
Rent	618	42.4%
Live with family	200	13.7%
Unhoused	29	2.0%
Prefer not to say	46	3.2%
Answered	1,457	

Among the 1,364 respondents who answered the descendency item (Question 39), 27.6 percent identified as of Somali descent, the single largest specified descendency group. Disability status (Question 37) was reported by 14.3 percent of respondents, and 7.1 percent reported having previously been incarcerated (Question 45).

6.3 Trust and Confidence in MPD

The trust-and-confidence items (Questions 2, 7, 8, and 9) produced a composite mean of 2.75 on the 1–5 scale, below the neutral midpoint. Respondents were more likely to disagree than agree that they are satisfied with overall MPD services (32.6 percent agree vs. 49.6 percent disagree, Question 2) and that officers are honest (35.2 percent vs. 44.1 percent, Question 9). The relatively strongest trust items were respect for MPD (Question 7, 40.5 percent agree) and

confidence in calling on MPD in an emergency (Question 8, 39.7 percent agree), though both still drew more disagreement than agreement.

Item (abbrev.)	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Satisfied with overall MPD services	1,541	32%	18%	18%	22%	11%	2.62	33%
I respect MPD	1,519	31%	13%	16%	26%	14%	2.81	41%
Can trust/call MPD in an emergency	1,516	28%	16%	16%	27%	13%	2.81	40%
Officers are honest	1,511	26%	18%	21%	24%	11%	2.76	35%

6.4 Procedural Justice and Fairness

The procedural-justice items (Questions 3–6) produced a composite mean of 2.74. Across all four items, between 32 and 37 percent of respondents agreed and between 43 and 47 percent disagreed. The perception that officers treat people with dignity and respect (Question 4) drew 33.9 percent agreement against 47.2 percent disagreement.

Item (abbrev.)	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Officers perform their jobs well	1,533	27%	18%	20%	24%	11%	2.74	35%
Treat people with dignity & respect	1,530	29%	18%	19%	23%	11%	2.69	34%
Treat crime victims well	1,528	27%	18%	23%	22%	11%	2.71	32%
Professional and trustworthy	1,518	25%	19%	19%	25%	12%	2.81	37%

6.5 Police Legitimacy

Police-legitimacy items (Questions 17 and 18) produced the highest composite domain mean (2.86), driven by comparative comfort approaching officers (Question 18, mean 2.93, 42.4 percent agree). Even so, perceptions of whether the broader community supports MPD (Question 17) remained split, with 35.3 percent agreeing and 42.2 percent disagreeing.

Item (abbrev.)	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
My community supports MPD	1,492	21%	21%	23%	29%	6%	2.79	36%
Comfortable approaching officers	1,491	24%	17%	17%	28%	15%	2.93	42%

6.6 Safety and Perceptions of Crime

Safety-and-effectiveness items produced a composite mean of 2.75. Satisfaction that MPD resources are sufficient to keep both the city and officers safe (Question 24, mean 2.98) was the relative high point of this domain. The lowest was effective response to people in mental or

behavioral health crisis (Question 26, mean 2.62), where 47.8 percent disagreed that MPD responds effectively — a finding with direct implications for alternative-response investment.

Item (abbrev.)	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Satisfied with effectiveness	1,489	31%	18%	18%	23%	10%	2.64	34%
Resources sufficient & balanced	1,467	20%	16%	24%	26%	14%	2.98	40%
Respond quickly to 911	1,466	23%	18%	27%	26%	7%	2.78	34%
Respond well to MH/behavioral crisis	1,463	31%	17%	22%	20%	10%	2.62	30%

6.7 Police Contact and Experiences

Question 32 asked whether respondents had personally observed an MPD officer engaging in excessive force against a member of the public in the past year. Of the 1,448 who answered, 24.7 percent (358 respondents) said yes and 75.4 percent (1,092) said no. Question 15, included in the engagement domain, found that 47.2 percent of respondents reported observing regular MPD patrols in their neighborhood over the past year — the only perception item in the survey with an above-midpoint mean (3.08).

Observed excessive force in past year (Q32)	n	%
Yes	358	24.7%
No	1,092	75.4%
Answered	1,448	

6.8 Use of Force and Accountability

This domain produced the lowest composite mean (2.65) and contained the single most negative item in the survey. Only 29.9 percent of respondents agreed that MPD officers are held accountable for misconduct, while 50.4 percent disagreed (Question 27, mean 2.48). The four “compared to a few years ago” accountability and force items (Questions 28–31) were characterized less by disagreement than by uncertainty: 39–43 percent of respondents selected the neutral option, indicating that changes in misconduct, excessive force, and complaint handling are not visible to a large share of the community.

Item (abbrev.)	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Held accountable for misconduct	1,473	37%	14%	20%	25%	5%	2.48	30%
Less general misconduct than before	1,460	20%	16%	40%	22%	3%	2.72	25%
Less excessive force than before	1,457	19%	16%	39%	22%	4%	2.76	26%
Improved complaint intake	1,462	22%	16%	41%	18%	3%	2.65	21%
Improved complaint response	1,457	21%	17%	44%	17%	3%	2.64	20%

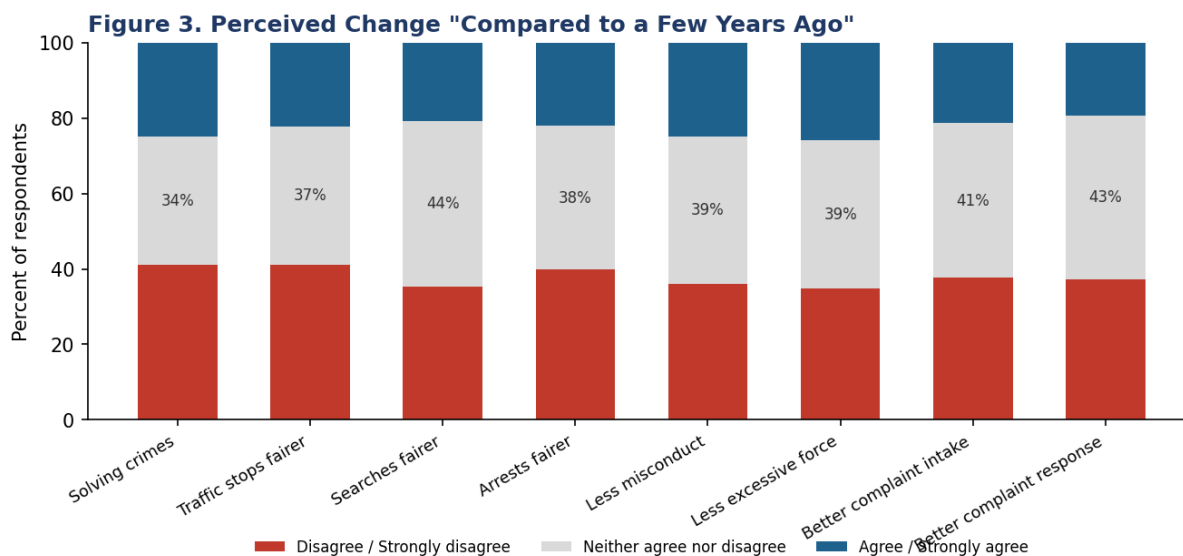


Figure 3. Perceived change "compared to a few years ago." Note the large neutral share on each item. Source: Questions 20–23 and 28–31.

6.9 Responsiveness and Community Engagement

Responsiveness-and-engagement items produced a composite mean of 2.81. Satisfaction with MPD engagement in one's own neighborhood (Question 14) drew 33.6 percent agreement, and perceptions of a good working relationship between officers and the neighborhood (Question 16) drew 32.4 percent. As noted above, observed patrol presence (Question 15) was the most favorably rated item in the instrument.

