



Operationalizing Community Focused Policing

Perspectives from the Chicago Community Engagement Initiative

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Executive Summary

In 2025, the Chicago Police Department (CPD), in partnership with eight community-based organizations (CBOs), the Mayor’s Office of Chicago, Civic Consulting Alliance, and The

Intersect, advanced a citywide initiative to **operationalize community-focused policing**. This effort builds on lessons from Phase 1 community engagement and incorporates deeper resident involvement in shaping CPD's guiding philosophy, operational priorities, and accountability structures.

Scope and Reach

- **394 residents engaged across Chicagoland.**
- **16 community engagement sessions** were held across the North, Northwest, Far West, South, and Southwest sides, plus two citywide virtual sessions, and an electronic survey.
- Engagement reached a diverse cross-section of Chicagoans, including youth, non-English speakers, LGBTQIA+ residents, people with disabilities, victims of crime, people experiencing homelessness, and members of religious communities.

Key Findings

- **Foundational Elements of Community-Focused Policing:** Residents expressed cautious optimism about CPD's "heartset, mindset, and skillset" framework. While many felt heard, they raised concerns about implementation, clear benchmarks, accountability, and consistency across districts.
- **Desired Outcomes:** Community members prioritized metrics that track collaboration, crime prevention, accountability, community safety, equity in practices, and transparent communication.
- **Relationship Building:** Residents emphasized the importance of officers knowing community assets, cultural context, and population-specific needs. Walking or biking patrols, attending community events, and one-on-one conversations were prioritized as the best ways to build trust.
- **Patrol Priorities:** Visible patrols in areas where people gather (schools, parks, transit stations) and locations of recent incidents were top choices for residents when it comes to patrol priorities.

- **Events and Engagement:** Residents expressed high interest in attending CPD-led events that address immediate safety issues, youth and adult safety programs, and relationship-building activities. Residents prefer live or hybrid CPD engagement opportunities over social media.

Looking Ahead

The community engagement initiative has demonstrated strong resident interest in shaping CPD's approach to community focused policing and public safety. Residents valued the opportunity to engage directly in this process and with officers, transparency, dialogue, and multilingual communication. At the same time, they emphasized the need for CPD to move from "words on paper" to **concrete action with timelines, benchmarks, and accountability mechanisms.**

To build on this momentum, CPD and partners should expand trusted messenger networks, strengthen communication infrastructure, and institutionalize mechanisms for ongoing resident engagement and co-creation. Sustained investment in these strategies will be critical to **transforming community-focused policing from philosophy into practice.**

Background

Beginning in 2024 and through 2025, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) has continued to advance efforts to operationalize and expand community focused policing department wide.

To support an understanding and operationalization of community engaged policing, eight community-based organizations (CBOs) were selected through a public request for proposals process. The public request for proposals opened on July 8, 2024, and closed July 28, 2024. Organizations were selected and notified in August 2024. The selection team included individuals from the following organizations:

- Community Policing Advisory Panel
- CPD - Office of Community Policing
- Impact for Equity
- Metropolitan Peace Initiative
- Partnership for Safe and Peaceful Communities
- Pritzker Pucker Family Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation

Community-based organizations were selected to co-create and advance a strategy for engaging Chicago residents and community members to inform the Chicago Police Department's operationalization of community policing and the Mayor's Office of Chicago expansion of alternate response strategies.

The organizations selected were:

- Brave Space Alliance
- Bright Star Community Outreach
- BUILD, Inc.
- Coalition for a Better Chinese American Community
- El Valor
- Target Area Development Coalition
- The Resurrection Project
- YWCA Metropolitan Chicago

Through a public request for proposals process, in September 2024, United Way of Metropolitan Chicago on behalf of the Partnership for Safe and Peaceful Communities

engaged with [The Intersect](#). The Intersect is a strategy and systems firm that helps organizations and changemakers move bold ideas into real-world impact.

The Intersect has served as the facilitator of the community engagement initiative working to design and execute a unified vision for community engagement. This has included coordinating across the community-based organizations as well as the Mayor's Office of Chicago, Chicago Police Department, and the Civic Consulting Alliance (CCA) to advance this vision.

Beginning in November 2024 through early February 2025, the eight community-based organizations selected for this initiative planned, coordinated, and implemented community engagement sessions in their communities as part of a Phase 1 effort.

In April, the Chicago Police Department released [four stakeholder reports](#) that shared feedback from department members, community members, and national experts collected over the past nine months. The stakeholder reports included the [synthesized insights](#) gathered from community members captured in the Phase 1 report. CPD leveraged that feedback to inform the foundational elements of community-focused policing which the department released publicly in April 2025.

Leveraging the findings from the Phase 1 report and the other stakeholder engagement reports, the community-based organizations selected for this initiative coordinated and held a second round of community engagement sessions - known as Phase 2.

Report Purpose and Methodology

This report presents findings and themes from respondents' feedback from Phase 2 of the community engagement initiative led by community-based organizations. Chicago residents were engaged through CBO-led community engagement sessions, citywide zoom sessions, and an electronic survey. We also present findings from the focus group

conducted by Civic Consulting Alliance and The Intersect with community-based organizations who participated in this process and facilitated community feedback sessions.

The themes elevated in this report have been generated after cleaning and coding the qualitative responses provided by respondents who were engaged for this process. Separately, we analyzed quantitative and qualitative data collected through the survey.

We analyzed the ranked choice voting data provided by the community-based organizations from the residents they engaged. We also analyzed ranked choice voting data available through the survey. Ranked choice voting is a system where respondents rank their preferences in order (1st choice, 2nd choice, 3rd choice, etc.), instead of selecting just one choice. This method allows us to better capture and understand community preferences.

Project Design and Implementation

Community Engagement Co-Design and Alignment Process

Drawing from lessons learned in Phase 1 of this community engagement initiative, The Intersect supported the planning, development, and execution of three co-design sessions in April 2025 alongside the eight community-based organizations selected for this initiative, the Chicago Police Department, and Civic Consulting Alliance (CCA).

The co-design sessions were structured with ample time to educate, discuss, and ground participating CBOs in the guiding philosophy and current efforts underway to operationalize community focused policing across the Chicago Police Department. This included sharing findings from the stakeholder engagement efforts that had run parallel to the community engagement initiative.

The co-design sessions were also focused on co-creating the community engagement feedback questions used for the Phase 2 community engagement initiative. The questions can be found on page 41 of this report.

The sessions focused on establishing shared talking points and process steps for planning and executing community engagement sessions and establishing a standard guiding agenda and session flow for the community engagement sessions. We also leveraged the co-design sessions to plan the launch strategy for the Phase 2 community engagement initiative and gather feedback from CBOs on strategies to inform outreach and engagement of community members.

Through the co-design sessions, we jointly determined that it would be in the best interest of residents and CBOs to have a representative from CPD join each community engagement session to present and describe CPD's guiding philosophy, efforts to date, and the value of community feedback in shaping the operationalization of the plan. To support this process, we leveraged the co-design sessions to plan and establish coordinating mechanisms for engaging representatives from CPD departmental leadership as well as leadership from the relevant local CPD district in each community engagement session.

Like Phase 1, The Intersect led training sessions with community-based organizations to facilitate a shared understanding of how to record qualitative responses arising from the community engagement sessions and upload information into the data portal established for this project. The Intersect built and managed the infrastructure to support community-based organizations in executing the community engagement initiative. As needed, The Intersect offered one-on-one training, strategy, or problem-solving opportunities alongside community-based organizations and other partners.

