



# **SURVEY ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN**

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• **APRIL 2025** •



# **PAB**

**Police Accountability Board**

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## Executive Summary

Between November 2024 and February 2025, the Public Affairs & Community Engagement (PACE) Division of the Police Accountability Board (PAB) conducted a comprehensive community survey to assess public awareness, trust, and familiarity with the PAB and its services.

With 212 responses collected from across Rochester, the survey revealed six major themes that will guide our outreach and operational strategies moving forward. These findings confirm strong community support for the PAB, identify key gaps in knowledge and representation, and illuminate public concerns related to police accountability and trust.

### Key Takeaways

- 66% of respondents feel Rochester is not doing enough to hold police accountable.
- 75% support the release of investigative reports, and 68% want the PAB to have disciplinary authority.
- A significant gap exists between knowing the PAB's mission (avg. 3.5/5) and knowing how to file a complaint (avg. 2.6/5).
- Communities most impacted by policing—Hispanic residents, youth, and non-English speakers—were underrepresented in survey results.
- 44% of respondents are open but hesitant to attend a PAB event, indicating a need for clearer outreach.
- 17% of respondents fear retaliation for reporting misconduct—more than those who don't know how to report (16%).

These results highlight the importance of equitable outreach, transparent communication, and increased accessibility to PAB services and reporting tools.

## Methodology and Distribution

To ensure a broad and inclusive reach, the Police Accountability Board (PAB) employed a mixed-methods approach to survey distribution, using both paper-based and digital tools to engage a diverse cross-section of Rochester residents. The survey was made available in English and Spanish to reduce language barriers and promote accessibility.

Paper surveys were hand-distributed across the city through strategic outreach efforts led by the PACE Division. In total, flyers and physical copies were delivered to over 130 community-accessible locations, including libraries, neighborhood service centers, places of worship, community centers, and local businesses. PAB staff also facilitated in-person engagement at select community events to encourage real-time participation.

Digitally, the PAB promoted the survey through official social media platforms, the agency's website, and email lists to maximize visibility and participation across all age groups and technological access levels.

The survey instrument was developed through a collaborative internal process involving input from multiple departments within the PAB to ensure content validity. Questions were designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative data, assessing:

- Public awareness of the PAB's existence, purpose, and services;
- Perceptions of trust and accountability;
- Levels of community engagement and participation;
- Preferred methods of communication and outreach;
- Demographic and neighborhood identifiers to inform equity analysis.

In total, the PAB received 212 completed responses through both physical and online mediums. This data will be used to inform outreach strategies, improve service accessibility, and align community engagement efforts with the needs and expectations of Rochester residents.

## Results and Discussion

Six major themes which are informing future strategies and outreach efforts to address, correct, or leverage these themes.

### 1. Strengthening Accountability through Increased Authority and Resources for the PAB

Survey responses indicate a continued and urgent demand for greater accountability in policing within the City of Rochester. A majority of respondents (52%) reported having direct proximity to police misconduct, and 66% believe the city is “not doing enough to hold the Rochester Police Department (RPD) accountable.”

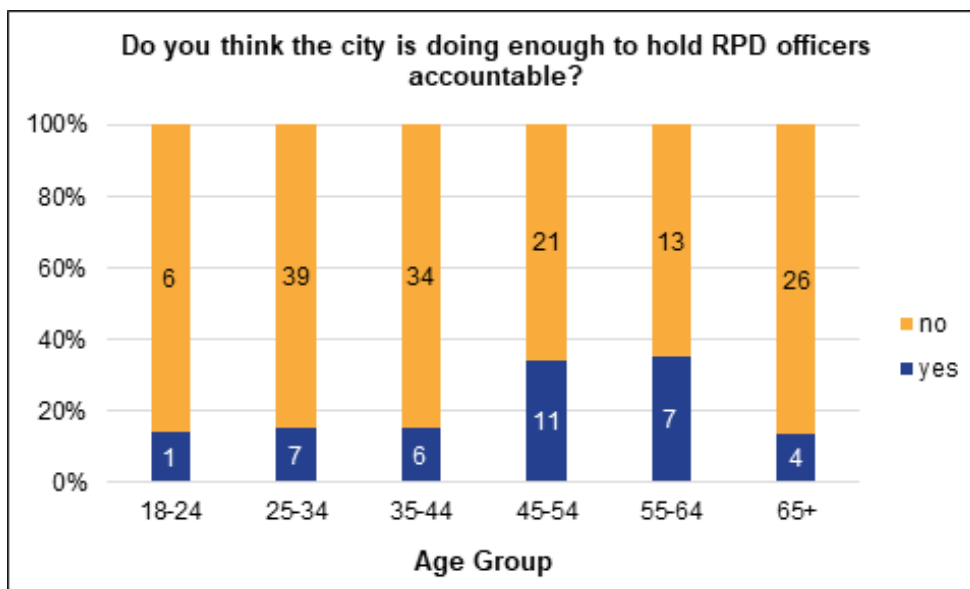


Figure 1: “Do you think the City is doing enough...” by Age

Despite this, there is strong community support for the work of the Police Accountability Board. Notably, 75% of respondents support the public release of investigative reports, and 68% believe the PAB would be more effective if it had the authority to directly discipline officers.

These findings suggest that public concern regarding RPD misconduct remains high. However, this concern does not reflect disapproval of the PAB itself. On the contrary, the community largely believes that the PAB is doing important work—within the limits of its current authority. The data points to a shared recognition that the PAB needs enhanced powers and sufficient resources to fulfill its mandate effectively.

The expressed desire for greater accountability, combined with continued public support for the PAB, echoes the sentiment behind the 2019 referendum that established the Board. It affirms that the community's commitment to independent police oversight is just as strong today as it was then.

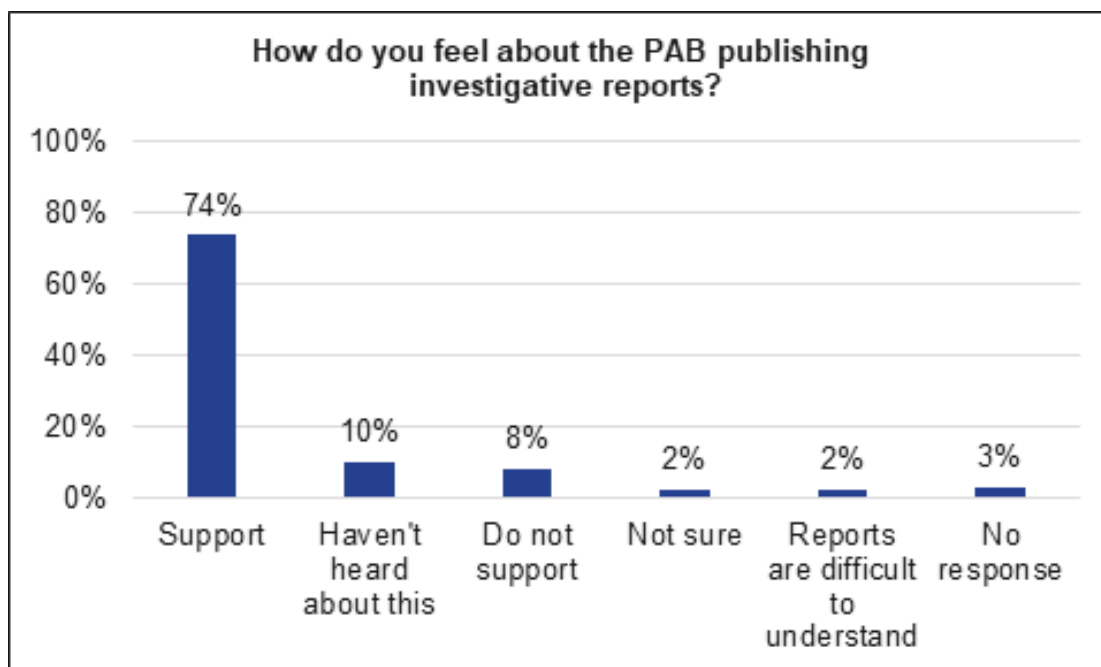


Figure 2: Community response to the publication of PAB investigative reports

## **Action Plan: Advancing Accountability through Strategic Engagement and Operational Transparency**

### **a) Reengage the Police Accountability Board Alliance (PABA)**

Rebuild and strengthen the relationship with PABA by establishing regular communication, identifying shared goals, and exploring opportunities for collaborative public education, advocacy, and outreach. Given PABA's historic role in the creation of the PAB, renewed partnership can help amplify community voices and reinforce the original vision for independent police oversight.