Item (abbrev.)	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Satisfied with neighborhood engagement	1,502	29%	18%	20%	28%	6%	2.63	34%
Observed regular patrols (past yr)	1,500	14%	20%	19%	38%	9%	3.08	47%
Good relationship with neighborhood	1,497	26%	19%	23%	22%	11%	2.73	33%

6.10 Discrimination and Equitable Treatment

Items measuring perceived equitable treatment across groups (Questions 10–13) produced a composite mean of 2.66. The most negative was treatment across races and ethnicities (Question 10), where 52.1 percent disagreed that MPD treats people of different races and ethnicities fairly and only 31.6 percent agreed. Perceptions of fair treatment of transgender

people (Question 13) carried the largest neutral share in this group (29.7 percent), reflecting both uncertainty and limited direct observation.

Item (abbrev.)	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Treat races/ethnicities fairly	1,511	35%	17%	17%	21%	11%	2.56	32%
Treat genders fairly	1,500	28%	17%	23%	22%	11%	2.71	33%
Treat religions/cultures fairly	1,495	27%	17%	24%	22%	11%	2.72	32%
Treat transgender people fairly	1,495	30%	12%	30%	19%	9%	2.66	28%

6.11 Geographic Patterns by Ward

Respondents were concentrated geographically. The 3rd Precinct accounted for 28.3 percent of those answering the precinct item (Question 42), while 29.4 percent reported that they were unsure of their precinct. The council-ward item (Question 43) showed a similar pattern, with Wards 6, 7, and 9 most represented and 17.8 percent of respondents unable to identify their ward. The high “not sure” shares are themselves a finding: a substantial portion of the community is not familiar with the basic geographic units MPD and the City use to organize policing and representation.

Figure 5. Respondents by Police Precinct

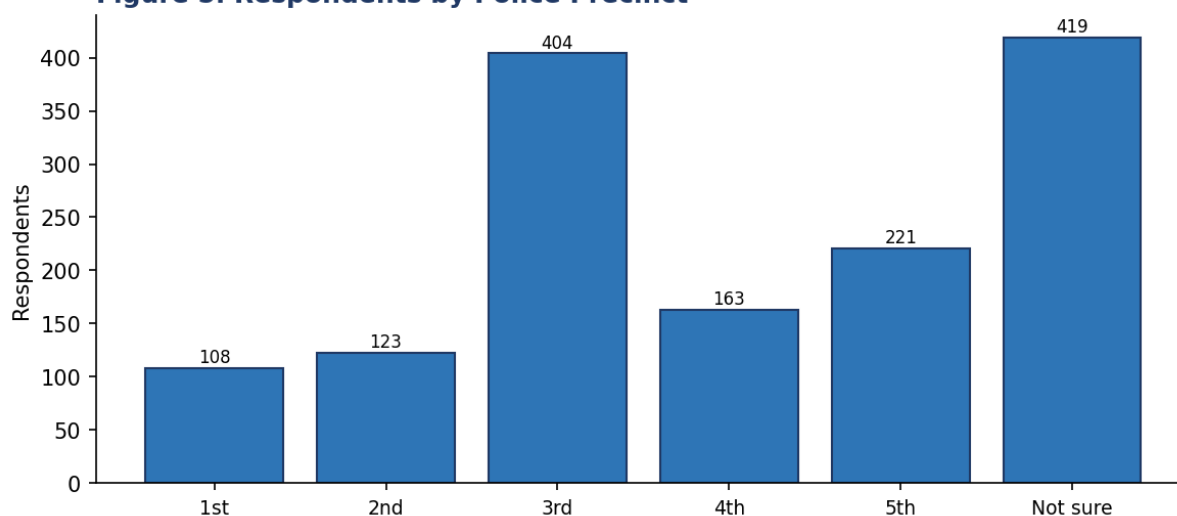


Figure 5. Respondents by police precinct (Question 42).

Police precinct (Question 42).

Police precinct	n	%
1st Precinct	108	7.6%
2nd Precinct	123	8.6%

Police precinct	n	%
3rd Precinct	404	28.3%
4th Precinct	163	11.4%
5th Precinct	221	15.5%
Not sure/unknown	419	29.4%
Answered	1,426	

City council ward (Question 43).

Council ward	n	%
Ward 1	77	5.4%
Ward 2	12	0.8%
Ward 3	40	2.8%
Ward 4	93	6.5%
Ward 5	47	3.3%
Ward 6	156	10.9%
Ward 7	160	11.1%
Ward 8	114	7.9%
Ward 9	153	10.7%
Ward 10	101	7.0%
Ward 11	33	2.3%
Ward 12	61	4.2%
Ward 13	30	2.1%
I do not know	256	17.8%
Prefer not to say	104	7.2%
Answered	1,437	

6.12 Open-Ended Themes

The instrument included optional open-ended items capturing language spoken at home (Question 41, 1,002 responses), religion (Question 46, 1,069 responses), and a final free-text invitation for any additional comments helpful in understanding the responses (Question 47, 774 responses). These verbatim responses were exported for de-identified thematic coding using the structured codebook described in Section 5.4. Consistent with the closed-ended results, recurring themes in the additional comments centered on accountability for misconduct, perceived disparities in treatment, response times and staffing, and the visibility (or absence) of reform-related change. Per the disclosure controls in Section 5.5, individual quotations are screened to ensure they do not identify any person.

6.13 Integrated Analysis of Findings

This subsection synthesizes the item-level results above into cross-cutting findings. It is descriptive: it characterizes the patterns present in the achieved (unweighted) sample of community participants and does not constitute population estimates for the City of Minneapolis (see Section 7).

6.13.1 Overall Tenor: Critical but Not Uniformly Negative

Across the 30 attitudinal items scored on a 1–5 agreement scale, 29 of 30 item means fell below the 3.0 neutral midpoint. The only item to exceed it was observed patrol presence (Question 15, mean 3.08), which measures a factual observation rather than an evaluation of MPD conduct. Item means clustered in a relatively narrow band between 2.48 and 2.98, indicating that community sentiment toward MPD was consistently more unfavorable than favorable, without large swings from item to item. Composite domain scores, shown in Figure 1, ranged from 2.65 (Use of Force and Accountability) to 2.86 (Police Legitimacy).

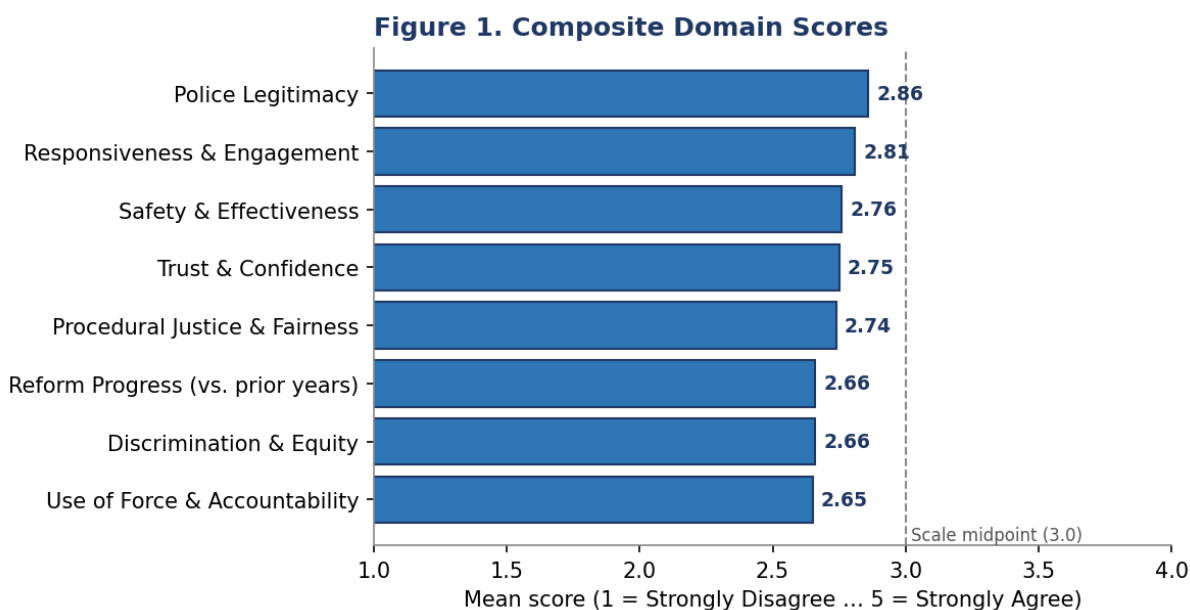


Figure 1. Composite domain scores (mean of constituent item means, 1–5 scale). All domains fall below the 3.0 midpoint.