Phase 2 Community Engagement Kick Off and Implementation

Drawing on lessons learned from the Phase 1 community engagement process, The Chicago Police Department, Civic Consulting Alliance, and the community-based organizations who participated in this process held a public [webinar](#) to “kick off” the Phase

2 community engagement process. During the webinar, the Chicago Police Department shared its draft guiding philosophy, process to date, and invited participation of residents in the Phase 2 community engagement process.

To support greater access to the community engagement process for residents on the North and Northwest sides of Chicago, community-based organizations engaged in this initiative partnered with other nonprofit organizations to offer engagement sessions in those areas. To support engagement across Chicagoland, two zoom-based community engagement sessions were also offered and led by CBO partners.

Beginning in May through mid-June, the eight CBOs selected for this initiative planned, coordinated, and implemented community engagement sessions in their communities or with their partner organizations. Community-based organizations had access to a suite of background and planning materials to support the execution of their community engagement sessions. An online portal was established to allow for community-based organizations to securely report and upload respondents' feedback.

Community-based organizations recruited community residents to participate in the community engagement sessions. Some emphasis was placed on recruiting residents who participated in the first round of the community engagement process. Community-based organizations determined the incentive structure for their engagement sessions. Some organizations provided childcare, food, transportation vouchers, gift cards, or cash incentives as part of their incentive structure for engaging community residents.

The structure of each community engagement session was similar — based on the standard shared agenda that was iterated on during the co-design sessions. Each community engagement session included a representative from CPD who opened the session to discuss the guiding philosophy. After the presentation, residents were invited to share their reactions. Community based organizations facilitated discussion and feedback leveraging the additional co-created questions. Community based organizations led the

ranked choice activity and recorded the responses. All of the sessions were open to the public and were publicized on the CPD website.

To enhance participation, The Intersect built a corresponding citywide electronic survey leveraging the Chicago Police Department's existing ZenCity platform to enable greater participation of city residents in the community engagement process. The survey questions were aligned with the questions asked during the community engagement sessions. Page 41 includes the questions from the survey.

Report Review and Alignment Process

An initial draft of this report was delivered on July 25, 2025. The Intersect presented the themes of the report to CBO partners in August 2025. Community-based organizations offered their feedback on the report relative to accuracy, clarity, and readability. The Chicago Police Department, Civic Consulting Alliance, and philanthropic partners also had opportunities to review and offer feedback on the report prior to it being finalized.

How This Report is Organized

This report is organized by the questions asked in the community engagement process. In each section bolded summary statements are offered to guide the reader. Additional detail is provided in each section. In each section we strive to include perspectives from both the CBO-led process and the survey process separately. When there is convergence in resident responses across the data collection mechanisms, we note it.

We group the focus group feedback on the community engagement questions gleaned from the CBO community partners in this process in its own section.

When relevant, the report elevates geographic or population-specific findings or differentiators.

All person and organization-level identifying information is omitted from the report to protect the anonymity of respondents as well as the community-based organizations that

participated and led the community engagement initiative. Throughout the report anonymous quotes are included from the community engagement sessions and survey respondents.

Citywide Engagement and Demographics

A total of 394 people were engaged in the Phase 2 community engagement process. The lion share of people engaged (325 people) participated through the CBO led community engagement sessions. The survey captured 64 complete responses. The focus group of leaders from community-based organizations who participated in this process accounted for 5 people.

Based on CBO-reported insights, residents who engaged with the community engagement process led by CBO partners were more likely to be young, evenly split between people who identified as men and women, and more likely to be non-white.

Based on self-reported data, the majority of people who completed the survey were 55 years of age or older, female, and have regular involvement with their local police district. Among survey respondents, almost half reported as white.

A total of 16 community engagement sessions were conducted beginning in May through mid- June 2025 by CBOs and their partners. Page 26 of this report lists all the sessions and their locations. All sessions were made available to the public to attend and publicized on CPD's website. Two sessions were virtual, zoom based sessions. Most CBO engagement sessions had between 15-30 people participate in each session.

Geographic Area	Number of Sessions	Number of Participants by Region
North	2	39
Northwest	3	47
Far West	2	36

South	6	75
Southwest	1	63
Citywide (Zoom based sessions)	2	65
TOTAL	16	325

Demographic Information: Engagement Sessions Led By Community Based Organizations

The CBOs participating in this process reported demographic information related to who participated in their sessions. Individuals participating in the sessions may have been counted in one or more demographic groups. The chart below summarizes this data.

- At least seven sessions included people who identified as Black/African American.
- In at least six sessions, people who identified as youth and emerging adults participated in the sessions. At least six sessions had members of the community who identified as non-English or low-English Proficient speakers. In those sessions, community-based organizations reported that participants included people who identified as Asian American, Hispanic and Latinx community members, or community members who identified as Arab or Middle Eastern.
- In at least six sessions, individuals who identify as LGBTQIA+ attended the session as did people who reported to be victims of crime or violence.
- At least three sessions included people who identified as White.
- CBOs reported that at least three sessions included people who identified as experiencing homelessness. People who identified as being part of a religious community were reported to attend three sessions.
- Persons with disabilities were reported to have attended one of the sessions.
- CBOs reported that people identifying as men and women were almost evenly distributed. Community based organizations reported that a small number of people who participated in the sessions identified as transgender or nonbinary.

Demographic or Identifying Population	Number of Sessions
Black or African American	7
Asian American, Hispanic and Latinx community members, or community members who identified as Arab or Middle Eastern	6
Non-English or low-English Proficient	6
Individuals who identify as LGBTQIA+	6
Victim of Crime or Violence	6
White	3
Identified as being part of a religious community	3
People who identified as experiencing homelessness	3
Persons with Disabilities	1

CBOs also reported on if attendees in their sessions regularly engaged with local police districts through CAPS, beat meetings or other methods of community engagement.

- In the case of seven sessions, community-based organizations reported that they believed that residents who attended their sessions **did not have regular engagement with their local police districts**. In at least six sessions, community based organizations reported that residents did have some contact with their local police districts. Community based partners reported that they did not know whether attendees engaged with their local police districts in three of the sessions.

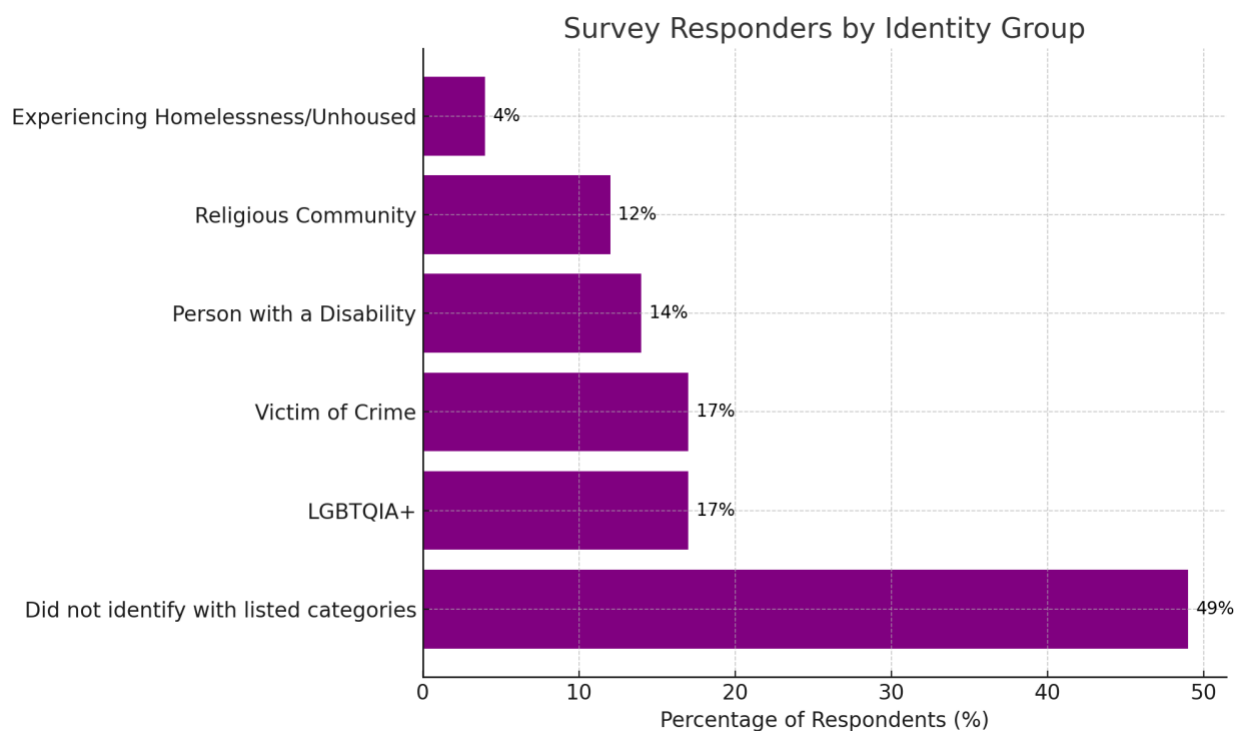
Demographic Information: Engagement Through the Electronic Survey