### **b) Share Survey Findings with Elected Officials and Policy Makers**

Present survey data to City Council, the Mayor's Office, and other relevant stakeholders to highlight the community's continued demand for stronger police accountability. Use this information to advocate for enhanced authority and resources for the PAB, in alignment with the community's voice.

### **c) Demonstrate Consistent Impact Across All Departments**

Ensure that every division of the PAB continues to operate with transparency, productivity, and a commitment to excellence. By demonstrating results with the tools currently available, the PAB can build public confidence and reinforce the need for expanded authority.

### **d) Publicize a Comparative Disciplinary Summary**

Create and distribute a public-facing summary that compares disciplinary actions recommended by the PAB to final outcomes issued by the RPD. Include the disciplinary graph from the latest Policy & Oversight report to help the community understand discrepancies and advocate for systemic improvements and alignment.

## **2. Variety of Public Opinion**

The qualitative responses from the community survey reveal a polarization in public opinion regarding the Police Accountability Board (PAB). Respondents' open-ended comments fall into four primary categories: Supportive Comments, Operational Suggestions, Public engagements suggestions and Complaints about the PAB—with general support being the most frequently occurring theme. These insights illustrate a complex and divided landscape of community perspectives.

### **Breakdown of Common Response Themes**

The following are illustrative examples for the most frequent category responses:

#### **a) General Support (22 response):**

- “Thank you for the work you are doing. Transparency is so important and I will stand with you as you fight down RPD resistance to publishing reports of their misconduct. Thank you.”
- “Keep up the great work you all do to ensure the safety of the community.”

#### **b) Operational Suggestions (9 responses):**

- “Please look into the actions of police assigned to our schools.”
- “Keep on doing your investigations; try to have them be as timely as possible (I understand there are issues getting info from RPD); report regularly to community.”

#### **c) Advocating for Specific PACE Activity (9 responses):**

- “Keep doing what you're doing, but louder if you can!! Not enough people know about the PAB”
- “It would be important to offer presentations about the PAB for the Deaf community.”



#### d) Complaint about PAB (9 responses):

- “Concerned about the PAB not adequately meeting its responsibilities and the agency's lack of response to certain community concerns. It's clear that the RPD and City Council have created roadblocks, but it's unclear what the core issues are with the agency and board itself, will continue to track”
- “I watch County, town, city and other government meetings. The PAB uses executive session far beyond any other board. I am concerned that some of what goes on in executive session should be part of an open meeting.”

Additional Response Themes	Responses
General Support	22
Advocating for specific PACE activity	9
Operational Suggestion	9
Complaint about PAB	9
Condemnation	8
Critique of City support/lack of collaboration	7
Questions	6
Unrelated	5
Legal barriers (including more powers for PAB)	3
PAB union support	3

Figure 3: Enumeration of Open-Ended Response Themes

#### Addressing Misinformation

Several responses contained inaccurate or misleading claims. For example, one response stated that the PAB was formed as a “knee jerk reaction” to the death of George Floyd. In fact, the PAB was created through an extensive grass roots campaigning, which led to a city-wide referendum in November 2019, more than six months before George Floyd’s death in May 2020. Misinformation like this can skew public understanding and underscores the importance of consistent, fact-based public education and messaging.

## **Action Plan: Strengthening Public Trust through Strategic Engagement**

### **a) Engage External Stakeholders in Unified Messaging**

Coordinate with City officials, community leaders, and allied organizations to ensure consistent and accurate messaging about the PAB's purpose, progress, and legal limitations. This will help prevent the spread of misinformation and reinforce credibility.

### **b) Expand Community Engagement Efforts**

Increase visibility and connection with the community through targeted outreach campaigns, listening sessions, town halls, and educational presentations. Ensure that the public is hearing directly from the PAB more frequently and more clearly than from misinformed or oppositional voices.

### **c) Strengthen Media and Press Relations**

Continue building strong relationships with local media outlets and journalists to ensure accurate reporting. Proactively share updates, clarify public misconceptions, and consistently communicate the PAB's mission, impact, and legal scope.

### **d) Address Misinformation Proactively**

Develop a public-facing FAQ or "Myth vs. Fact" resource to dispel common misunderstandings about the PAB's formation, authority, and legal constraints. This will help establish the PAB as a trusted and transparent source of information.

### 3. Gaps in Public Understanding: Mission vs. Complaint Process

Survey results revealed a notable gap between public familiarity with the mission and work of the Police Accountability Board (PAB) and knowledge of how to file a complaint with the PAB. On a 5-point scale (1 being the least and 5 being the highest), respondents rated their familiarity with the mission and work of the PAB at an average of 3.5, while their familiarity with the complaint filing process averaged only 2.6. This suggests that while many community members are generally aware of the PAB's role, far fewer understand how to engage with its core function—submitting complaints of police misconduct.

Further analysis showed that 67 respondents rated themselves as "very familiar" (5 out of 5) with the PAB's mission. Of those, nearly two-thirds (n=44) also rated themselves as "very familiar" with the complaint process. However, when this subgroup was removed, the remaining majority demonstrated low familiarity with how to file a complaint—underscoring the need for greater outreach and education regarding the PAB's complaint intake system.

These findings suggest that individuals who engage directly with the PAB are far more likely to understand how it functions. However, most community members appear to be receiving information about the PAB through external sources, which may not always include clear guidance on how to file a report.

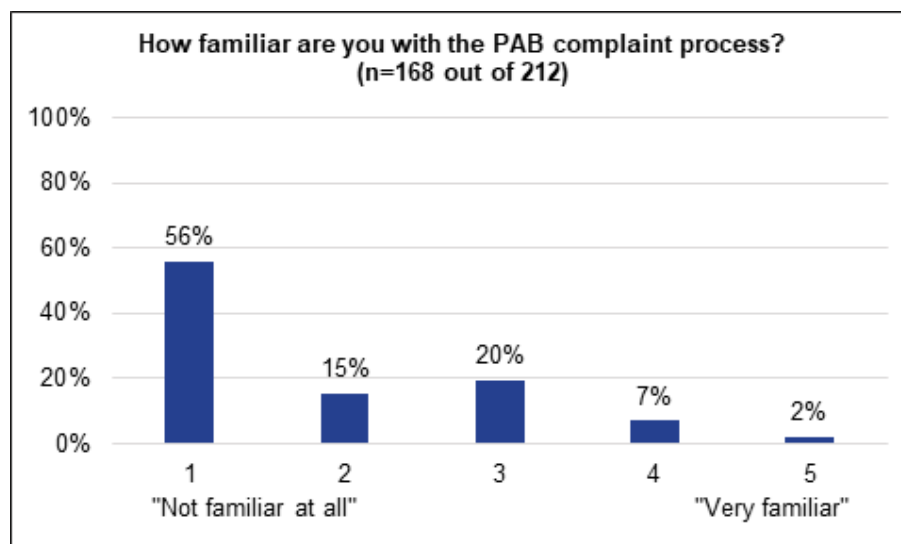


Figure 4: Familiarity with PAB Complaint Process

## **Action Plan: Bridging the Knowledge Gap in Complaint Reporting**

### **a) Expand Community Engagement with a Focus on Complaint Education**

Continue broadening the reach of the Community Engagement team while placing greater emphasis on explaining the complaint process. Prioritize events and spaces where direct interaction can lead to greater understanding.

### **b) Refine and Streamline the iSight Complaint Portal**

Evaluate the user experience of the iSight system to make the online complaint submission process more intuitive, accessible, and user-friendly. Ensure that complaint pathways are clearly labeled, easy to navigate, and available in multiple languages.

### **c) Integrate Complaint Process Education into All Public Presentations**

Ensure that every public engagement—whether a town hall, tabling event, or presentation—includes a clear, accessible explanation of how to file a complaint. Refer audiences to the PAB’s Resource Booklet and other available guides for ongoing reference.

### **d) Launch a "Trusted Ambassadors" Training Program**

Develop a comprehensive PAB training curriculum targeted at strategically selected community leaders, neighborhood advocates, service providers, and partner organizations. Equip them with accurate information about the PAB and the complaint process so they can serve as trusted messengers within their networks.