Figure 2 displays the full response distribution for a selection of the most diagnostic trust and fairness items, centered on the neutral category. The visual makes clear that on items evaluating MPD performance and fairness, the mass of responses sits on the disagreement side, whereas items about the respondent’s own willingness to engage (comfort approaching officers) are more balanced.

Figure 2. Distribution of Responses on Key Trust & Fairness Items

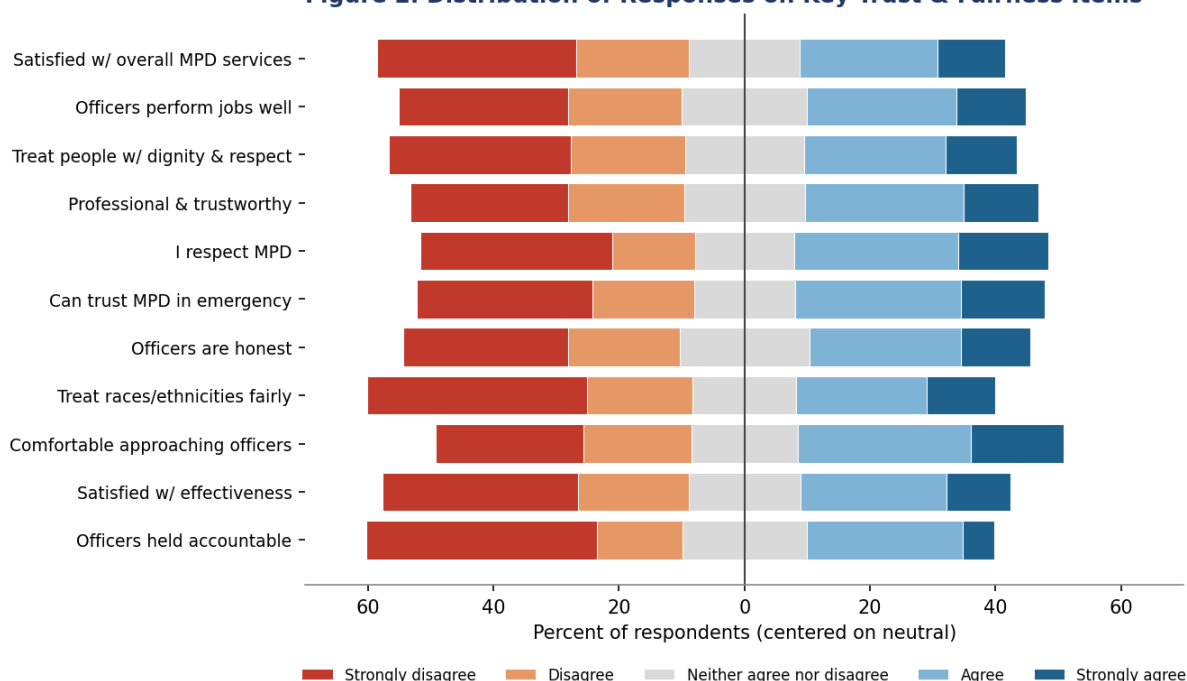


Figure 2. Distribution of responses on key trust and fairness items, centered on the neutral midpoint. Red = disagreement, blue = agreement. Source: Questions 2–27 (selected).

6.13.2 The Two Weakest Points: Accountability and Racial Equity

Two findings stand out as the most negative in the survey and are mutually reinforcing. First, accountability for misconduct (Question 27) drew the lowest mean of any item (2.48), with 50.4 percent of respondents disagreeing that MPD officers are held accountable and only 29.9 percent agreeing. Second, perceived fairness across races and ethnicities (Question 10) drew the lowest mean of any procedural item (2.56), with 52.1 percent disagreeing that officers treat people of different races and ethnicities fairly. Taken together, these results indicate that the community’s most acute concerns are concentrated precisely in the areas — misconduct accountability and racial equity — that are central to the MDHR State Court Enforceable Agreement.

6.13.3 Uncertainty About Reform Progress

A distinct and consequential pattern emerges on the eight “compared to a few years ago” items (Questions 20–23 and 28–31). Unlike the contemporaneous-perception items, these are dominated not by disagreement but by the neutral “neither agree nor disagree” response, which ranged from 33.9 percent (solving crimes) to 44.0 percent (searches conducted more fairly). On every one of these items, the neutral category was the largest or second-largest response. The most plausible reading is not that the community has concluded reform is failing, but that a large share of residents do not have the information needed to judge whether MPD has changed. This is an actionable finding: improvements that are real but not visible to the public will not, on their own, rebuild trust. Conversely, it suggests meaningful headroom for transparent public reporting to move sentiment.

6.13.4 Engagement Outpaces Evaluation

The relatively most favorable items in the survey — comfort approaching officers (Question 18, mean 2.93), confidence in calling MPD in an emergency (Question 8, mean 2.81), and respect

for MPD (Question 7, mean 2.81) — share a common feature: they describe the respondent's own willingness to interact with MPD rather than their assessment of how MPD behaves. The gap between these comparatively higher engagement scores and the lower performance- and fairness-evaluation scores suggests that many residents remain willing to engage with MPD even while holding critical views of its conduct — a foundation that reform efforts can build on.

6.13.5 Direct Exposure to Force

That 24.7 percent of responding participants reported personally observing an MPD officer use excessive force against a member of the public in the past year (Question 32) is a substantial figure. While the open, self-selected nature of the sample means this should not be read as a citywide prevalence rate, the magnitude is consistent with the low accountability and equity scores and helps explain them: roughly one in four participants is reporting direct, recent observation of the conduct the reform effort is designed to address.

6.13.6 Crisis Response as a Priority Gap

Effective response to people experiencing a mental or behavioral health crisis (Question 26) was among the weakest items, with 47.8 percent disagreeing and only 30.1 percent agreeing that MPD responds effectively. This points to alternative and co-responder models as a concrete, widely supported area for investment.

6.13.7 Geographic Concentration and Awareness Gaps

The achieved sample was concentrated in the 3rd Precinct (28.3 percent) and among respondents who could not identify their precinct (29.4 percent) or council ward (17.8 percent). The geographic concentration is a sampling characteristic to be addressed through weighting and interpreted with caution; the awareness gap is itself a substantive finding about how legible the City's policing and governance geography is to residents. Both reinforce the case for the weighting procedure described in Section 5.3 and for cautious, non-representative interpretation.

6.13.8 Analytic Caveats

Three caveats bound the analysis above. First, all figures reported in this section are unweighted; weighted results (Section 5.3) may shift specific percentages, though the direction and ordering of findings are unlikely to reverse given their magnitude. Second, item non-response increases through the instrument, so later items rest on slightly smaller bases. Third, neutral and "prefer not to say" responses were retained in the descriptive percentages reported here but treated as missing for scale construction; readers should therefore not expect item means and favorable/unfavorable percentages to be derivable from one another by a single formula. None of these caveats alters the central, robust finding: participating community members express predominantly critical views of MPD, most sharply on accountability and racial equity, alongside pervasive uncertainty about whether recent reform has produced change.

6.14 Open-Ended Comments: Common Themes

The final survey item (Question 47) invited respondents to provide any additional comments helpful in understanding their responses. Of the 1,530 eligible respondents, 774 (49.7 percent) left a comment; after setting aside non-substantive entries (for example, "no," "none," or "N/A"), 555 substantive comments were available for thematic coding. Comments were coded against a structured set of themes; because a single comment can touch on more than one theme, the percentages below sum to more than 100 percent. All quotations are reproduced anonymously

and have been screened to ensure they do not identify any individual; the complete, de-identified set of verbatim comments appears in Appendix E.

The table below shows the most common themes and the share of substantive comments in which each appeared.