The electronic survey offered to Chicago residents was self-administered. Residents who completed the survey self-reported their demographic information.

Based on self-reported data, the majority of survey completers were 55 years of age or older, female, and have regular involvement with their local police district. Among survey respondents, almost half reported as white.

According to the data, survey respondents were almost evenly split among the Northside (28 respondents) and Southside (26 respondents) of Chicago.

Survey responders could select multiple demographic groups by which they identified. 49% of survey responders indicated that they did not identify as a youth or emerging adult, person with disabilities, non-English speaker, experiencing homelessness, part of a religious community or a victim of crime. Nearly 17% of survey responders identified as LGBTQIA+. The same percentage identified as a victim of crime. Nearly 14% identified as a person with a disability. 12% identified as part of a religious community. 4% of respondents identified as a person experiencing homelessness or unhoused.



Among survey respondents, 36 or 56% of people indicated that their gender was female. 24 people or 37.5% reported their gender as male. 2 people reported to be transgender and 2 people reported to be nonbinary. 29 people or 45% of people responding to the survey

reported their race or ethnicity as white. 25 people or 39% reported their race or ethnicity as Black or African American.

Among survey respondents, a significant majority - 41 respondents out of 64 - indicated that they were 55 years of age or older. Respondents were more likely to be regularly involved with their local police districts. 40 people or 62.5% of survey respondents indicated that they had regular involvement with their local police department through “beat meetings” or other engagement.

Reaction to the Foundational Elements of Community Focused Policing & Desired Outcomes CPD Should Strive to Achieve

During the community engagement sessions and through the electronic survey, residents engaged for this process were invited to react to the draft [foundational elements](#) of community-focused policing. These foundational elements were developed by CPD based on internal and community stakeholder feedback. The foundational elements reflect the aspirational “heartset, mindset, and skillset” of all CPD members.

During the community engagement sessions, many residents reported feeling “hopeful” about the foundational elements of community-focused policing and the process by which CPD was engaging with the community.

Still, residents frequently inquired about how the foundational elements would be implemented and the accountability mechanisms used to track implementation.

Survey respondents were more likely to report feeling neutral about if the foundational elements of community-focused policing aligned with their definition or perspective of community-focused policing.

Several residents in the CBO-led engagement sessions reported that they felt “heard” and “cautiously optimistic” about the future based on the foundational elements shared by CPD

representatives. Much of the feedback indicated that community members believe that CPD is moving in the right direction relative to the foundational elements. Community members also elevated appreciation for the process itself and for the opportunity to engage directly with CPD.

- ❖ *“Community members appreciated the transparency and communication, valued having more meaningful time to interact with officers, and felt seen through the efforts to conduct conversations in their primary language, like Spanish. There’s still a need for more regular community meetings, stronger demonstration of police preparedness, and a deeper sense of respect and accountability toward the communities they serve.” ~ Summary of community engagement session reported by a CBO partner*

Residents elevated questions about how the foundational elements would be implemented. Many residents wanted more tangible action steps, benchmarks, KPI's, and accountability – particularly officer accountability. Residents wanted to see timelines established for advancing community focused policing and the implementation of the foundational elements. There was skepticism elevated by several residents about the degree to which the foundational elements could or would translate to day-to-day actions or enforcement of the foundational elements in alignment with what was shared. Residents elevated that they hoped CPD was listening with an intent to act.

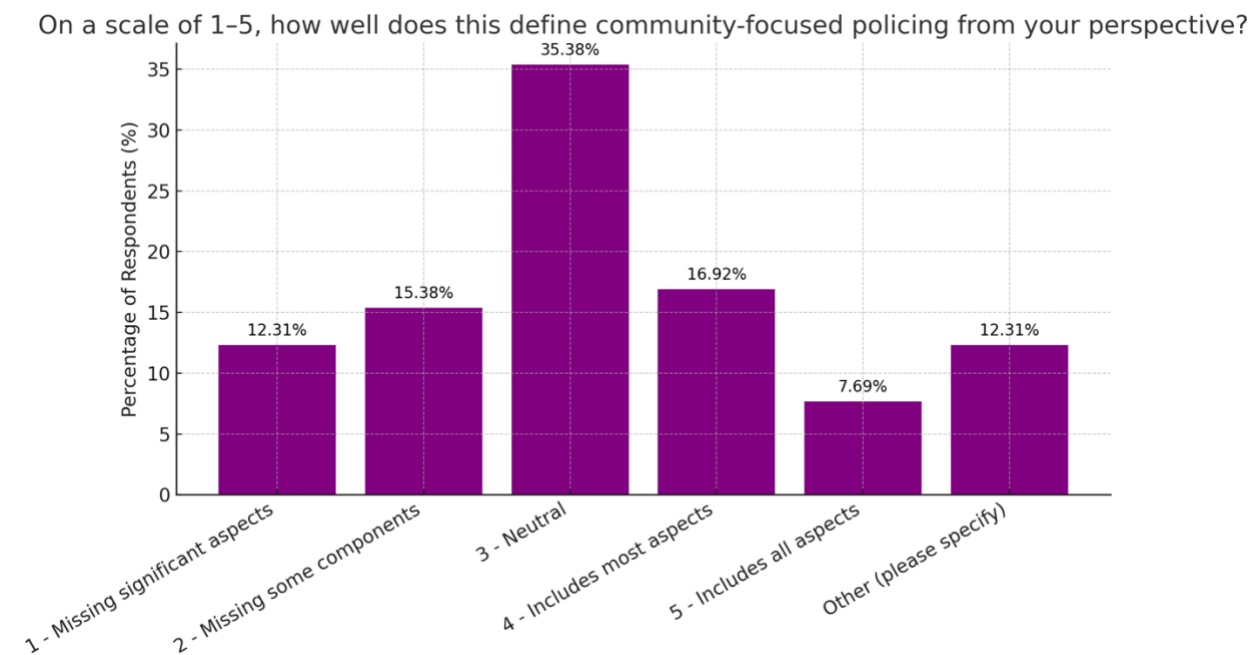
- ❖ *“Community stated that they were intrigued by the "Heartset, Mindset, Skillset" methodology. It is a great thought, but where is the action? Across the board (each district) needs to be on the same page with change. So, what does the implementation in this area look like. It appears to lack concrete ways in which officers can do this. Again, missing is the accountability factor. If these directives are not followed, what happens?” ~ Summary of community engagement session reported by a CBO partner*
- ❖ *“No real benchmarks to assess how this process can be implemented; feels performative. How did they arrive at this philosophy? Sounds like PR.” ~ CBO-led Engagement Session Response*

- ❖ *"I think it's cool that they're making an approach into the communities. I think it'll take them some time to figure it all out."* ~ CBO-led Engagement Session Response

Based on the feedback gleaned from the electronic survey, many respondents felt "neutral" about the degree to which the foundational elements of community-focused policing aligned with their definition or perspective of community-focused policing.