## 4. Reaching the Unheard: Prioritizing Outreach to Underrepresented Communities

Survey data revealed significant disparities in representation across various communities and demographic groups, highlighting the need for more intentional and inclusive outreach strategies by the Police Accountability Board (PAB).

- The Hispanic community and non-English speakers were notably underrepresented in survey responses when compared with 2020 U.S. Census data.
- In contrast, white respondents were overrepresented, indicating that outreach methods may not be effectively reaching all sectors of the Rochester population.
- ZIP code analysis shows similar disparities. For example, while ZIP code 14605 accounted for 6% of alleged crimes in the RPD’s dataset from 2022-2025, it comprised only 1% of survey respondents.
- Other ZIP codes with underrepresentation in the PAB survey relative to crime data include 14605, 14606, and 14613.
- Conversely, ZIP codes 14609 and 14619 were overrepresented in the PAB survey by more than 5% compared with RPD crime incidence.

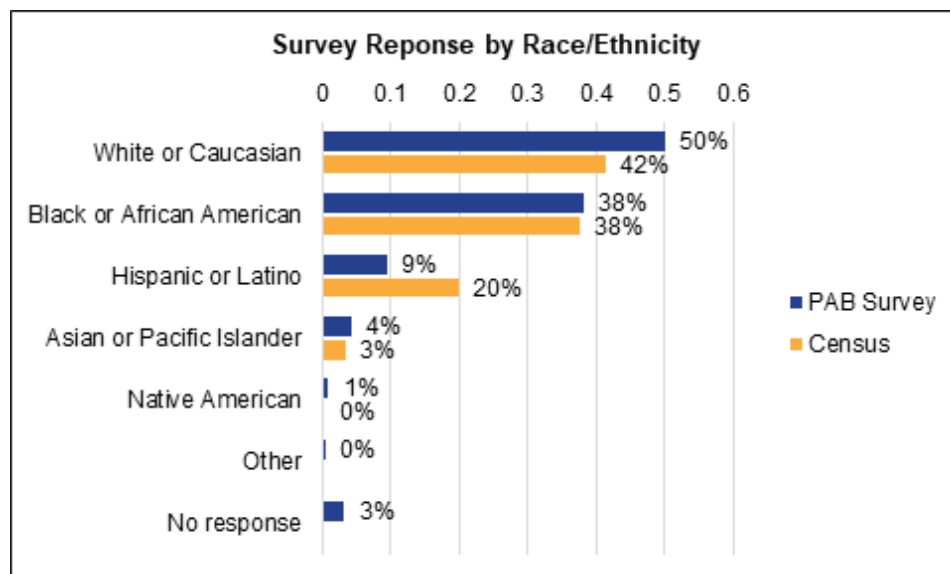


Figure 5: PAB Survey Response by Race/Ethnicity Compared with 2020 Census Data<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The responses from the PAB survey data have a sum greater than 100% because respondents could include multiple racial and ethnic identities.

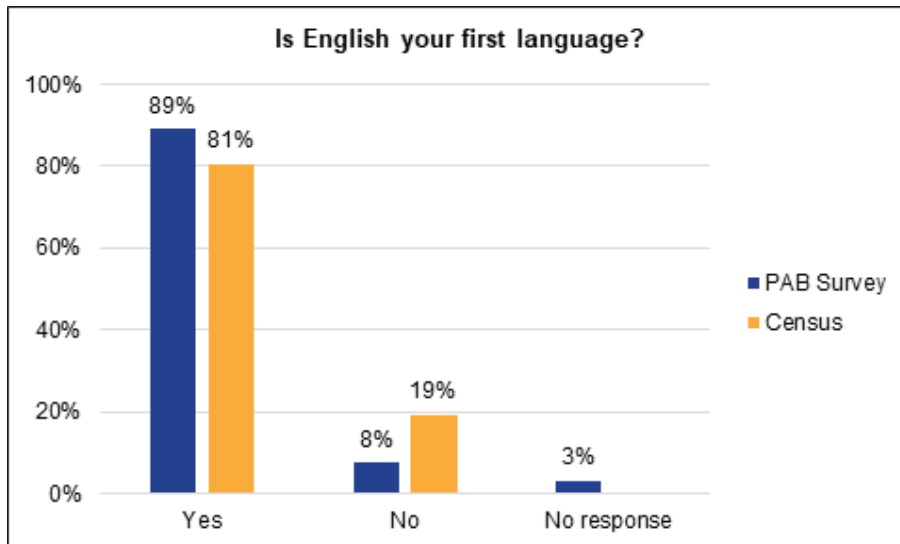


Figure 6: PAB Survey Response by First Language Compared with 2020 Census Data

In addition, youth participation in the survey was minimal, with only 7 responses from individuals under the age of 25. Given the importance of engaging younger generations in conversations about public safety and justice, this is an area for focused improvement.

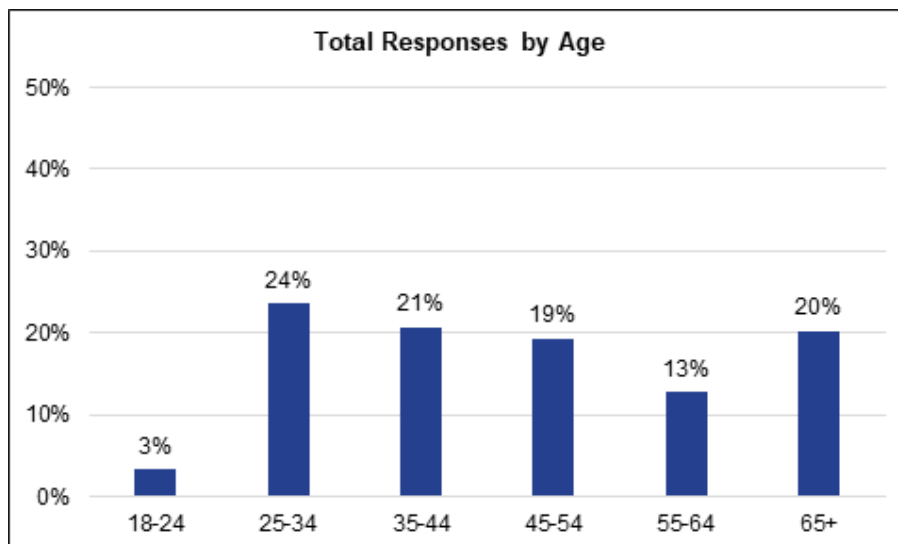


Figure 7: PAB Survey Response by Age

These gaps underscore the need for culturally responsive outreach methods, language accessibility, and a stronger physical and digital presence in communities that are most impacted by policing but least represented in civic feedback channels.

## **Action Plan: Expanding Equity in Community Engagement**

### **a) Deepen Community Relationships Through On-the-Ground Presence**

Engage directly with trusted community stakeholders—faith leaders, neighborhood associations, advocacy groups, and cultural organizations—and prioritize active presence at key community events, especially in underrepresented ZIP codes and among Hispanic and immigrant communities.

### **b) Improve Access to Materials Through Expanded Translation and Simplified Formats**

Consolidate outreach materials for clarity and ensure that they are translated into the languages most commonly spoken in Rochester (e.g., Spanish, Arabic, Nepali, Somali). Use plain language and visual formats to maximize accessibility for all education levels and language backgrounds.

### **c) Leverage Targeted Media Channels to Reach Specific Populations**

- Use Spanish-language radio and newspapers to reach Hispanic communities.
- Increase engagement on TikTok and Instagram to connect with younger residents.
- Collaborate with local influencers, educators, and youth-serving organizations to amplify visibility and trust.

### **d) Connect with Youth through Schools and Youth-Serving Organizations**

Develop partnerships with the Rochester City School District (RCSD), charter schools, private and parochial schools, R-Centers, and youth-focused organizations. Create age-appropriate, engaging presentations that explain the role of the PAB, how to file a complaint, and the rights of youth when interacting with law enforcement. Offer regular classroom sessions, assemblies, after-school workshops, and peer ambassador training to ensure sustained engagement and trust-building among young people.

By intentionally tailoring outreach efforts and communication strategies, the PAB can ensure that its work is visible, accessible, and responsive to the communities it was created to serve.