Theme	Comments	% of substantive comments
Excessive force, brutality, and treatment of the public	117	21.1%
Police funding, reform, and reallocation	96	17.3%
Community engagement, patrol presence, and visibility	87	15.7%
Trust, respect, and legitimacy	74	13.3%
Positive or supportive sentiment	71	12.8%
Leadership, management, and city politics	56	10.1%
Mental health, crisis, and unhoused response	46	8.3%
Accountability, transparency, and misconduct	41	7.4%
Racial bias, profiling, and discrimination	38	6.8%
Staffing levels and response times	37	6.7%
Training and professionalism	31	5.6%
Traffic stops and enforcement	18	3.2%

6.14.1 A Community Divided on Direction

The most striking feature of the open-ended responses is not a single dominant view but a genuine split over what MPD should become. A substantial group of commenters called for more officers, faster response times, and a stronger visible presence, while a comparably sized group called for reducing or reallocating the police budget toward housing, mental health, education, and other services. These positions appeared with similar frequency, mirroring the closed-ended results in which sentiment was critical but not monolithic.

“Most of the problems with the police in my area are there are not enough in my neighborhood.”

“The police budget is significantly too high; our community would be safer if other services were funded.”

6.14.2 Excessive Force and Treatment of the Public

The single most frequent theme concerned use of force and how officers treat members of the public. Comments ranged from accounts of aggressive or disrespectful treatment to broader statements about the department’s conduct, and they align with the closed-ended finding that roughly one in four respondents reported personally observing excessive force in the past year (Question 32).

“This survey was hard for me because I don’t get harassed by the cops; however, I do see people of color getting treated differently.”

6.14.3 Accountability and Transparency

Consistent with Question 27 — the lowest-rated closed-ended item — commenters repeatedly asked for greater accountability and transparency, including clearer information about

misconduct outcomes and spending. Notably, requests for accountability came from supportive and critical commenters alike.

“If we want safer neighborhoods, the police have to be a part of that. There needs to be support AND accountability.”

“I want way more accountability and transparency.”

6.14.4 Racial Bias and Equitable Treatment

Echoing the closed-ended item on which a majority disagreed that MPD treats people of different races and ethnicities fairly (Question 10), a recurring theme was perceived racial profiling and differential treatment, particularly in connection with patrol and stops.

“I question whether officers driving around the neighborhood are out profiling people or doing community work.”

6.14.5 Mental Health, Crisis, and Unhoused Response

A distinct cluster of comments focused on how the City and MPD respond to people in mental or behavioral health crisis and to unhoused residents — reinforcing the low closed-ended score on effective crisis response (Question 26) and pointing toward alternative- and co-responder models.

“I want to see more done for unhoused people and those experiencing mental health situations.”

6.14.6 Engagement, Staffing, and Response Times

Many commenters wanted more direct, non-enforcement contact with officers — foot and bike patrols, school and youth engagement, and community events — and a meaningful number tied their sense of safety to staffing levels and response times, especially for property crime.

“More opportunities for the public to engage with officers and co-create what community means to everyone involved.”

6.14.7 Supportive and Mixed Sentiment

Although critical comments predominated, a meaningful share expressed appreciation, recounted positive individual encounters, or offered measured, mixed assessments — again consistent with the comparatively higher closed-ended scores on approachability and willingness to call on MPD.

“I recently had my car broken into and the officers responded quickly and were very kind and respectful.”

“Minneapolis Police Department has improved, but it still has some work to do to gain the trust of the people it should protect and serve.”

6.14.8 Reading the Qualitative Results

The open-ended comments should be read as illustrative rather than representative: they reflect the views of the half of respondents who chose to comment, and the thematic percentages describe the prevalence of topics among those comments, not their prevalence in the population. Taken together, however, the qualitative and quantitative results point in the same direction. The community’s sharpest concerns — use of force, accountability, and racial equity — are precisely those at the center of the MDHR Agreement, and the most actionable signal is a widely shared desire, across otherwise divided viewpoints, for accountability, transparency, and constructive engagement.

6.15 Findings from Community Comments

This section reports the findings that emerged from the open-ended comments (Question 47) as a set of stand-alone findings. It draws on the same 555 substantive comments coded in Section 6.14, but here each major theme is stated as a finding, paired with how often it appeared and a representative, anonymized voice. Percentages refer to the share of substantive comments mentioning the theme; because comments can mention more than one theme, they do not sum to 100 percent. All quotations are de-identified; the full set appears in Appendix E.

Finding 1 — Use of force and treatment of the public was the most-mentioned concern.

Raised in 21.1 percent of substantive comments (117 of 555). Commenters described aggressive or disrespectful treatment and broader concerns about how officers use force — consistent with the finding that roughly one in four respondents reported personally observing excessive force in the past year (Question 32).

“This survey was hard for me because I don’t get harassed by the cops; however, I do see people of color getting treated differently.”

Finding 2 — The community is divided over police funding and reform.

Raised in 17.3 percent of substantive comments (96 of 555). A substantial group called for reducing or redirecting the police budget toward housing, mental health, and other services; a comparably sized group called for more officers and stronger enforcement. The two views appeared with similar frequency.

“The police budget is significantly too high; our community would be safer if other services were funded.”

Finding 3 — Residents want more direct, non-enforcement engagement and visible presence.

Raised in 15.7 percent of substantive comments (87 of 555). Commenters asked for foot and bike patrols, youth and school engagement, and community events — not only more enforcement — echoing the comparatively favorable closed-ended score on observed patrol presence (Question 15).

“More opportunities for the public to engage with officers and co-create what community means to everyone involved.”

Finding 4 — Trust must be earned back, and many see room to do so.

Raised in 13.3 percent of substantive comments (74 of 555). Comments frequently framed trust as conditional and improvable rather than permanently lost — consistent with the closed-ended pattern of critical but not uniformly negative sentiment.

“Minneapolis Police Department has improved, but it still has some work to do to gain the trust of the people it should protect and serve.”

Finding 5 — A meaningful minority expressed appreciation or positive experiences.

Raised in 12.8 percent of substantive comments (71 of 555). Although critical comments predominated, a notable share recounted positive individual encounters or offered measured, mixed assessments.

“I recently had my car broken into and the officers responded quickly and were very kind and respectful.”

Finding 6 — Accountability and transparency are a shared demand across viewpoints.

Raised in 7.4 percent of substantive comments (41 of 555), and reinforced by Finding 4 and the leadership theme. Notably, calls for accountability came from supportive and critical commenters alike, making this the clearest point of common ground — and it aligns with the lowest-scoring closed-ended item (Question 27).

“If we want safer neighborhoods, the police have to be a part of that. There needs to be support AND accountability.”

Finding 7 — Crisis, mental-health, and unhoused response is a recurring priority.

Raised in 8.3 percent of substantive comments (46 of 555). Commenters pointed to how the City and MPD respond to people in crisis and to unhoused residents, reinforcing the low closed-ended score on crisis response (Question 26) and pointing toward alternative- and co-responder models.

“I want to see more done for unhoused people and those experiencing mental health situations.”

Finding 8 — Racial bias and profiling remain a stated concern.

Raised in 6.8 percent of substantive comments (38 of 555), and closely tied to Finding 1. Commenters described perceived profiling, particularly in connection with patrol and stops — echoing the closed-ended item on which a majority disagreed that MPD treats races and ethnicities fairly (Question 10).

“I question whether officers driving around the neighborhood are out profiling people or doing community work.”

6.15.1 Summary of Community-Comment Findings

Taken together, the comment-based findings reinforce the quantitative results and add three things the numbers alone do not show: (1) the community is genuinely divided over whether the answer is more policing or less, (2) residents want relationship-based engagement, not only enforcement, and (3) across every viewpoint, the most consistent ask is for accountability and transparency. These are the themes most directly actionable under the MDHR Agreement.

7. Limitations

The findings in this report should be interpreted in light of the following limitations, which are inherent to the survey’s design and were anticipated and mitigated to the extent feasible.

- Nonprobability design. Because participation was open rather than based on a random sample, results describe those who chose to participate and cannot be interpreted as statistically representative population estimates. Weighting improves correspondence to population benchmarks but does not eliminate this limitation.
- Self-selection and coverage. Online participation depends on awareness of and access to the survey; in-person intercepts depend on location and timing. These were mitigated

through broad distribution, multi-ward fielding, and targeted outreach to underrepresented groups.