A total of 22 people or 34% of respondents marked feeling neutral about how well CPD's foundational elements define community-focused policing. 10 people indicated that the foundational elements were missing some components of community-focused policing from their perspective. 11 people felt that the foundational elements included most aspects of community-focused policing from their perspective.

Survey Data | On a Scale from 1-5 how well does this define community-focused policing from your perspective?



Notable differences emerge when the survey data is analyzed by geography.

Residents who reside in the North or Northwest areas of Chicago predominantly rated the foundational elements of community-focused policing as including **most aspects** of community focused policing or feeling neutral about the foundational elements. Those in the South or Southwest were more polarized. Some residents in the South rated the foundational elements as including all aspects of community focused policing which contrasts with other residents in the South and Southwest registering more criticism – indicating that the foundational elements are missing some or significant elements of community-focused policing. There may be a need for enhanced or targeted education or engagement strategies to better understand these nuances or to support residents in understanding the foundational elements of community focused policing.

When examining the qualitative responses offered by residents through the survey, residents elevated a desire for more details and operationalization information in the “heartset, mindset, skillset” framework. For example, one resident elevated the need for officers to be educated on policies, requirements, and procedures noting that *“officers need to be more educated on their job. This may fall under skill set. As a resident I have had to educate CAPS officers on certain things such as trespass affidavits, the business officer on licensing requirements, noise ordinances. They should be educating the community on legalities — not the reverse.”* Another resident elevated wanting more detail on how the framework would be adjusted to take into consideration community needs surfacing that the framework did not articulate how officers would *“foster a deeper understanding for community and adjusting approach to one that is best suited to community’s needs and wellbeing of every person in community.”*

The qualitative responses provided by survey respondents also elevated a desire by respondents for more focus on implementation and action. Several comments elevated questions about how the foundational elements translate to effective implementation and action in the community to realize the headset, mindset, and skill set shift.

- ❖ *“We hope to see more unity between CPD and the community, continued collaboration in both everyday interactions and emergency situations, and safer streets free from violence.”*
- ❖ *“The document is just words on paper currently.” ~ Survey Response*

Finally, comments by residents in the survey indicated a desire by community members to see more foot and bike patrols, relationship building and daily interaction in the community among residents and law enforcement, and for officers to know their community better.

- ❖ *“CPD needs to do a better job ensuring that all officers are committed to building relationships with the community. They need to also be more proactive in getting bad officers off the force. And they need to work better with CBOs and the faith-based community on coming up with resources and activities for the youth, to keep them out of trouble.” ~ Survey Response*

Desired Outcome Measures CPD Should Strive to Achieve

During the community engagement sessions led by CBO partners and through the electronic survey, residents were invited to provide their ideas about the types of outcomes CPD should be striving for as they operationalize community focused policing.

For both the electronic survey and the engagement sessions, residents shared that CPD should be aligning and striving for the following outcomes:

- ★ **Community Collaboration:** Metrics that track and measure connections and relationship maturation between and across CPD and community members, businesses, community anchor institutions and organizations. Metrics that track officer engagement in the community, officer engagement in community collaboration activities, or activities focused on relationships, trust building, and partnership with community-based organizations – particularly those working on

violence reduction, peacebuilding, or restorative justice efforts. Metrics that track resident sentiments of community collaboration and trust building.

- ★ **Crime Prevention and Accountability:** Metrics that track and measure district level crime prevention, arrests, case closures, and feedback loops that include sharing data on district level crime statistics, case closures, and operationalization of strategic planning efforts. Metrics that track the share of the CPD budget allocated to tactics, programs, and community-based organizations known to deter violence and crime such as non-violent de-escalation efforts, gun violence prevention efforts, restorative justice, and peacekeeping efforts.
- ★ **Community Safety:** Metrics that track and measure a range of community safety indicators over time including perspectives by businesses, property, and institutions in the community. Metrics that track residents' sense of safety, respect by CPD, and inclusion in CPD processes.
- ★ **Equity in Policing Practices:** Metrics that track or account for fairness in the deployment of officers, accessibility of officers, and inclusive practices.
- ★ **Communication and Feedback Loops:** Metrics that track and account for CPD communications reach, inclusivity, and accessibility of information and resources. Metrics that track and account for district and community information sharing and feedback loops.
- ★ **Resource Allocation:** Metrics that account for how resources are being deployed relative to community need, calls for service, fairness in deployment, and prevention activities. Metrics that account for resources for officer self-care.

“CPD should aim to reduce violence through stronger collaboration between the police and community, build trust while increasing accountability, and ensure that criminal behavior is met with clear, consistent consequences that deter future harm.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response

“Fairness in deployments. There has to be a formula that looks at the population size for the police district served. A review of all crime statistics, not just violent crime. A review of the number of calls for service in the police district. An examination of the geographical size of the police district. A study of vehicle traffic and traffic accidents.” ~ Survey Response

“[There should be an] Annual Performance rating of CPD districtwide by community and overall citywide report card based on surveys like this. Surveys should be sent to all residents. We need to publicly track community engagement.” ~ Survey Response

Relationship Building & Awareness of Community Assets

In previous engagements with community members, residents elevated a desire to build stronger and more effective relationships with officers in their community. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback, the community engagement process invited **feedback about what information officers should know about communities to engage productively** with community members. The community engagement process invited feedback on the best way for officers to get to know community level assets and resources. Finally, the community engagement process also invited feedback on what types of CPD-led events residents would be highly likely to attend to build relationships with officers and community members.

Through the community engagement sessions led by CBO partners and the survey four categories of information that officers should know about the community to engage productively with community members were elevated.

- **Community Safety:** Understanding community members current priorities for public safety, fears or specific concerns, and understanding the geographic make up of communities and where there may be “hot spots” or places where crime or community safety is routinely compromised.

- **Demographic Awareness and History:** The demographic make-up of communities relative to population demographics, community culture and competency, language, and traditions. Understanding history and legacy of the community, interactions with the police, and past or current community trauma.
- **Population Specific Needs:** This included understanding the needs and concerns of seniors, LGBTQIA + communities, people experiencing homelessness, those with disabilities, youth, Non-English speakers, immigrant populations, and others with special needs in communities. Emphasis was placed on the need for language and cultural inclusion, understanding available community resources for seniors, individuals experiencing homelessness, and those facing mental health challenges, and sensitivity training.
- **Community Assets:** Recognition and understanding of the schools, libraries, businesses or business districts, nonprofit organizations or religious institutions that support community cohesion, education, commerce, and attend to the special needs concerns of residents.

“Officers need to know and understand the demographics of their beat and the issues that are most important to them.” ~ Survey Response

“Officers should understand the community’s fears and concerns, including the need for greater safety at CTA stops. They should be familiar with the local culture, values, and the importance of family and work in residents’ lives. It’s also essential for them to learn what the community’s priorities are and which blocks require more attention and vigilance.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response

“They should know community assets that meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter. They should have palm cards that have basic information of food, clothing, shelter that can be handed out as needed.” ~ Survey Response

The Best Way for Officers to Get to Know Community Assets

Through the community engagement process led by CBO partners and through the electronic survey, residents surfaced their perspectives **on the best way for officers to get to know community level assets and resources.**

Three categories emerged which were consistent across the CBO-led community engagement sessions and the electronic survey.