## Mapping Survey Responses

Figures 8, 9, and 10 show the geographic distribution of PAB survey responses, RPD crime data, and PAB complaint data, respectively. 31% of survey respondents reside outside the city of Rochester. One survey response from 14618 is included in the 14610 boundary in Figure 8.

The RPD reported 29,633 alleged crimes within the city of Rochester from January 2022 to March 2025. Five alleged crimes from 14618 are included in the 14610 boundary of Figure 9.

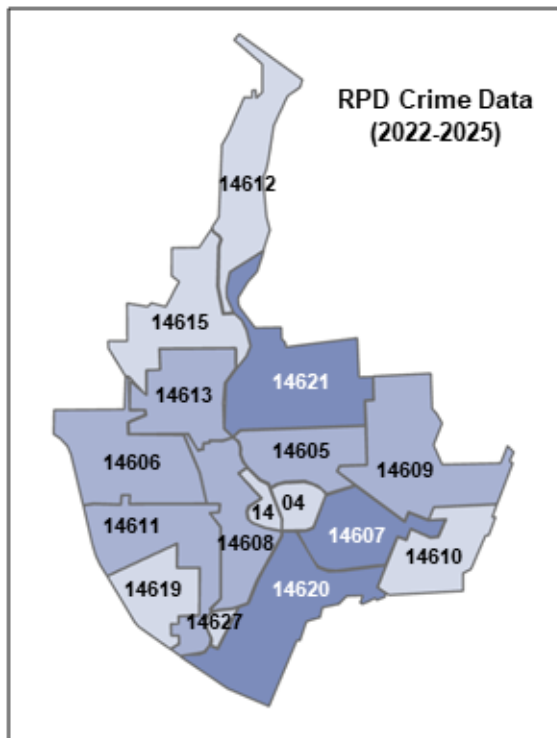
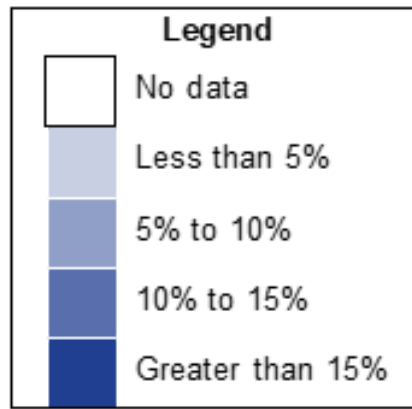


Figure 9: RPD Crime Data by ZIP Code (2022-2025)

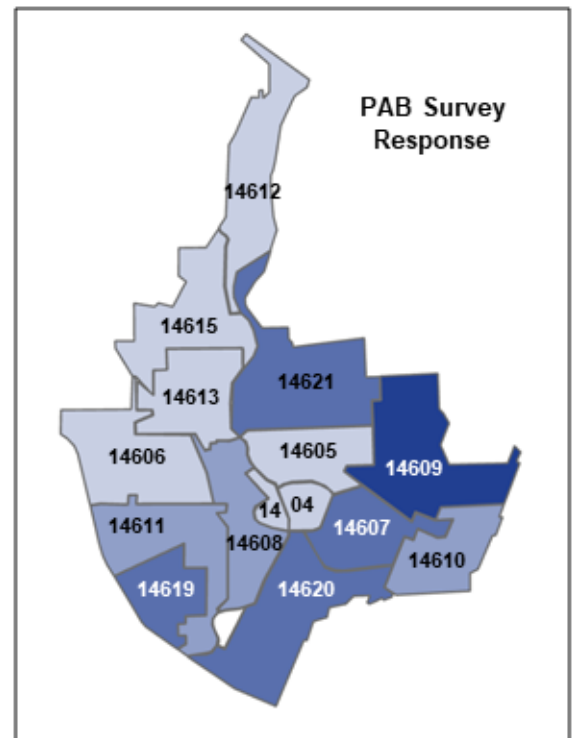


Figure 8: PAB Survey Response by ZIP Code



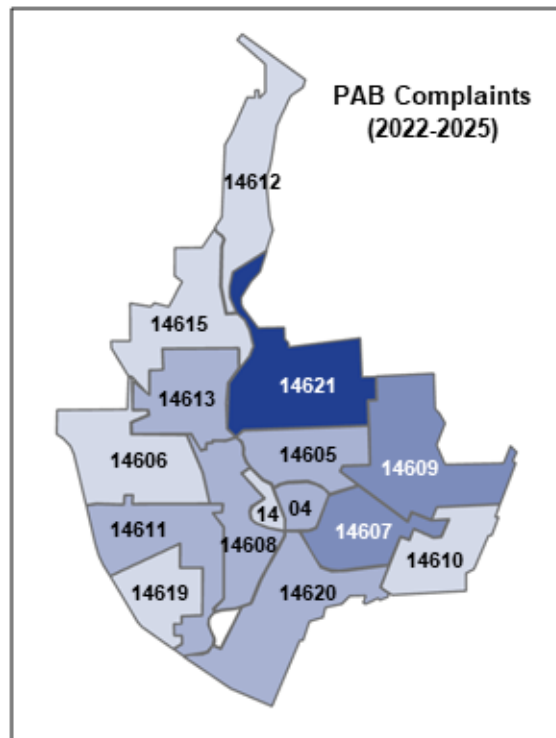


Figure 10: PAB Complaints by ZIP Code (2022-2025)

## 5. Engaging the “Undecided”: Turning Interest into Involvement

A significant portion of survey respondents expressed uncertainty about participating in future Police Accountability Board (PAB) events. When asked if they would attend an upcoming event, the most common response was:

*"Maybe, but I would want to know more beforehand" (44%)*

This response reflects a population that is open to engagement, but not yet fully informed or committed. It highlights both a challenge and an opportunity—while skepticism or lack of familiarity may prevent immediate involvement, there is a clear willingness to learn more and potentially engage.

The PAB's PACE Division is actively addressing this by conducting citywide public presentations, disseminating marketing materials, and collaborating with trusted community partners. Additionally, recent improvements in data tracking allow for more equitable and strategic outreach, ensuring resources are directed to areas with the highest potential for engagement.

## **Action Plan: Activating Community Curiosity into Civic Participation**

### **a) Use a “District Approach” to Strategically Select Presentation Locations and Partners**

Leverage enhanced data tracking tools to identify geographic areas and demographics with high numbers of “undecided” individuals. Prioritize presentations and partnerships in these districts to increase visibility and build localized trust.

### **b) Clearly Communicate the PAB’s Mission, Work, and Impact**

Ensure that all community engagement materials and presentations include a concise, compelling narrative about the PAB’s origins, powers, accomplishments, and services. Repeated, consistent messaging helps the “undecided” become familiar with—and eventually invested in—the PAB’s work.

### **c) Build an “Engagement Pipeline” with Multiple Points of Entry**

Design a structured pathway for community members and stakeholders to deepen their involvement. This might include:

- Introductory info sessions
- Volunteering or co-hosting events
- Invitations to public forums
- Opportunities to serve as neighborhood ambassadors

By creating progressive levels of engagement, individuals can build their understanding and commitment over time.

## 6. Confronting Community Mistrust: Fear of Retaliation as a Barrier to Reporting

The majority of respondents said they would file a complaint with the PAB if they were to experience RPD misconduct. However, many respondents are hesitant to report police misconduct due to fear of retaliation (17%) or lack of understanding of the complaint process (16%).

This finding is particularly concerning given that most respondents—except those with direct and informed engagement with the PAB—already report low familiarity with how to file a complaint. It indicates that fear, rather than confusion, is the primary barrier to reporting misconduct for a significant portion of the community.

This dynamic of mistrust reflects longstanding tensions between community members and law enforcement, and it highlights the need for the PAB to both increase transparency and amplify protections for those who step forward to report misconduct.