- Social desirability and recall. Self-reported perceptions and recollections of police contact may be affected by social-desirability pressures and recall limits; neutral wording, anonymity assurances, and defined time windows were used to mitigate these effects.
- Subgroup sample sizes. Some subgroups may yield small cell sizes; the $n < 10$ suppression rule limits reporting for the smallest groups, and some desired comparisons may not be possible.
- Mode effects. Differences between online and in-person responses may reflect mode as well as underlying differences among respondents; mode is retained as an analytic variable to examine this.
- Achievement below target. The eligible total (1,530) reached approximately 64 percent of the 2,400 planning target, which constrains the precision of some subgroup estimates and the smallest ward-level cells.
- Uneven geographic coverage. Responses were concentrated in the 3rd Precinct and in a subset of wards, while Wards 2 and 13 were sparsely represented; weighting mitigates but does not eliminate this imbalance.
- Geographic self-identification. Large shares of respondents could not identify their precinct (29.4 percent) or ward (17.8 percent), which limits the completeness of geographic analysis and the precision of ward-level weighting.
- Open-ended coverage. The qualitative items were optional; the additional-comments item (Question 47) was answered by 774 respondents (49.7 percent of eligible respondents), so the themes in Section 6.13 describe those who chose to comment rather than all respondents.

8. Recommendations

The following recommendations flow directly from the findings in Section 6 and its integrated analysis. They are organized from the most acute concerns identified by respondents to broader, system-level priorities. Each is tied to specific survey results.

8.1 Make Accountability Visible and Verifiable

The lowest-rated item in the survey was accountability for misconduct (Question 27; 50.4 percent disagree). MPD and the City should expand public, plain-language reporting on the volume, handling time, and outcomes of misconduct complaints, and should make the complaint process easy to find, file, and track. Visible accountability is the single highest-leverage action indicated by these data.

8.2 Treat Racial Equity in Treatment as a Measured Objective

A majority of respondents (52.1 percent, Question 10) disagree that MPD treats people of different races and ethnicities fairly. Disparities in treatment should be tracked with specific, published metrics (for example, stop, search, and use-of-force rates by race) and addressed through targeted supervision and training, consistent with the goals of the MDHR Agreement.

8.3 Close the Reform-Visibility Gap

The very large neutral shares on the “compared to a few years ago” items (Questions 20–23, 28–31) indicate that residents cannot perceive whether change has occurred. Regular, accessible public reporting — paired with community briefings — should be instituted so that real progress becomes legible to the community.

8.4 Invest in Crisis Response

Only 30.1 percent of respondents (Question 26) agreed that MPD responds effectively to people in mental or behavioral health crisis. Continued investment in co-responder and alternative-response models is warranted and is likely to command broad community support.

8.5 Reinforce the Engagement That Is Working

Comparatively favorable scores on approachability (Question 18) and observed patrol presence (Question 15) identify functioning channels of community contact. Neighborhood-level engagement, community policing assignments, and consistent patrol presence should be sustained and expanded.

8.6 Build Geographic and Civic Awareness

Large shares of respondents could not identify their precinct or ward (Questions 42–43). MPD and the City should pair reform communication with basic public education about how policing and governance are organized geographically, improving residents’ ability to engage with the right channels.

8.7 Interpret and Use the Results Appropriately

Because this is a nonprobability survey, these findings should be used as a structured amplification of community voice and triangulated with administrative data and the companion MPD Officer Experience & Wellness Survey. They are best read for direction, magnitude, and priority — not as precise population estimates.

9. Conclusion

The Minneapolis Community Survey gathered the perceptions of 1,530 eligible community members across all 13 City Council wards during a one-month field period in May and June 2026. The picture that emerges is consistent and clear in its direction: participating community members hold predominantly critical views of the Minneapolis Police Department, with the sharpest concerns concentrated in accountability for misconduct and equitable treatment across racial and ethnic lines — the very domains at the center of the MDHR State Court Enforceable Agreement.

At the same time, the results are not uniformly negative. Residents report comparative comfort approaching officers, confidence in calling on MPD in an emergency, and visible patrol presence in their neighborhoods. Perhaps most importantly, the pervasive uncertainty about whether MPD has changed “compared to a few years ago” signals that the community has not closed the book on reform; rather, it has not yet been given the information needed to judge it. This is an opportunity. Reform that is real but invisible will not rebuild trust on its own, but transparent, sustained, and measurable accountability — communicated plainly to the public — is precisely the work most likely to move community sentiment.

These findings, interpreted with the appropriate limitations of a nonprobability survey and read alongside administrative data and the companion officer survey, provide an evidence-based foundation for prioritizing the next phase of work under the Agreement.

Appendices

Appendix A. Survey Instrument

The table below lists every item on the Community Survey as fielded, in order, with its response format. The full verbatim instrument (including consent and Tennessee Warning language and answer options) is on file with the Independent Evaluator.

#	Item wording	Response format
Q1	I am a Minneapolis resident, at least 18 years old and answering these questions voluntarily. I understand that I will not be asked any identifiable information.	Screening (Yes / No)
Q2	I am satisfied with the overall services provided by the Minneapolis Police Department	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q3	Minneapolis Police Officers perform their jobs well	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q4	Minneapolis Police Officers treat people fairly with dignity and respect	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q5	Minneapolis Police Officers treat victims of crime well	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q6	Minneapolis Police Officers are, for the most part, professional and trustworthy	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q7	I respect the Minneapolis Police Department	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q8	I am confident that I can call on and trust the Minneapolis Police if I am in an emergency	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q9	I consider Minneapolis Police Officers to be honest	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q10	Minneapolis Police Officers treat people of different races and ethnicities fairly	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q11	Minneapolis Police Officers treat people of different genders fairly	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q12	Minneapolis Police Officers treat people of different religions or cultures fairly	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q13	Minneapolis Police Officers treat transgender people fairly	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q14	I am satisfied with the Minneapolis Police Department's engagement in my neighborhood	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q15	In the past year, I have personally observed Minneapolis Police regularly patrolling in my neighborhood	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q16	Minneapolis Police Officers have a good working relationship with people in my neighborhood	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q17	My community generally supports the members of the Minneapolis Police Department	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q18	I feel comfortable approaching and communicating with Minneapolis Police Officers	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q19	I am satisfied with the general effectiveness of the Minneapolis Police Department in maintaining public safety	5-point agreement (SD-SA)

#	Item wording	Response format
Q20	Compared to a few years ago, Minneapolis Police today are solving crimes more often and more effectively	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q21	Compared to a few years ago, Minneapolis Police today are conducting traffic stops more fairly and effectively	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q22	Compared to a few years ago, Minneapolis Police today are conducting searches during traffic stops, more fairly and effectively	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q23	Compared to a few years ago, Minneapolis Police today are conducting arrests more fairly and effectively	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q24	I am satisfied that the resources provided to Minneapolis Police are sufficient to keep the city safe while keeping police officers safe	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q25	Minneapolis Police respond quickly to emergency 9-1-1 calls	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q26	Minneapolis Police respond effectively to those experiencing mental or behavioral health crisis	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q27	I am satisfied that Minneapolis Police are held accountable for misconduct	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q28	Compared to a few years ago, the number of instances of general misconduct by Minneapolis Police Officers has declined	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q29	Compared to a few years ago, the number of instances of excessive force by Minneapolis Police Officers has declined	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q30	Compared to a few years ago, the City of Minneapolis has improved how it receives officer-related misconduct complaints from the public	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q31	Compared to a few years ago, the City of Minneapolis has improved how it responds to members of the public who submit officer-related misconduct complaints	5-point agreement (SD-SA)
Q32	In the past year, have you personally observed a Minneapolis Police Officer engaging in excessive force against a member of the public?	Yes / No
Q33	The following represents my age:	Single choice
Q34	What gender do you identify as?	Single choice
Q35	What is your Sexual Orientation?	Single choice
Q36	Please specify your race/ethnicity:	Single choice
Q37	Do you have a disability?	Single choice
Q38	The highest level of education I completed is:	Single choice
Q39	What is your descendancy?	Single choice
Q40	My current housing status is as follows:	Single choice
Q41	What language do you speak at home (if you prefer to say)?	Open-ended (text)
Q42	I live in the following police precinct:	Single choice
Q43	In which city council ward do you reside?	Single choice
Q44	Please provide your zip code:	Open-ended (text)
Q45	Have you ever been incarcerated (in jail or prison)?	Single choice
Q46	Please specify your religion?	Open-ended (text)
Q47	Please provide any additional comments that may be helpful in understanding the responses provided in this survey.	Open-ended (text)