- **Engagement Strategies:** The lion share of resident responses gathered through the electronic survey and community engagement sessions focused on the value of gathering the aforementioned information and knowledge about a community through various community engagement and relationship building strategies. Residents elevated ideas like officer-led or officer and community organization led walking tours or block walks, participation in community and faith-based meetings, and officer meet and greets with organization or business leaders and attending or coordinating community meetings or community events to get to know residents, needs, and assets.

“They should have ongoing relationships with community members who are block club presidents, beat facilitators, long time residents, grassroot organizers, business owners / customers, etc. They are the liaisons between officers & citizens and can disseminate information.” ~ Survey Response

- **Leverage Existing or New Social Media and Web Capabilities:** Residents elevated the value of social media like We Chat or Facebook as a place for CPD to learn more about the communities that they were assigned to. Residents recognized that these social media and secure chat options already exist. In the case of We Chat, the suggestion was that officers could plug into community conversations to better understand community trends and needs. In the case of Facebook, residents elevated the potential value of officers tapping into existing community pages or building new pages to curate community resources and elevate community safety

needs. The lion share of residents that discussed the value of social media for these purposes, talked about it as a tool to curate information for the benefit of educating CPD officers and less about the value of social media for building community to officer relationships. Community members were more likely to prioritize face-to-face interactions with officers as a way to build relationships.

- **Curation of Online or Print Community Bulletin Boards:** Residents surfaced the value of leveraging survey tools or asset mapping to curate sets of resources and assets in a community. There were suggestions by residents to leverage print and online platforms to host this information. Some residents suggested that officers engage in training with and alongside community volunteers and leaders on the assets available in the community.

“They can create an asset map of community organizations within the neighborhood and partner with them to engage in their events. When engaging with these people, places and organizations really hear their perspectives, see beyond their own understanding, and engage in a more intimate setting, no publicity. This can show a different level of concern and care. Bring back community newsletters that spotlight a variety of organizations, community activist and neighborhood culture.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response

CPD-Led Events that Residents Would be Highly Likely To Attend

Through the community engagement process and electronic survey, residents surfaced the types of CPD-led events that residents or their family members would be **highly likely to attend** if offered in their community to build community relationships or connections between residents and officers.

Through the CBO led engagement sessions, there was more emphasis placed on one-on-one relationship building activities.

Resident feedback through the survey indicated that people are more likely to attend events focused on addressing a current crime or safety problems in the

neighborhood as well as one-on-one relationship building. This was true for residents residing in the North and South areas of the city.

Residents who participated in the community engagement sessions led by CBOs emphasized the value of one-on-on community engagement activities and attending adult safety and youth safety programs. Community events focused on youth mentorship and sports programs, youth after school or summer programs, health and resource fairs, block parties, community festivals and cultural events, and town halls, senior-focused gatherings, workshops, and educational events.

Residents completing the survey could more than one option from a list of activities. The electronic survey illuminated that residents who completed the survey were most likely to want to attend meetings or events to address a current crime or safety problem in the neighborhood. The lion share (over 70%) of survey responses fell in this category. Other top choices included engaging in one-on-one relationship building opportunities such as “coffee with a cop” and “meet the commander” or attending adult safety programs such as “know your rights” workshops, bike safety, car seat safety, theft prevention, or fraud prevention.

From the electronic survey, residents from the North and South areas consistently showed the highest likelihood of attending CPD-led events, with "meetings or events to address a current crime or safety problem in the neighborhood" being the most popular activity across both geographic areas.

- ❖ *“We would be likely to attend youth-focused activities, D.A.R.E./G.R.E.A.T. programs, community safety events, school-based activities, and well-informed “Know Your Rights” workshops. Events that provide useful information and create opportunities for connection are especially valuable.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response*

Shaping District Priorities & Collaborative Problem Solving

In engagement sessions and through the electronic survey offered, residents were invited to provide their feedback on **how they would like to partner** with their local CPD district to shape district priorities.

Through the electronic survey, residents were invited to rank options provided in the survey. During the community engagement sessions offered by CBOs, residents were invited to share their ideas with optional probes by the CBO facilitators that aligned with the options provided in the survey.

Survey responses and feedback from CBO-led engagement sessions showed some consistent trends and priorities across groups – while also revealing diverse opinions by residents or a need for more resident engagement to better understand resident interests. Based on self-reported data, survey respondents were more likely to be already engaging regularly with their districts than participants engaged for the CBO community-led engagement sessions which may influence residents’ feedback and interest in engaging with CPD to shape priorities or problem solve.

Resident feedback through the electronic survey reflects a desire by most respondents to partner with CPD to raise issues that can be addressed in their district.

- 63% of those responding to the survey ranked “Raise issues to be addressed in my district” as their first or second priority.
- 49% of those responding ranked “Collaborate with CPD personnel to develop solutions in my district” as their first or second priority.
- The least popular choice among the options provided was to “Receive updates from CPD on progress in my district.”

When analyzing the survey data by geography, residents from the South identified a significantly higher desire to engage with CPD to raise district issues compared to residents in other areas. Residents in Chicago's Southside neighborhoods showed the

strongest interest in collaborating with CPD personnel to shape district priorities. North and Northwest residents exhibited moderate interest in "collaborating with CPD personnel to shape district priorities."

Resident feedback gathered through the community engagement feedback process elevated a desire by community residents to be able to raise issues effectively and efficiently in their district. Residents focused on tactical ways that their feedback could be registered such as leveraging physical booths at community events or in the local library where concerns could be registered. Residents suggested an "advice counter" at district offices. Residents also elevated ideas like a central reporting space on the CPD website or leveraging social media to report issues.

Particularly residents in the Northwest and South raised a desire to shape strategies and solutions in their district – such as co-designing safety priorities with CPD, receiving district-level safety and data reports, and having ongoing involvement in planning and review. Several residents indicated interest in shaping district level strategies and plans and raised frustrations that the current district-level strategic planning process was flawed and did not engage the entire community.

Emphasis was placed on creating multiple ways of shaping strategies and solutions through in-person engagement. Residents suggested having more events like what the community engagement initiative offered for residents to engage with CPD through trusted community-based organizations or members of the community. Particularly for youth-focused CBOs their engagement sessions elevated the importance of shaping district priorities with and alongside local youth-serving organizations. Residents suggested the use of consistent public surveys and planning sessions to help shape strategies and solutions. Universally, residents raised the need for these processes to be consistent, reliable, public, and actively promoted by CPD and community members. Residents urged that planning processes needed to include a range of trusted partners from the community.

- ❖ *“Have monthly meetings to address the issues that are in the community. The police that are in the community are involved in those meetings. Also, may include the community in those meetings. More policy sessions like this one. More community meetings that the community has a connection too.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response*

While the least popular choice deriving from survey responses was “Receive updates from CPD on progress in my district” residents participating in the CBO-led sessions emphasized the value of consistent and timely communications relative to safety issues or open cases. This was particularly true in sessions attended by older residents and residents who self-reported as Asian American. Residents raised the need for language and communication accessibility – offering updates in multiple languages and through several communication channels.

- ❖ *“Creating a system where communication is seamless. If community members report something to an officer, they want to follow up on their case. Most of the time, they are left unnoticed about what happens next after something happens.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response*
- ❖ *“We want to receive timely updates, collaborate with CPD through surveys and joint planning to develop solutions, and be actively involved by attending both CPD-hosted and community-led events. It’s also important that CPD consistently announces important news and updates in accessible ways.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response*

Community Engagement & Patrol Priorities

Proactive Community Engagement

A core element of the community engagement initiative in Phase 2 was to get a **better sense of what proactive community engagement activities** residents wanted to see from officers.