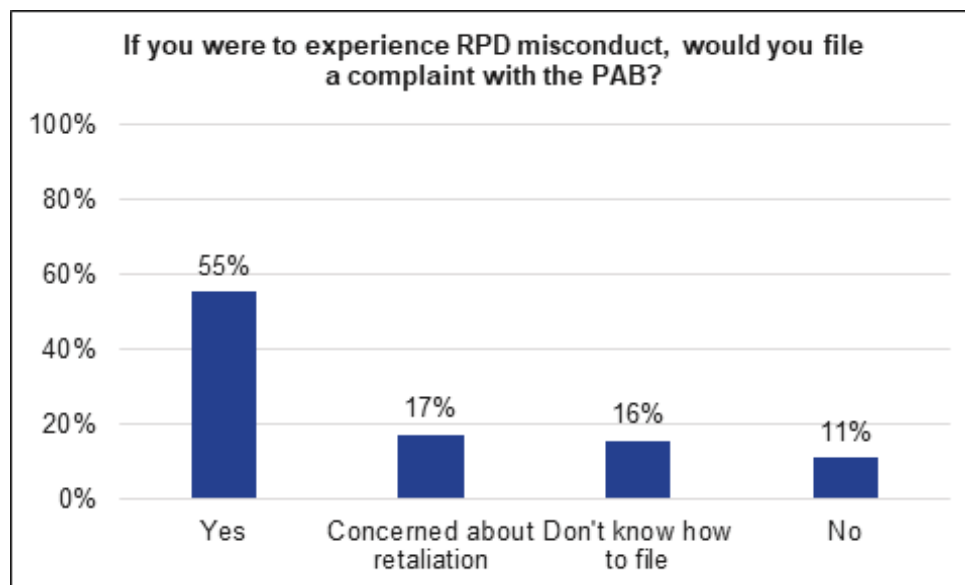


Figure: "Would you file a complaint with the PAB?"

## **Action Plan: Building Trust and Ensuring Safe Access to Oversight**

### **a) Emphasize Anonymity in Reporting Through Outreach and Social Media**

The PACE team will develop messaging across outreach events and digital platforms to highlight that individuals can submit anonymous complaints to the PAB. This message will be central to future campaigns to reassure the public that protections exist, and that retaliation is not tolerated.

### **b) Collaborate with RPD and City Leadership to Address Retaliation Concerns**

Initiate dialogue and joint messaging with the Rochester Police Department and other City stakeholders to:

- Acknowledge and validate community concerns
- Communicate a shared commitment to accountability
- Identify and publicize accountability mechanisms in place to prevent retaliation against complainants

### **c) Provide Support Resources for Complainants**

Explore the development of a complainant resource guide that includes information on anonymous submission, legal protections, and local organizations offering support. Ensure this is readily available at all events and on the PAB website.

## Key Themes from the 2025 PAB Community Survey

The PAB is deeply grateful to every community member who participated in our 2025 survey. Your voices—representing lived experiences, hopes, critiques, and insights—are vital as we work toward building a more just and accountable public safety system in Rochester, New York.

This document outlines six key themes that emerged from responses and highlights actionable steps the PAB is taking in partnership with the community and key stakeholders. It also underscores a hopeful and growing collaboration between the Chief of Police and the PAB—a meaningful step toward the shared goal of reimagining public safety in Rochester.

### Summary of Key Themes

#### **1. Accountability Needs Greater Support**

While community support for the PAB remains strong, many respondents believe the Board could be more effective if granted increased authority and resources—especially around discipline and enforcement.

#### **2. Public Opinion is Deeply Divided**

Qualitative responses ranged from strong support to open condemnation, with many containing misinformation. This underscores the need for more public education and consistent messaging.

#### **3. People Know the Mission—But Not the Process**

Most respondents understand what the PAB is, but far fewer know how to file a complaint. This highlights a gap in communication about our most essential function.

#### **4. Expanding Inclusive Outreach Efforts**

Several communities—including Hispanic residents, youth, non-English speakers, and certain ZIP codes—were underrepresented in the survey, despite being heavily impacted by policing.

#### **5. Many Are Interested—But Need More Information**

A large portion of the community expressed openness to attending PAB events but want clearer communication before engaging. The interest is there; we need to meet it with clarity and opportunity.

#### **6. Fear is a Barrier to Reporting**

Fear of retaliation from police was a more common barrier to reporting misconduct than a lack of understanding. This reveals a critical need to build trust and emphasize safe, anonymous pathways to accountability.

### **A Collaborative Path Forward**

Amid the challenges and opportunities reflected in this survey, we are encouraged by the emerging collaboration between Chief David Smith and Dr. Lesli C. Myers-Small, Executive Director of the PAB. Their ongoing communication and mutual commitment to transparency represent a positive and hopeful step forward for Rochester.

While we recognize that there will always be detractors of the PAB, it is important that we expand the number of community members who are equipped with accurate, timely information. By doing so, we help ensure that conversations about public safety and accountability are grounded in facts, not fear, and rooted in a shared understanding of the PAB's mission, powers, and progress.

## **Opportunities to Deepen Collaboration:**

- Joint listening sessions with community members to build trust across institutional lines
- Co-authored public communications reinforcing shared goals of accountability and safety
- Collaborative training or scenario planning that brings PAB and RPD staff together for learning and dialogue

## **Reimagining Public Safety—Together**

We believe that the future of public safety in Rochester requires collaboration, accountability, and community ownership. The voices in this survey—especially those calling for equity, transparency, and healing—remind us that true progress is only possible when institutions listen, respond, and evolve together.

As we move forward, we recommit to working with the community, not just for it, to create a safer, more just Rochester for all.

## **Next Steps**

To advance this work, the PAB will:

- Publicly release this report and share findings with City Council, the PAB Board, the Mayor, RPD leadership, the media, and community stakeholders.
- Implement top-priority actions across each theme, beginning Q4 2025
- Develop a mid-year progress update on outreach equity, engagement metrics, and complaint accessibility
- Host community forums to reflect back survey findings and gather real-time feedback

## Appendix 1: Definition of Terms

**Accountability:** Making sure people or groups take responsibility for their actions—especially when something goes wrong.

**Action Plan:** A list of steps we will take to fix problems or make things better.

**Anonymous Complaint:** A report you can make without saying your name, so no one knows who made it.

**Barrier to Reporting:** Anything that makes it hard or scary for someone to tell the truth or share what happened.

**Civic Engagement:** When people take part in helping their city—like going to meetings, filling out surveys, or voting.

**Community Mistrust:** When people in a neighborhood or city do not trust certain leaders or systems, often because of bad things that happened in the past.

**Complaint Process:** The steps a person follows to report police misconduct to the PAB.

**Data Tracking:** Keeping careful records of where we go, who we talk to, and what we learn—so we can do better next time.

**Disciplinary Authority:** The power to punish someone who breaks the rules—like a police officer who did something wrong.

**Engagement Pipeline:** A way for people to get more involved over time, starting with small steps and leading to bigger ways to help.

**Equity:** Making sure everyone has what they need to succeed—even if that means giving some people more help than others.

**Fear of Retaliation:** Being afraid that someone will hurt you or get back at you for telling the truth or speaking up.

**Familiarity Gap:** The difference between what people know and what they don't—like knowing what the PAB is but not knowing how to file a complaint.



**iSight System:** The PAB's online tool where people can file complaints about police behavior.

**Misconduct:** When someone, like a police officer, breaks rules or acts in a harmful way.

**Misinformation:** Wrong or untrue information that spreads and makes people confused.

**Outreach:** When we go out into the community to talk, listen, and share helpful information.

**PACE Division:** Stands for Public Affairs & Community Engagement—the team at the PAB that works with the public.

**Polarization:** When people strongly disagree and are divided into very different sides.

**Public Safety:** Helping people feel safe in their homes, neighborhoods, and community.

**Survey:** A list of questions we ask people to learn what they think and feel.

**Transparency:** Being open and honest about what we do, so everyone knows what's going on.

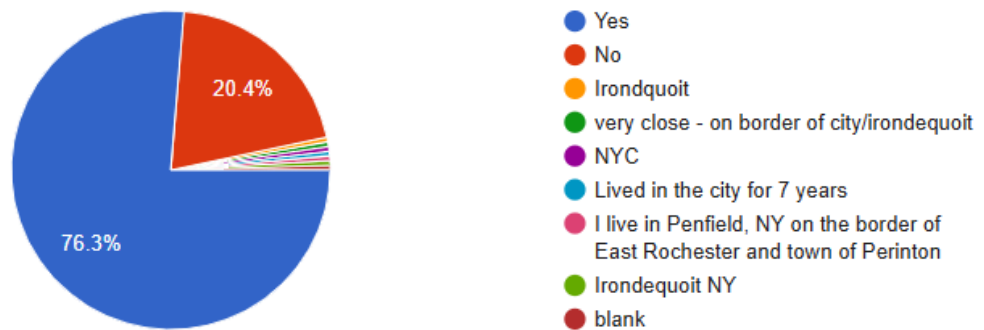
**Undecided:** People who aren't sure how they feel yet or what they want to do.