Appendix B. Technical Notes and Weighting

This appendix documents the technical basis for the analysis. Coding: the 30 attitudinal items (Q2–Q31) were coded Strongly disagree = 1, Disagree = 2, Neither agree nor disagree = 3, Agree = 4, Strongly agree = 5, oriented so higher values indicate more favorable perceptions. Item means and the favorable share (Agree + Strongly agree) reported in Section 6 are unweighted and computed on each item's answered base; neutral responses are included in distributions but, with “prefer not to say,” treated as missing for scale construction. Composite domain scores are the unweighted mean of the constituent item means.

Weighting. See Section 5.3 for the raking specification.

Data dictionary (analytic variables).

Variable	Source item	Type / coding
eligible	Q1	1 = Yes (eligible), 0 = No
trust_*	Q2,Q7–Q9	Ordinal 1–5
procjust_*	Q3–Q6	Ordinal 1–5
equity_*	Q10–Q13	Ordinal 1–5
engage_*	Q14–Q16	Ordinal 1–5
legit_*	Q17–Q18	Ordinal 1–5
safety_*	Q19,Q24–Q26	Ordinal 1–5
trend_*	Q20–Q23,Q28–Q31	Ordinal 1–5
accountability	Q27	Ordinal 1–5
force_observed	Q32	1 = Yes, 0 = No
age, gender, race, etc.	Q33–Q45	Categorical
comment_text	Q41,Q46,Q47	Open text (de-identified)

Appendix C. Detailed Data Tables

Table C-1 reports the complete item-level distribution for all 30 attitudinal items (Q2–Q31): answered base (n), the percent selecting each of the five response options, the item mean (1–5), and the favorable share (Agree + Strongly agree). All figures are unweighted.

Table C-1. Item-level distributions, Q2–Q31 (unweighted).

Item	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Q2	1,541	32.0%	18.0%	17.8%	22.1%	10.8%	2.62	32.9%
Q3	1,533	27.2%	18.3%	20.0%	23.9%	11.2%	2.74	35.1%
Q4	1,530	29.1%	18.2%	19.0%	22.6%	11.4%	2.69	34.0%
Q5	1,528	26.8%	18.5%	23.1%	21.7%	10.6%	2.71	32.3%
Q6	1,518	25.1%	18.6%	19.3%	25.4%	11.9%	2.81	37.4%
Q7	1,519	30.7%	13.2%	15.8%	26.3%	14.4%	2.81	40.7%
Q8	1,516	28.2%	16.2%	16.2%	26.6%	13.3%	2.81	39.9%
Q9	1,511	26.4%	17.8%	20.7%	24.2%	11.1%	2.76	35.3%
Q10	1,511	35.2%	16.9%	16.6%	20.9%	10.8%	2.56	31.8%

Item	n	SD	D	N	A	SA	Mean	% Fav
Q11	1,500	27.8%	16.9%	22.9%	22.2%	10.7%	2.71	32.9%
Q12	1,495	27.3%	16.9%	23.9%	21.5%	10.9%	2.72	32.4%
Q13	1,495	29.6%	12.4%	29.8%	19.1%	9.2%	2.66	28.3%
Q14	1,502	29.2%	18.0%	19.5%	27.9%	5.9%	2.63	33.8%
Q15	1,500	14.5%	19.6%	18.7%	38.3%	9.1%	3.08	47.3%
Q16	1,497	25.6%	19.0%	23.4%	22.0%	10.6%	2.73	32.6%
Q17	1,492	21.1%	21.1%	22.9%	29.2%	6.4%	2.79	35.5%
Q18	1,491	23.6%	17.3%	17.0%	27.8%	14.8%	2.93	42.5%
Q19	1,489	31.2%	17.7%	17.9%	23.4%	10.2%	2.64	33.6%
Q20	1,479	25.2%	16.1%	34.1%	21.6%	3.5%	2.62	25.0%
Q21	1,466	23.5%	17.9%	36.8%	19.2%	3.0%	2.61	22.2%
Q22	1,454	20.6%	14.8%	44.1%	17.5%	3.2%	2.68	20.7%
Q23	1,464	23.1%	16.9%	38.3%	19.1%	3.1%	2.62	22.1%
Q24	1,467	20.4%	15.5%	24.3%	25.8%	14.5%	2.98	40.3%
Q25	1,466	22.6%	17.8%	26.8%	26.3%	7.4%	2.78	33.7%
Q26	1,463	31.2%	17.0%	22.3%	20.0%	10.3%	2.62	30.3%
Q27	1,473	37.0%	13.7%	19.9%	25.1%	5.0%	2.48	30.1%
Q28	1,460	19.9%	16.4%	39.5%	21.5%	3.4%	2.72	24.9%
Q29	1,457	18.8%	16.1%	39.3%	22.2%	3.6%	2.76	25.8%
Q30	1,462	22.0%	15.9%	41.1%	18.5%	2.9%	2.65	21.4%
Q31	1,457	20.9%	16.6%	43.5%	16.6%	2.9%	2.64	19.5%

Appendix D. Field Operations Summary

This appendix summarizes field operations. In-person collection was conducted across all 13 City Council wards during the May 11 – June 11, 2026 field period, using libraries, recreation and community centers, transit hubs, grocery corridors, and community events, with weekend and evening shifts. Field surveyors were trained April 8–9, 2026 at a local facility, with a refresher the week of May 4, 2026. In observance of the fifth anniversary of the murder of George Floyd, no in-person surveyor operations took place on May 25, 2026; online intake continued uninterrupted that day.

Achieved responses by precinct (Q42) and ward (Q43).

Police precinct	n	%
1st Precinct	108	7.6%
2nd Precinct	123	8.6%
3rd Precinct	404	28.3%
4th Precinct	163	11.4%
5th Precinct	221	15.5%

Police precinct	n	%
Not sure/unknown	419	29.4%
Answered	1,426	

Appendix F. Settlement Agreement ¶ 415 — Disaggregation Readiness Review

This appendix documents the Minneapolis Community Survey against the disaggregation and publication requirements of ¶ 415 of the State Court Enforceable Agreement.

F.1 Status against ¶ 415

¶ 415 requires the Independent Evaluator to present community survey data to the public on its website with an intersectional lens, disaggregating responses by race/ethnicity, disability, religion, sex, gender, gender identity/expression, housing status, sexual orientation, age, immigration status, and precinct, where possible. It further requires that the survey methodology be presented to the Parties and their feedback considered. The survey as administered satisfies the substantive requirements.

F.2 Four issues to resolve before publishing disaggregated figures

F.2.1 Race and collection mode are confounded

Disaggregating by race reverses the headline finding of this report for the largest non-White group in the sample. Black respondents (n = 498) score 3.61 on Trust and Confidence against 2.30 for White respondents (n = 659); 64.4 percent of Black respondents agree that MPD treats people of different races and ethnicities fairly, against 13.0 percent of White respondents. The pattern is sharper still among respondents of Somali descent (n = 375), who score 4.04 on Trust and Confidence, 81.3 percent favourable on the racial-fairness item, and 1.4 percent reporting having personally observed excessive force, against 32.6 percent among all other respondents.

These differences track collection mode rather than any plausible attitudinal structure. The favourable segment corresponds closely to the population reached through in-person intercepts: Somali descent, Muslim, speaking a language other than English at home, living with family, and unable to identify a precinct or council ward. The critical segment corresponds to the online, self-selected population: White, English-speaking, not religious, LGBTQ+, disabled, and homeowners. Religion, language, housing status, and precinct all load onto this same axis. That is the signature of a mode split, not nine independent findings about nine communities.