For most officers in the Department, their primary responsibility is responding to 911 calls for service in their assigned district. The Phase 2 process invited residents to rank their priorities for what activities officers should be engaged in when not responding to 911 calls for service. The community engagement initiative also asked residents to indicate why they ranked those priorities.

Among the people who participated in the community-organization-led events, a total of 232 people participated in the activity to rank their priorities. Some community-based organizations did not have time to offer this activity. Some community members did not participate. A total of 64 people completed the ranking questions through the electronic survey.

The rankings from the survey and from residents who were engaged through community events demonstrated some consistent trends and preferences by residents across the two data collection mechanisms.

Notably, residents who participated in the community engagement sessions led by CBO partners and those who participated in the survey prioritized “walking or biking around the community/beat” as the most valuable proactive engagement activity for officers to participate in when not responding to calls for service. Across gender, race, and geographic distinctions, this activity was popular.

When asked why residents selected these priorities, overwhelmingly respondents said that they wanted to see proactive engagement strategies by officers that were focused on building relationships with residents, having visibility in the community, and being responsive to residents and crime in the neighborhood.

Among survey respondents, nearly half of respondents ranked “walking or biking around the community/beat” as the **top preference**. Among residents who prioritized proactive engagement activities during the CBO led events, 43% also selected “walking or biking around the community/beat” as their top priority.

Attending community events and engaging in 1:1 conversations were frequently ranked as **second choices** among the options for proactive engagement activities. Among residents engaged through CBO-led sessions, 33% ranked “attending community events” as their number two priority. Among survey respondents, 28% identified “engaging in 1:1 conversation in the community with residents, local businesses, faith-based and community-based organizations.” Among residents who participated in community engagement sessions, 27% ranked “engaging in 1:1 conversations in the community with residents, local businesses, faith based and community-based organizations” as their number two priority.

- ❖ *“It’s important for officers to get to know the community they serve. Right now, we rarely see CPD out in the neighborhoods engaging with residents or simply walking the streets. Increased visibility and interaction can help build trust and also improve response times when issues arise.” ~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response*

Among people engaged by CBOs for this process, 48% of residents identified “hosting CPD-led events” as their **third priority**. Only 7% of survey responders ranked this choice as their third priority - placing a significant deemphasis on this activity. Instead, more survey responders wanted to see CPD proactively engage in “attending community events.”

Activities that included “driving around the beat” and “reviewing case reports and following up with people” was deemphasized as a proactive community engagement activity, except in community engagement sessions in which the primary population of people participating were Asian American individuals. In case of sessions with a higher concentration of youth, there was also slightly more interest in proactive activities that included “reviewing case reports and following up with people.” This indicates a need for CPD to consider tailoring some priorities to specific districts.

Given the small sample size, it may be valuable for CPD to consider surveying more people relative to their priorities for proactive community engagement by CPD.

- ❖ *"It's important for officers to be visible in the community, actively respond to violence, and help build trust. When police are engaged and present, it reinforces respect and allows community members to feel protected and safe." ~ Survey Response*

Patrol Priorities

A priority for the community engagement initiative in Phase 2 was to get a **better sense of what types of locations residents prioritize for CPD to visibly patrol.**

The Phase 2 process invited residents to rank their priorities for where residents would like CPD to visibly patrol when not responding to 911 calls. The community engagement initiative also asked residents to indicate why they ranked those priorities.

Among the people who participated in the CBO-led events, a total of 232 people participated in the activity to rank their priorities. Some community-based organizations did not have time to offer this activity. Some community members did not participate. A total of 64 people completed the ranking questions through the electronic survey.

The rankings from the survey and from residents who were engaged through community events demonstrated some consistent trends and priorities across the two data collection mechanisms.

In both the survey and the CBO-led community engagement sessions, residents prioritized "visible patrols in areas where people frequently gather" and "locations of recent incidents" for CPD patrol areas when not responding to 911 calls for service.

This finding was consistent across the North and South areas of the city.

When asked why residents selected these priorities, respondents elevated the desire to prevent or deter crime with these patrol strategies or to build relationships with residents.

Among survey responders and residents engaged through the CBO-led community engagement process, "visible patrols in areas where people frequently gather, such as residential neighborhoods, public spaces, and transit stations" was elevated as a **first or**

second priority overall. Among survey respondents, 39% ranked "visible patrols in areas where people frequently gather" as their number one choice. Among residents engaged through the CBO-led process, 41% of residents prioritized this as their number one visible patrol option. 37% of residents who were engaged by community-based organizations indicated that "visible patrols in areas where people frequently gather, such as residential neighborhoods, public spaces, and transit stations" was their number two priority. While this was selected as the overall priority, when we look at the data from CBO community engagement sessions, we see that CBOs who engaged immigrant or non-English speakers in their sessions were least likely to have residents select "visible patrols in areas where people frequently gather" as their number one choice.

- ❖ *"We chose these locations because they are where many people—especially children and families—gather. Prioritizing schools helps ensure the safety of our youth, while patrolling parks and other populated areas can help prevent crime and address ongoing gang activity. A visible presence in these spaces makes the community feel more secure."*
~ CBO-Led Engagement Session Response

A slightly smaller share of residents selected "locations of recent incidents (such as blocks with a recent shooting)" as their number one or number two priority. 33% of residents engaged by CBOs selected "locations of recent incidents (such as blocks with a recent shooting)" as their number one priority for officers to visibly patrol this as their first choice. Among survey responders, 25% of survey respondents also ranked this option as their number one priority. Residents who completed the survey were most likely to identify "locations of recent incidents (such as blocks with recent shooting)" as their number two priority for CPD to visibly patrol.

Overall residents who participated in the CBO-led engagement sessions and the survey deemphasized visible CPD patrols in "major events or local festivals" except for residents who identified as part of the LGBTQIA+ community and among some youth engaged in the community engagement initiative. This signals a need for CPD to consider adapting patrol

strategies to the needs of identified population groups or events to promote safety and wellbeing. Moreover, the qualitative feedback from the community engagement process in phase 1 and phase 2 emphasized that while patrolling in these areas is important to residents, doing so with an orientation toward community-focused policing is critical.

Given the small sample size, it may be valuable for CPD to consider surveying more people relative to their priorities for patrol areas.

Perspectives from Community Based Organizations Engaged For This Process

In order to gather perspectives from the eight community-based organizations who have been engaged in the community engagement initiative since 2024, The Intersect and Civic Consulting Alliance facilitated a focus group in June 2025. Leaders and staff from the community based organizations who have led this process were invited to share their perspectives. **Five people representing five different organizations** attended the focus group. They were:

- Brave Space Alliance
- BUILD, Inc
- Coalition for a Better Chinese American Community
- El Valor
- YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago

Civic Consulting Alliance shared the draft foundational elements of community-focused policing developed by CPD Civic Consulting Alliance and The Intersect utilized the questions developed for the community engagement process to guide the conversation.

Reaction to the Foundational Elements of Community Focused Policing & Desired Outcomes CPD Should Strive to Achieve

Like the community engagement sessions offered by CBOs, participants who attended this session expressed support for the guiding philosophy's concept but raised concerns about implementation and accountability of the guiding philosophy - especially across different police districts. Many group members emphasized the need for clear accountability measures and communication about resolution of cases.

Some participants expressed concerns about the lack of visible engagement and accountability from CPD's community policing and community engagement departments. Participants emphasized that accountability of law enforcement should include the degree to which officers were actively engaged and participating in community events. Participants elevated that participation in community events should be baked into the roles and responsibilities of officers and they should be held accountable to goals and timelines set by the department. The group discussed the need for improved communication and outreach efforts and accountability around communication and outreach.