## Appendix 2: Results

Full results will also be made available in spreadsheet format on the PAB website.

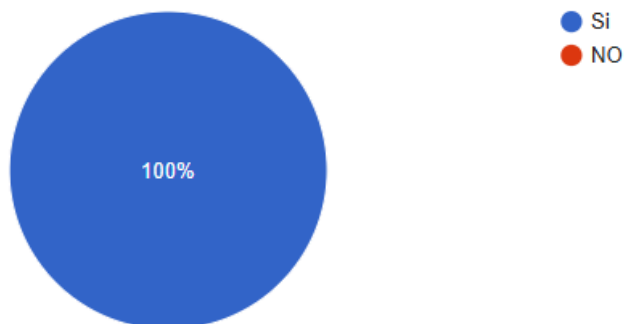
Do you live in the City of Rochester?

211 responses

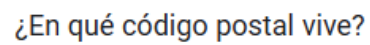


¿Vive usted en la ciudad de Rochester?

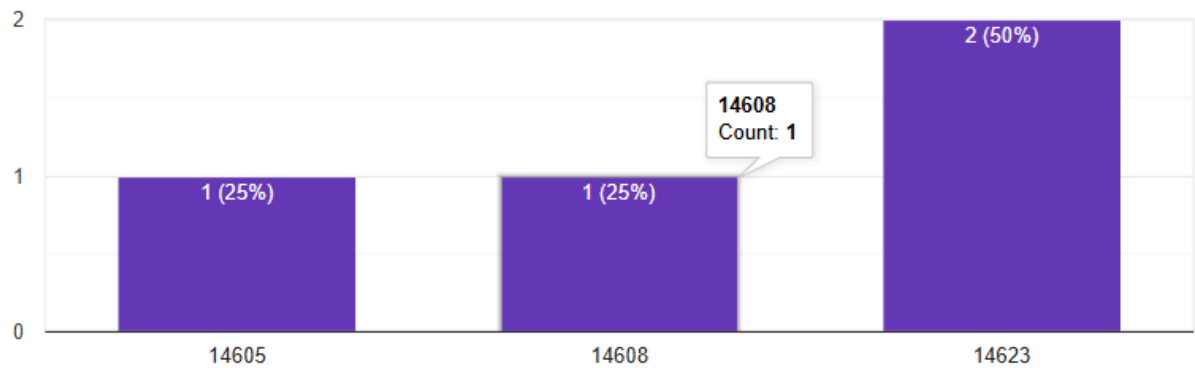
4 responses



211 responses

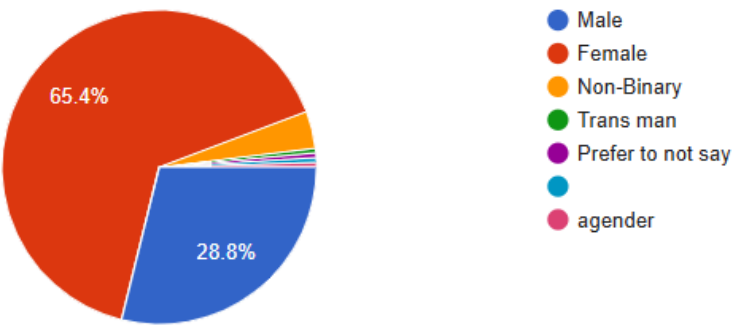


4 responses



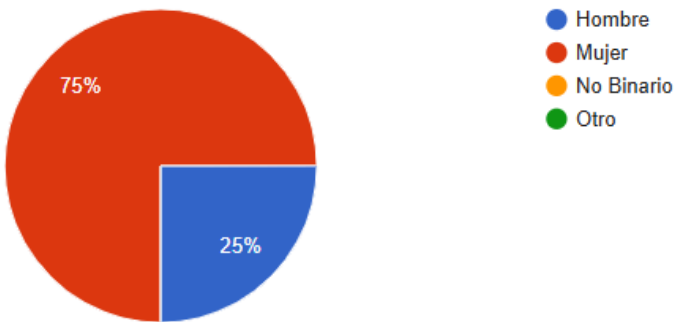
Please select the option that you identify with.

208 responses



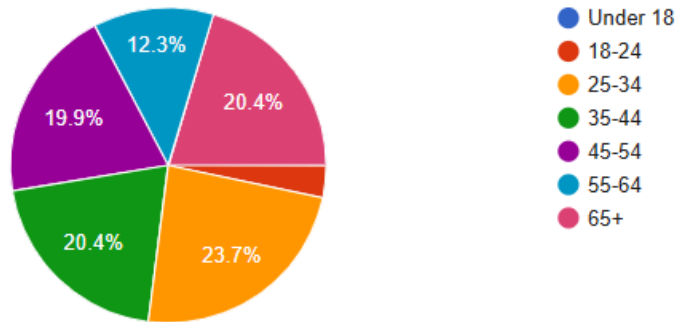
Por favor seleccione la opción con la que usted se identifica.

4 responses



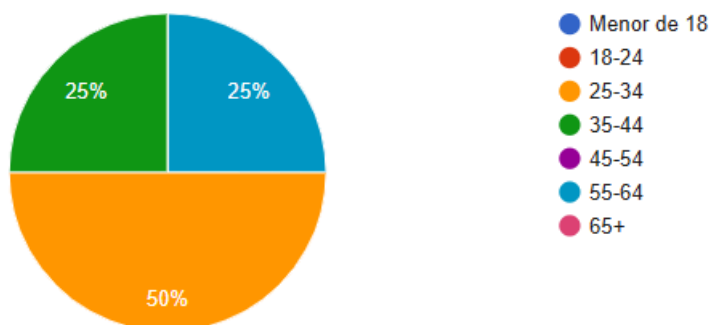
### Please Select Your Age

211 responses



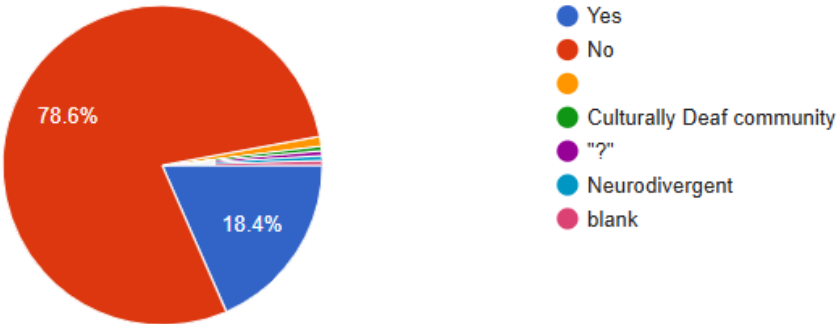
### Por favor seleccione su edad.

4 responses



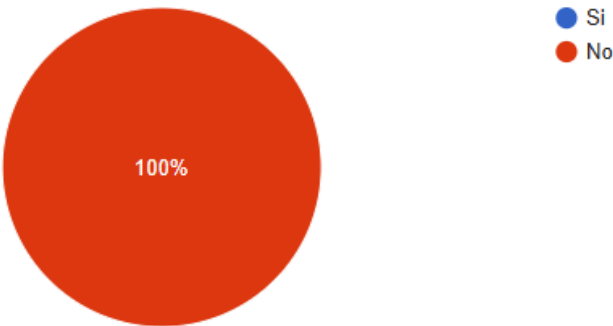
Do you consider yourself a member of the Disabled community?