The export as delivered cannot resolve this. All 1,531 eligible records carry a single collector identifier, so online and in-person responses are indistinguishable in the analytic file, notwithstanding Section 5.1, which states that a mode indicator was retained for comparison. That indicator should be recovered from the field records before any disaggregated figure is published.

F.3 Disaggregated results

All figures are unweighted and computed on respondents giving a single valid answer to both the item and the grouping variable; they will not reconcile to Section 6 until the recomputation described at F.2.3 is complete. Domain scores are means on the 1–5 scale, where 3.0 is the neutral midpoint. Q10 is the item on fair treatment across races and ethnicities and Q27 the item on accountability for misconduct, both shown as the percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing; the final column is the percentage answering yes to Question 32, on having personally observed an officer use excessive force in the past year. Categories with fewer than 10 respondents are suppressed under the rule at Section 5.5.

Table F-1. Domain scores and key items by race / ethnicity.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
White/Caucasian	659	2.30	2.32	2.54	2.35	2.50	2.42	2.15	13.0	13.8	28.6
African American/Black	498	3.61	3.55	3.57	3.58	3.49	3.16	3.60	64.4	61.7	10.3
Two or more races	82	1.84	1.95	2.00	1.87	2.03	2.09	1.86	11.0	12.8	35.4
Hispanic or Latino/a/e	79	2.35	2.32	2.31	2.35	2.23	2.24	2.28	20.3	11.4	41.8
Prefer not to say	66	2.73	2.74	2.89	2.72	2.86	2.57	2.60	30.8	24.6	36.9
Native American/Alaska Native	35	2.34	2.32	2.41	2.32	2.41	2.46	2.27	14.7	11.8	51.4
Asian	26	2.32	2.20	2.21	2.17	2.35	2.21	2.25	23.1	3.8	26.9
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-2. Domain scores and key items by religion.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Christian	281	2.67	2.63	2.76	2.54	2.62	2.59	2.54	23.7	21.0	21.0
Muslim	272	4.09	4.09	3.95	4.03	3.87	3.27	4.08	81.5	73.7	4.2
None / not religious	209	2.03	2.05	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.20	1.96	7.2	7.2	35.7
Other / unclassified	58	2.62	2.60	2.78	2.60	2.61	2.63	2.49	24.1	22.8	35.7
Other faith / spiritual	43	2.15	2.17	2.20	2.37	2.46	2.24	1.87	7.3	7.1	48.8
Jewish	34	2.68	2.70	2.90	2.48	2.75	2.76	2.37	11.8	14.7	23.5
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-3. Domain scores and key items by sex / gender identity.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Woman	668	2.81	2.79	2.90	2.80	2.84	2.71	2.70	32.3	30.6	21.8
Man	619	2.97	2.97	3.08	2.95	2.93	2.79	2.92	38.4	36.3	19.4
Prefer not to say	63	1.94	1.93	2.19	2.03	2.40	2.12	1.84	12.7	14.5	51.7
Nonbinary / gender non-conforming	62	1.61	1.64	1.76	1.89	2.22	1.90	1.53	3.2	1.6	53.2
Transgender	45	1.47	1.52	1.68	1.71	2.15	1.77	1.46	8.9	4.4	63.6
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-4. Domain scores and key items by sexual orientation.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Straight/Heterosexual	964	2.81	2.77	2.94	2.77	2.81	2.80	2.71	31.4	30.9	19.4
Prefer not to say	229	3.43	3.46	3.40	3.42	3.35	2.70	3.37	55.1	48.7	22.1
LGBQ+	208	1.77	1.82	1.95	1.98	2.21	1.99	1.71	8.7	7.8	46.6
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-5. Domain scores and key items by disability.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
No	1165	2.94	2.92	3.01	2.91	2.91	2.78	2.85	36.5	34.5	18.6
Yes	207	1.98	2.01	2.26	2.12	2.41	2.18	1.92	14.1	13.8	49.3
Prefer not to say	81	1.92	1.98	2.15	2.16	2.36	1.98	1.88	11.2	11.4	50.6
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-6. Domain scores and key items by housing status.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Own	603	2.37	2.40	2.63	2.38	2.49	2.48	2.23	15.8	15.9	25.1
Rent	603	2.79	2.77	2.86	2.85	2.90	2.73	2.74	37.9	34.3	25.3
Live with family	177	3.88	3.84	3.69	3.76	3.60	3.02	3.83	66.5	64.8	8.7

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Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Prefer not to say	43	2.71	2.65	2.63	2.65	2.83	2.44	2.56	25.6	28.6	47.6
Unhoused	19	1.83	1.79	1.82	1.95	2.07	1.87	2.03	10.5	0.0	94.7
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-7. Domain scores and key items by age.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
35-44	468	2.67	2.68	2.81	2.75	2.77	2.62	2.66	34.4	31.2	25.0
25-34	314	2.44	2.46	2.49	2.57	2.70	2.40	2.40	26.0	24.2	34.9
45-54	298	2.87	2.89	2.96	2.90	2.88	2.71	2.83	36.4	32.3	21.8
65+	160	3.31	3.18	3.47	2.91	3.05	3.12	2.91	28.5	31.6	10.8
55-64	135	2.89	2.87	3.11	2.85	2.92	2.81	2.71	32.8	36.3	18.5
18-24	87	2.52	2.47	2.52	2.53	2.55	2.38	2.48	26.4	26.4	32.9
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-8. Domain scores and key items by language spoken at home (proxy).

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
English only at home	691	2.35	2.35	2.56	2.38	2.51	2.44	2.22	14.6	15.4	28.6
Language other than English at home	282	3.55	3.54	3.41	3.46	3.28	2.79	3.50	58.6	52.0	19.6
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-9. Domain scores and key items by police precinct.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Not sure/unknown	410	3.30	3.27	3.40	3.28	3.33	3.11	3.21	51.0	48.9	11.4
3rd Precinct	400	2.39	2.43	2.54	2.48	2.51	2.45	2.36	21.5	20.8	32.0
5th Precinct	215	2.64	2.66	2.85	2.59	2.76	2.55	2.51	23.8	24.8	29.0
4th Precinct	161	2.68	2.65	2.70	2.64	2.70	2.53	2.55	29.6	26.7	26.4
2nd Precinct	122	2.58	2.56	2.65	2.65	2.61	2.36	2.50	27.0	22.5	32.8

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
1st Precinct	106	2.38	2.33	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.37	2.36	21.9	18.3	24.8
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-10. Domain scores and key items by descendency.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Other	964	2.28	2.29	2.47	2.31	2.44	2.38	2.17	14.3	14.6	32.6
Somali	375	4.04	4.01	3.95	4.00	3.84	3.43	4.03	81.3	75.2	1.4
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

Table F-11. Domain scores and key items by prior incarceration.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Legit.	Safety	Engage.	Force/acc t.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
No	1278	2.78	2.77	2.88	2.79	2.83	2.66	2.69	33.3	31.0	22.5
Yes	100	2.33	2.33	2.63	2.32	2.55	2.48	2.23	16.2	21.2	46.9
Prefer not to say	50	2.42	2.47	2.54	2.46	2.55	2.43	2.40	24.0	24.5	32.7
All eligible respondents	1531	2.75	2.74	2.86	2.76	2.81	2.65	2.66	31.6	30.1	24.8

F.4 Intersectional cross-tabulations

¶ 415 requires that the data be presented with an intersectional lens. The tables below cross the disaggregation variables against one another; cells with fewer than 25 respondents are suppressed to keep the estimates stable, and rows are ordered by the Trust and Confidence composite. These tables are subject to the same mode confound described at F.2.1 and should not be published before it is resolved.