Relationship Building and Awareness of Community Assets

The group discussed community policing and the need for officers to build authentic relationships with community members. They emphasized the importance of officers having a good understanding of the communities they serve, including cultural awareness and local issues. The participants suggested implementing a system of regular community engagement, tracking officer performance on the data measures identified that correspond to community engagement and the foundational elements of community focused policing, and holding officers accountable for their actions. They also highlighted the need for transparency from the police department, particularly in sensitive situations like violent crime. The discussion touched on the importance of officers knowing about community events and being present at them, as well as the need for officers to have mental health support after traumatic incidents.

The group discussed the importance of cultural responsiveness and community knowledge for police officers, particularly in areas with diverse populations. One group member


highlighted how officers' unfamiliarity with certain communities can lead to misunderstandings and excessive force, while another group member emphasized the role of social media in spreading misinformation and the need for officers to monitor and address this. Some participants agreed that officers should be trained to understand community needs, past traumas, and cultural nuances, suggesting that officers could learn from each other by partnering with those familiar with different neighborhoods.

The group shared strategies for making police officers aware of community assets and resources. They emphasized the importance of officers attending community events, building relationships with community organizations, and understanding the power dynamics at play. Additionally, participants stressed the need for officers to engage in one-on-one and group communication with community members to better understand their diverse perspectives.

One participant suggested creating a database of community resources and a community calendar to help officers stay informed about local events. The group discussed challenges with the Chicago Police Department's website navigation, particularly for seniors and less tech-savvy community members. They explored ways to improve officer awareness of community assets, including foot patrols, community events, and dedicated time for engagement. One participant shared success stories from the 15th District, highlighting a sports league and youth programs that have built positive relationships between officers and residents. Several members suggested that education programs, particularly in bilingual formats, would be valuable.

Shaping District Priorities & Collaborative Problem Solving

The group discussed how to engage community members in shaping district-level CPD priorities, with one participant suggesting meetings with District Council members and CPD representatives to build relationships and improve communication. The discussion also touched on the roles of community members in addressing local issues. There was an emphasis on the need for different engagement channels - including leveraging CBOs with



intervention teams, faith-based organizations, business leaders and others to facilitate one-on-one interactions.

Similarly to the survey findings and community engagement efforts, the group agreed that officers should spend time in areas where people gather and where recent incidents occurred, rather than just locations driving crime, as this would better facilitate community relationships.

Ongoing Resident Engagement

The electronic survey invited perspectives from residents regarding the best ways for CPD to engage with residents to solicit feedback and share updates to Department-wide policy.

The vast majority of people who responded indicated interest in live (in person or hybrid) CPD-led sessions or in live (in person or hybrid) community-led meetings.

A significant but smaller group of respondents signaled interest in leveraging the CPD website or CPD surveys as ways to solicit their feedback and share updates to CPD Department-wide policy.

Very few people reported interest in being engaged through social media.

Looking Ahead

- ❖ *"I thought this was wonderful. I think this conversation is really amazing, no one has ever been this engaged...I really liked the whole presentation giving us a full breakdown of CPD's process and getting to meet the person who is in charge of community engagement is really cool. I like that the police officers from this district came as well as people from the entire department."*

Feedback from residents who engaged in the community engagement initiative was strong and mostly positive. Residents enjoyed participating in the community-focused events and particularly appreciated the opportunity to meet CPD officers and share their perspectives. Residents felt like they had an opportunity to gain perspective on CPD priorities. Residents emphasized throughout their feedback that they appreciated the presentation given by CPD representatives and that materials were available in multiple languages and on the CPD website.

Still, residents elevated a desire for action and proactive steps by CPD to make the guiding philosophy and “words on the page” real and tangible. Residents asked for more opportunities to continue to engage with CPD in responding to and shaping community focused policing.

- ❖ *“What worked well [about this initiative] was CPD’s active engagement with the community, the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers, and the overall informative nature of the session. CPD should continue creating spaces for open dialogue and meaningful conversations that allow community voices to be heard.”*

Looking ahead, many residents want to continue to stay engaged with CPD as it operationalizes community-focused policing through formats that engage them in live (or virtual) group settings with CPD or facilitated by community members. Moreover, residents are eager to help continue to shape CPD priorities and action steps.

As CPD and other stakeholders continue to inform and operationalize community-focused policing, resources should be considered to build and sustain community engagement initiatives. Given the resident turnout for Phase 2 of the community engagement initiative and, the small survey response sample, stakeholders may want to expand the number, scope, and type of trusted messengers and groups in communities to support community engagement over time. Additionally, consistent support to build and maintain an infrastructure that facilitates community engagement processes including communications, training, tools, and engagement mechanisms will be important.

Community Engagement Sessions

Host Organization	Date	Mode	Location of Community Engagement Session	Address	District
El Valor	5/10	In Person	El Valor - Pilsen	1850 W. 21st Street	12
CBCAC	5/14	In person	Pui Tak Center	2216 S. Wentworth	9

				Avenue, 3rd Floor	
El Valor	5/14	In person	El Valor - Little Village	2434 S. Kildare Ave	10
Target	5/20	In person	Target Area Development Corp.	1542 W 79th Street	6
YWCA Metropolitan Chicago X UCAN	5/23	In person	North Lawndale	3605 W. Filmore, Chicago, IL 60624	10 & 11
Target	5/27	Virtual (CPD Zoom)	Citywide	N/A (VIRTUAL)	N/A
Brave Space Alliance	5/28	In person	Brave Space Alliance	1515 E. 52nd Place	2
TRP	5/29	In person	Casa Hidalgo	4600 S Wood	9
Bright Star	6/2	Virtual (CPD Zoom)	Citywide	N/A (VIRTUAL)	N/A
CBCAC	6/2	In person	HAIBAYO	1132 W. Argyle Street, Chicago, IL 60640	20
BUILD	6/5	In person	BUILD Inc (Austin)	5100 W. Harrison	15
TRP	6/5	In person	Instituto del Progreso Latino	2520 S Western Ave	10
YWCA Metropolitan Chicago X North River Commission	6/10	In person	Albany Park Library	3401 W Foster Ave	17
Bright Star	6/10	In person	Bright Star Church	4444 S Evans	2
Brave Space Alliance X BYC	6/17	In person	Broadway Youth Center	1023 W. Irving Park	19
BUILD	6/25	In person	Humboldt Park	1440 N. Humboldt BLVD	14

Community Engagement Questions

In Person or Zoom Engagement Questions	Survey Engagement Questions
<i>[OPEN ENDED] 0. Today, CPD shared foundational elements of community-focused policing developed based on</i>	<i>0. Here on the website, CPD shared foundational elements of community-focused policing developed</i>

<p>stakeholder feedback - the heartset, mindset and skillset of each CPD member - what about this do you like? What feels missing?</p>	<p>based on stakeholder feedback - the heartset, mindset and skill set of each member - on a scale of 1-5 how well does this define community-focused policing from your perspective?</p> <p>1 - Missing significant aspects of community-focused policing</p> <p>2 - Missing some components of community-focused policing</p> <p>3 - Neutral</p> <p>4 - Includes most aspects of community-focused policing</p> <p>5 - Includes all aspects of community-focused policing</p> <p>[OPEN TEXT FIELD]- What do you particularly like? What feels missing?</p>
<p>[OPEN ENDED]</p> <p>1. As CPD develops operational plans to put these foundational elements of community-focused policing in place: What are the outcomes CPD should be striving for?</p>	<p>[SURVEY OPEN ENDED]</p> <p>1. As CPD develops operational plans to put these foundational elements of community-focused policing in place: What are the outcomes CPD should be striving for?</p>
<p>[OPEN ENDED]</p> <p>2. In a previous engagement, we heard that community members want to build relationships with officers in their communities. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: What information should officers know about your community to engage productively with community members?</p>	<p>[SURVEY OPEN ENDED]</p> <p>2. In a previous engagement, we heard that community members want to build relationships with officers in their communities. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: What information should officers know about your community to engage productively with community members?</p>
<p>[OPEN ENDED]</p>	<p>[SURVEY OPEN ENDED]</p>