206 responses



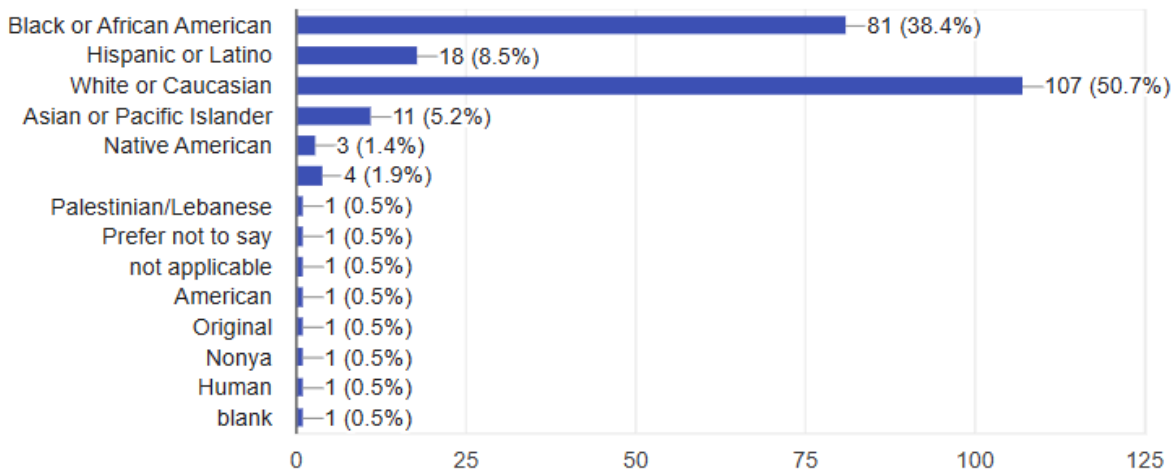
¿Es usted una persona con diversidad funcional?

4 responses



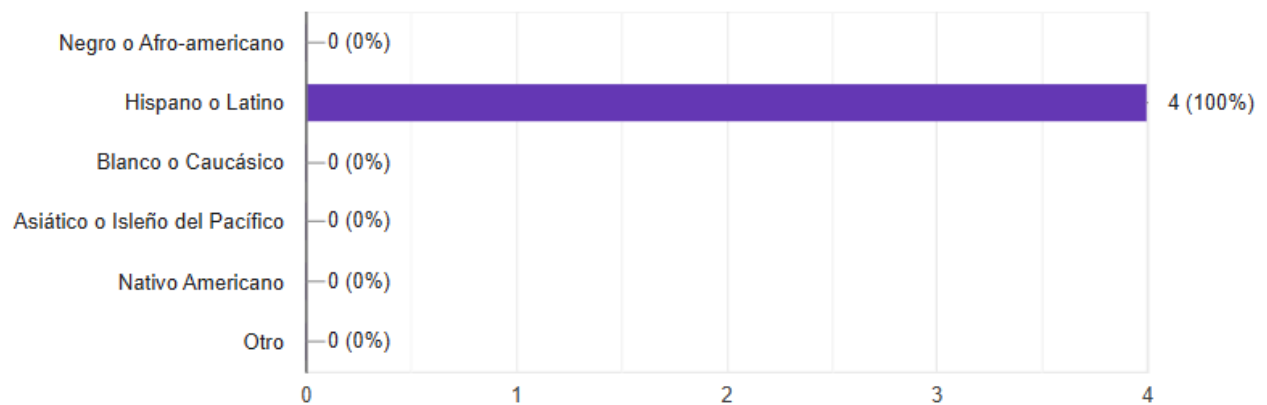
### How do you identify your race/ethnicity? (Select all that apply)

211 responses



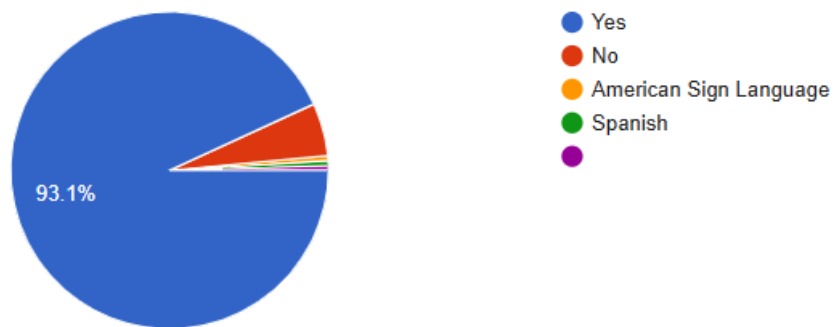
### ¿Cómo identifica su raza/etnicidad? (Seleccione todo lo que aplique)

4 responses



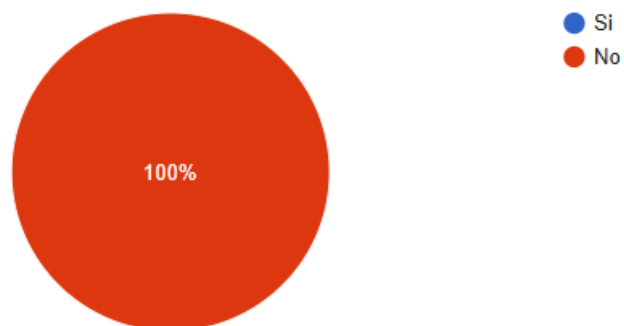
### Is English your first language?

204 responses



### ¿Es el inglés su primer idioma?

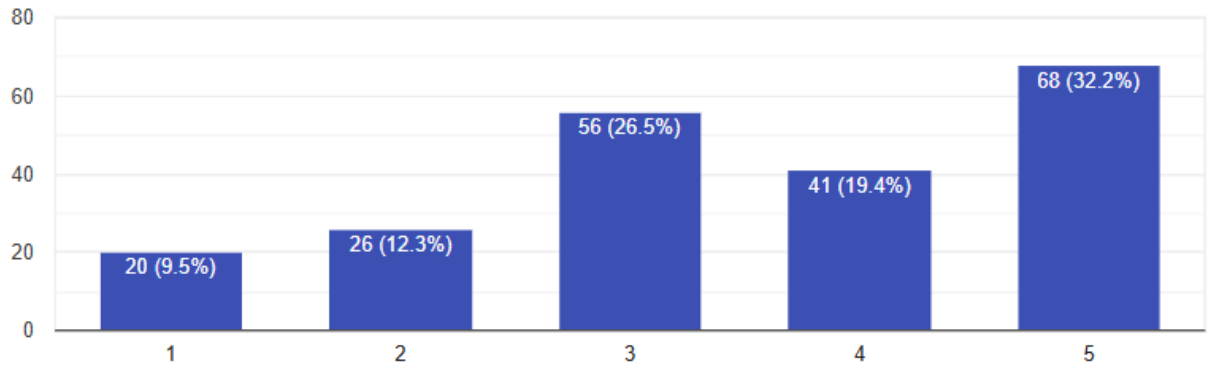
4 responses





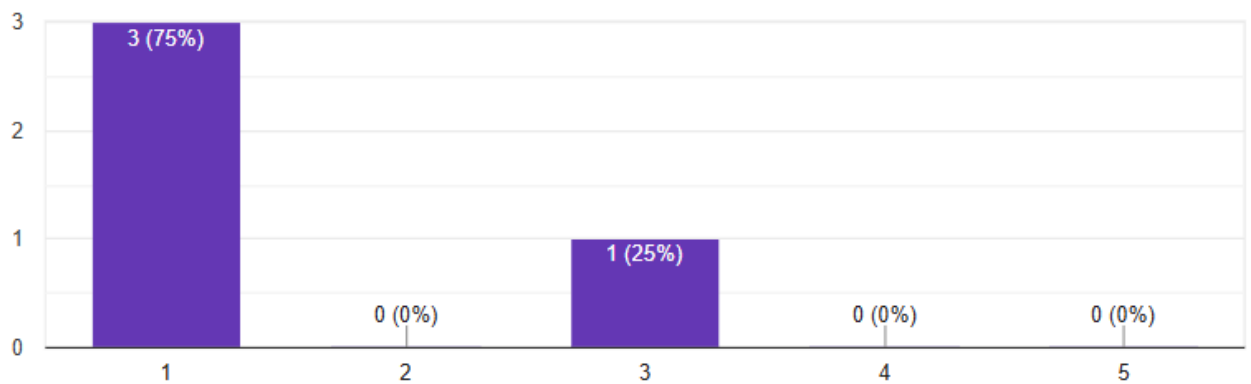
How familiar are you with the work and mission of the Police Accountability Board (PAB)?