Table F-12. Race × housing status.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Two or more races × Rent	39	1.78	1.96	1.92	12.8	10.5	25.6
Two or more races × Own	32	1.81	1.95	1.80	12.5	13.8	34.4
White/Caucasian × Rent	181	2.03	2.00	1.89	8.4	9.4	41.8
Hispanic or Latino/a/e × Rent	40	2.09	2.13	2.03	10.0	7.5	47.5
White/Caucasian × Own	451	2.37	2.41	2.22	14.6	15.0	23.4
Hispanic or Latino/a/e × Own	25	2.50	2.44	2.33	24.0	12.0	32.0

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Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
African American/Black × Own	50	2.78	2.58	2.68	28.0	32.0	22.4
African American/Black × Rent	284	3.55	3.50	3.53	65.4	61.3	8.2
African American/Black × Live with family	131	4.21	4.19	4.20	80.0	78.5	2.4

Table F-13. Race × age.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Two or more races × 35-44	31	1.71	1.82	1.80	12.9	10.7	38.7
White/Caucasian × 25-34	143	1.72	1.77	1.66	4.3	4.2	45.8
White/Caucasian × 35-44	205	2.01	2.09	2.00	11.7	8.8	30.3
White/Caucasian × 45-54	107	2.16	2.21	2.02	8.5	10.3	26.7
White/Caucasian × 55-64	63	2.49	2.54	2.33	16.1	20.6	19.0
African American/Black × 18-24	31	3.07	3.04	3.12	45.2	51.6	10.3
White/Caucasian × 65+	121	3.43	3.32	2.99	28.6	31.9	10.1
African American/Black × 55-64	49	3.45	3.35	3.29	59.2	61.2	10.2
African American/Black × 45-54	130	3.63	3.60	3.68	66.9	58.1	10.2
African American/Black × 25-34	104	3.65	3.60	3.64	65.0	62.1	12.1
African American/Black × 35-44	167	3.74	3.68	3.73	69.7	67.7	10.2

Table F-14. Race × disability.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
White/Caucasian × Prefer not to say	38	1.61	1.66	1.56	5.4	7.9	48.6
White/Caucasian × Yes	121	1.70	1.75	1.64	10.0	7.6	47.9
Two or more races × No	56	1.99	2.09	1.99	14.3	16.7	21.4
Hispanic or Latino/a/e × No	69	2.29	2.24	2.22	20.3	10.1	39.1
Prefer not to say × Prefer not to say	29	2.30	2.28	2.18	17.2	17.9	53.6
Native American/Alaska Native × No	25	2.35	2.32	2.25	16.7	12.5	52.0
White/Caucasian × No	494	2.49	2.50	2.31	14.1	15.9	22.5
African American/Black × Yes	35	2.83	2.66	2.64	29.4	38.2	47.1

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Prefer not to say × No	29	3.27	3.31	3.04	46.4	31.0	20.7
African American/Black × No	459	3.68	3.62	3.67	67.2	63.7	7.5

Table F-15. Race × precinct.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
White/Caucasian × 2nd Precinct	68	2.10	2.05	1.97	8.8	4.4	32.4
White/Caucasian × 3rd Precinct	212	2.15	2.25	2.11	12.9	13.3	28.7
White/Caucasian × 4th Precinct	69	2.37	2.43	2.29	22.4	14.5	26.5
Hispanic or Latino/a/e × 3rd Precinct	37	2.39	2.42	2.30	18.9	8.1	35.1
White/Caucasian × 5th Precinct	150	2.41	2.44	2.24	15.4	16.7	32.2
White/Caucasian × Not sure/unknown	106	2.41	2.36	2.04	4.8	16.2	23.8
White/Caucasian × 1st Precinct	34	2.67	2.60	2.51	23.5	18.2	24.2
African American/Black × 4th Precinct	69	3.25	3.14	3.11	44.9	44.9	22.1
African American/Black × 3rd Precinct	86	3.28	3.20	3.28	52.9	52.9	17.9
African American/Black × Not sure/unknown	240	3.77	3.72	3.78	73.6	68.8	3.6
African American/Black × 5th Precinct	35	3.90	3.90	3.89	65.7	65.7	11.4
African American/Black × 2nd Precinct	28	4.38	4.36	4.35	85.7	85.7	7.1

Table F-16. Sexual orientation × sex/gender identity.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
LGBQ+ × Nonbinary / gender non-conforming	42	1.53	1.61	1.49	2.4	2.4	54.8
LGBQ+ × Transgender	34	1.55	1.56	1.52	11.8	5.9	57.6
LGBQ+ × Woman	87	1.76	1.82	1.72	9.4	6.0	45.3
Prefer not to say × Prefer not to say	58	1.93	1.92	1.88	13.8	14.0	52.7
LGBQ+ × Man	42	2.23	2.30	2.10	11.9	19.0	31.0
Straight/Heterosexual × Man	475	2.72	2.72	2.68	30.9	30.1	21.1
Straight/Heterosexual × Woman	482	2.88	2.82	2.74	32.3	31.7	18.0
Prefer not to say × Woman	74	3.69	3.79	3.64	58.9	54.1	12.2

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Prefer not to say × Man	83	4.56	4.55	4.51	90.2	75.9	4.8

Table F-17. Religion × race.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
None / not religious × White/Caucasian	127	2.05	2.06	1.92	6.3	7.1	34.1
Christian × African American/Black	68	2.11	1.92	2.07	5.9	10.3	33.8
Other faith / spiritual × White/Caucasian	26	2.13	2.11	1.85	8.0	3.8	42.3
Christian × Hispanic or Latino/a/e	50	2.38	2.32	2.28	20.0	8.0	32.0
Other / unclassified × White/Caucasian	28	2.49	2.44	2.17	10.7	28.6	33.3
Jewish × White/Caucasian	29	2.93	2.96	2.56	13.8	17.2	24.1
Christian × White/Caucasian	143	3.05	3.09	2.85	32.9	29.4	11.9
Muslim × African American/Black	242	4.26	4.27	4.27	87.6	79.7	0.9

Table F-18. Disability × housing status.

Group	n	Trust	Proc. just.	Equity	Q10 %fav	Q27 %fav	Force seen %
Prefer not to say × Own	31	1.63	1.73	1.63	9.7	6.7	40.0
Prefer not to say × Rent	26	1.73	1.74	1.57	4.0	0.0	61.5
Yes × Own	81	1.82	1.87	1.80	13.8	10.1	44.4
Yes × Rent	102	2.05	2.07	1.99	15.7	14.9	50.5
No × Own	487	2.52	2.53	2.35	16.6	17.6	20.9
No × Rent	472	3.01	2.98	2.97	44.6	40.7	18.0
No × Live with family	166	3.96	3.90	3.92	69.1	66.1	6.8

F.5 What the disaggregation shows, setting the confound aside

Three patterns hold within the online segment as well as across the sample as a whole, and are therefore unlikely to be artefacts of the mode split. They warrant attention regardless of how F.2.1 is resolved.

Disability is associated with a large and consistent gap. Respondents reporting a disability (n = 207) score 1.98 on Trust and Confidence against 2.94 for those reporting none, and 49.3 percent report having observed excessive force in the past year against 18.6 percent. The

gap persists within housing and racial categories. Given that effective response to people in mental or behavioural health crisis is already the weakest item cluster in the survey (Question 26, 30.1 percent favourable), this strengthens the recommendation at Section 8.4.

Transgender and gender-non-conforming respondents record the lowest scores in the survey. Transgender respondents (n = 45) score 1.47 on Trust and Confidence and 1.46 on Discrimination and Equitable Treatment, with 63.6 percent reporting observed excessive force; nonbinary and gender-non-conforming respondents (n = 62) are close behind. LGBQ+ respondents (n = 208) score 1.77 on trust against 2.81 among heterosexual respondents. These are the sharpest subgroup differences in the dataset that are not explained by the mode split.

Housing status and prior incarceration follow the same direction. Unhoused respondents (n = 19) score 1.83 on trust, with 94.7 percent reporting observed excessive force and no respondent agreeing that officers are held accountable for misconduct; respondents reporting prior incarceration (n = 100) score 2.33 on trust with 46.9 percent reporting observed force. Both groups are small and self-selected, and the unhoused figures in particular should be reported with their base size stated in the text rather than in a footnote.