<p>3. <i>As a follow up:</i> What is the best way to make officers aware of assets, resources in your community?</p>	<p>3. <i>As a follow up:</i> What is the best way to make officers aware of assets, resources in your community?</p>
<p><i>[OPEN ENDED]</i></p> <p>4. <i>In a previous engagement, we heard that community members want officers to meet them where they are and come to community-led events and spaces to build relationships. CPD also currently hosts its own community connection activities:</i> What types of CPD-led events would you be highly likely to attend CPD host in your community to build community relationships or connections between residents and officers?</p> <p><i>Probing options/conversation starters: Coffee with a Cop / Meet the Commander; Activities for youth such as sports leagues; Activities for seniors; Resource fairs (such as job fairs, food drives, coat drives, backpack giveaways, health service fairs): Youth safety programs (such drug and gang awareness / prevention like DARE/GREAT, anti-bullying, dating violence); Safety, crime prevention or “know your rights” workshops for adults/seniors</i></p>	<p><i>[SURVEY - CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</i></p> <p>4. <i>In a previous engagement, we heard that community members want officers to meet them where they are and come to community-led events and spaces to build relationships. CPD also currently hosts its own community connection activities:</i> Which of the following types of CPD-led events would you or a member of your household be highly likely to attend if offered in your community to build community relationships or connections between residents and officers?</p> <p><i>[CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1:1 relationship building with department members (Coffee with a Cop, Meet the Commander, Chess with a Cop) ● Resource fairs / giveaways (such as job fairs, food drives, health service fairs) ● Youth activities / social events (such as sports leagues) ● Adult social events (such as senior movie nights, dances, field trips) ● Youth safety programs (drug and gang awareness/prevention like DARE/GREAT, anti-bullying, teen dating violence prevention) ● Adult safety programs (“know your rights” workshops, bike safety, car seat safety, theft prevention, fraud prevention) ● Meetings or events to address a current crime or safety problem in the neighborhood ● Other <i>[OPEN ENDED]</i>

[OPEN ENDED]

5. In a previous engagement, we heard that community members want increased communication channels and feedback loops with CPD. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: **How do you want to partner with your local CPD district to shape district priorities?** (optional probes: Raise issues to be addressed in my district, collaborate with CPD personnel to develop solutions in my district, collaborate with CPD personnel to implement solutions in my district, and/or receive updates from CPD on progress in my district)

[SURVEY DROP DOWN - RANK]

5. In a previous engagement, we heard that community members want increased communication channels and feedback loops with CPD. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: **How do you want to partner with your local CPD district to shape district priorities?**

[RANK OPTIONS]

- Raise issues to be addressed in my district
- Collaborate with CPD personnel to develop solutions in my district
- Collaborate with CPD personnel to implement solutions in my district
- Receive updates from CPD on progress in my district
- Other [OPEN ENDED]

[WORKSHEET - RANK TOP THREE]

6. For most officers in the Department, their primary responsibility is responding to 911 calls for service in their assigned district; however, in Phase 1 / prior engagement, we heard that there are proactive engagement activities community members would like to see from officers. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: What activities should **officers prioritize when NOT responding to 911 calls?**

Using your worksheet, rank your top 3 priorities:

- Walking or biking around community/beat (“park and talk”)
- Driving around community/beat
- 1:1 conversation in the community with residents, local businesses, faith-based and community-based organizations
- Hosting CPD-led community events

[SURVEY DROP DOWN - RANK CHOICE TOP THREE]

6. For most officers in the Department, their primary responsibility is responding to 911 calls for service in their assigned district; however, in Phase 1 / prior engagement, we heard that there are proactive engagement activities community members would like to see from officers. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: What activities should **officers prioritize when NOT responding to 911 calls?**

RANK YOUR TOP THREE PRIORITIES:

- Walking or biking around community/beat (“park and talk”)
- Driving around community/beat
- 1:1 conversation in the community with residents, local businesses, faith-based and community-based organizations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attending community events • Reviewing case reports and following up with people • Other [OPEN ENDED] <p>[OPEN ENDED] Why did you choose your <i>number one</i> priority for CPD officers when they are <u>not</u> answering 911 calls?</p> <p><i>Optional conversation starters/probes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relationships with community members? • Being visible? • Being responsive to crime issues in the community? • Other? [OPEN ENDED] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting CPD-led community events • Attending community events • Reviewing case reports and following up with people • Other [OPEN ENDED] <p>[SURVEY - SELECT ONE]</p> <p>Why did you choose your <i>number one</i> priority for CPD officers when they are <u>not</u> answering 911 calls? Select one or provide your own answer</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relationships with community members • Being visible • Being responsive to crime issues in the community • Other [OPEN ENDED]
<p><i>[WORKSHEET - RANK TOP TWO PRIORITIES]</i></p> <p>7. For most officers in the Department, their primary responsibility is responding to 911 calls for service in their assigned district; however, in Phase 1 / prior engagement, we heard that community members would like to see officers more visible in their communities. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: What types of locations in your community would you prioritize for CPD to visibly patrol (not related to enforcement) when not responding to 911 calls for service?</p> <p>Using your worksheet, rank your top 2 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of recent incidents (such as blocks with recent shooting) • Locations frequently driving crime (such as vacant lots or buildings) 	<p><i>[SURVEY DROP DOWN AND RANK TOP TWO PRIORITIES]</i></p> <p>7. For most officers in the Department, their primary responsibility is responding to 911 calls for service in their assigned district; however, in Phase 1 / prior engagement, we heard that community members would like to see officers more visible in their communities. To further inform how CPD addresses this feedback: What types of locations in your community would you prioritize for CPD to visibly patrol (not related to enforcement) when not responding to 911 calls for service?</p> <p>RANK YOUR TOP 2 OPTIONS:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where people most frequently gather (such as such as high-density residential areas, public spaces, schools, community services, faith-based institutions, CTA stations) • Major events or local festivals • Other [OPEN ENDED] <p>Why did you choose that location as your <i>top</i> priority for CPD to visibly patrol in your community?</p> <p><i>Optional conversation starters/probes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent or deter crime? • Build relationships with community members? • Other? [OPEN ENDED] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of recent incidents (such as blocks with recent shooting) • Locations frequently driving crime (such as vacant lots or buildings) • Where people most frequently gather (such as such as high-density residential areas, public spaces, schools, community services, faith-based institutions, CTA stations) • Major events or local festivals • Other [OPEN ENDED] <p>[SURVEY - SELECT ONE]</p> <p>Why did you choose that location as your <i>top</i> priority for CPD to visibly patrol in your community? Select one response or provide your own answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent or or deter crime • Build relationships with community members with community members • Other [OPEN ENDED]
<p>8. What worked well about today's session? What should CPD keep doing to gather community input into department-wide strategy and policy or do differently to improve in the future?</p>	<p>[SURVEY DROP DOWN - SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p>8. What are the best ways for CPD to engage with you to solicit your feedback and share updates to Department-wide policy?</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online – posting updates and collecting feedback via CPD website • Via CPD social media • Live (in person or hybrid) CPD-led sessions • Live (in person or hybrid) community-led meetings • Other [OPEN ENDED]



9. Checkout question: **How do you feel** (about this process and CPD's next steps as you are leaving today?)

N/A