211 responses



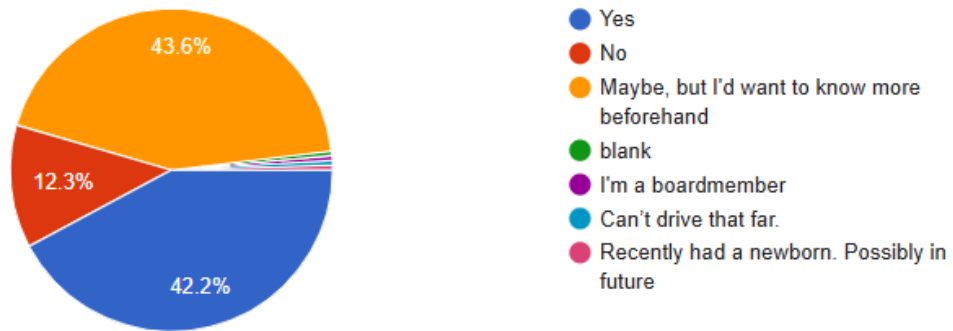
¿Qué tan familiarizado está con el trabajo y la misión de la Junta de Responsabilidad Policial (PAB)?

4 responses



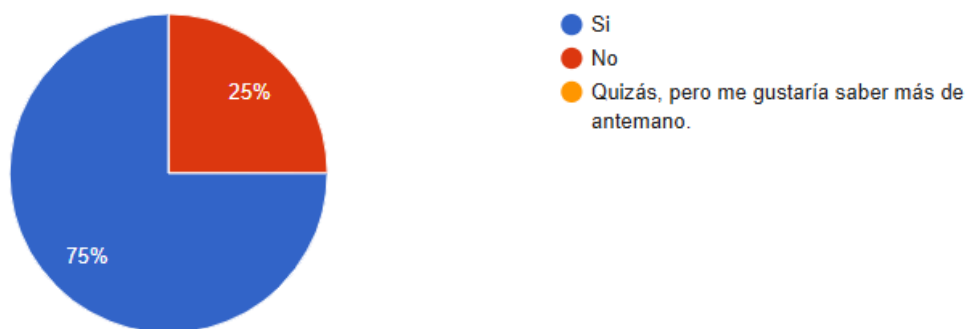
Would you be interested in attending a PAB event in the future?

211 responses



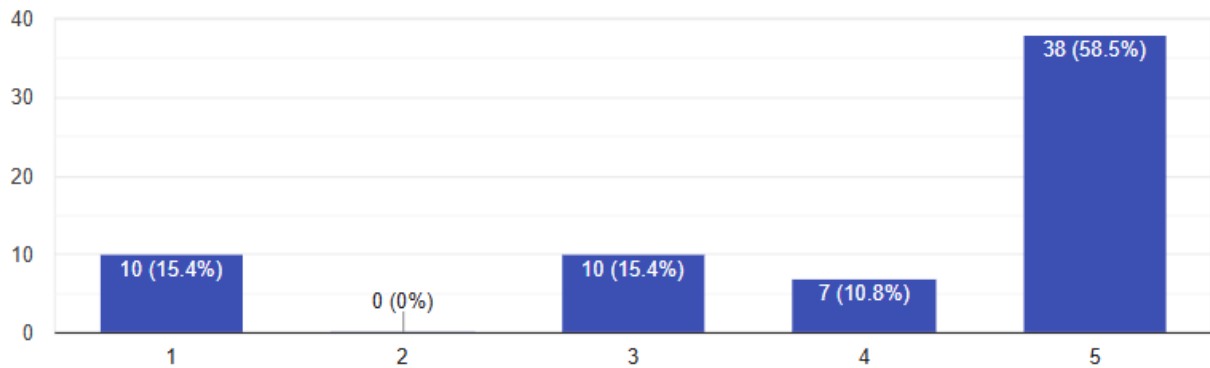
¿Estaría interesado en asistir a un evento de PAB en el futuro?

4 responses



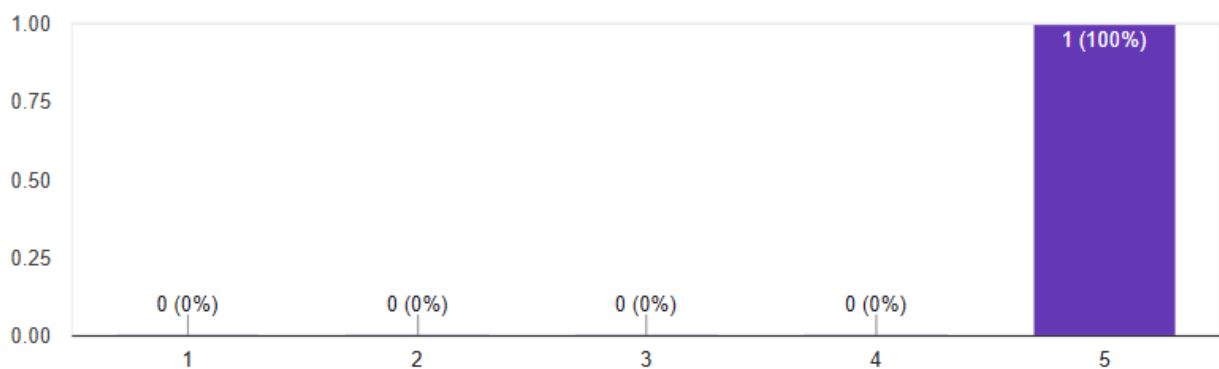
If you already participated in a PAB event, how helpful did you find the presentation? (skip this question if you haven't recently participated in a PAB event)

65 responses



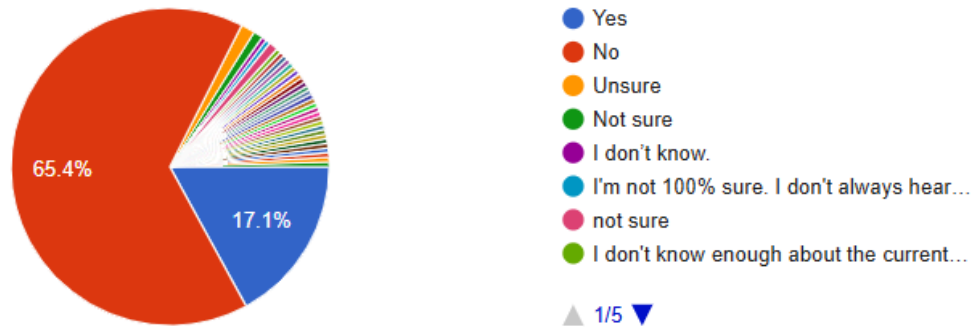
Si ya participó en un evento de la PAB, ¿qué tan útil le resultó la presentación?  
(omite esta pregunta si no ha participado recientemente en un evento de la PAB)

1 response



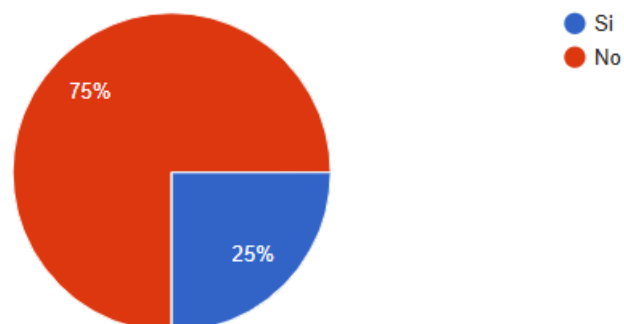
Do you think the city of Rochester does enough to hold Rochester Police Department (RPD) officers accountable for their actions?

211 responses



¿Cree usted que la ciudad de Rochester hace lo suficiente para responsabilizar a los agentes del Departamento de Policía de Rochester (RPD) por sus acciones?

4 responses



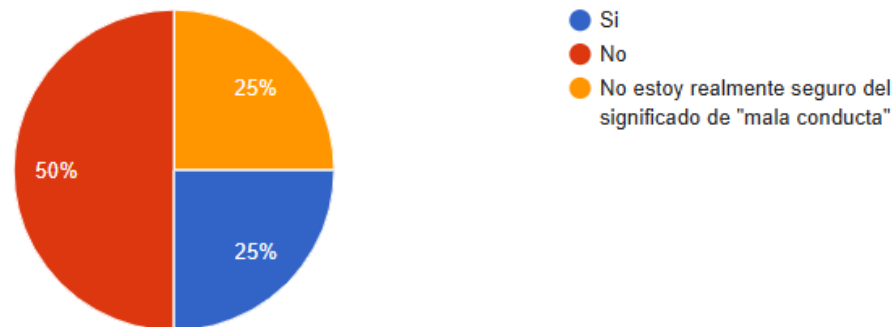
Have you, or anyone you know, ever experienced what you thought could be police misconduct from RPD?

211 responses



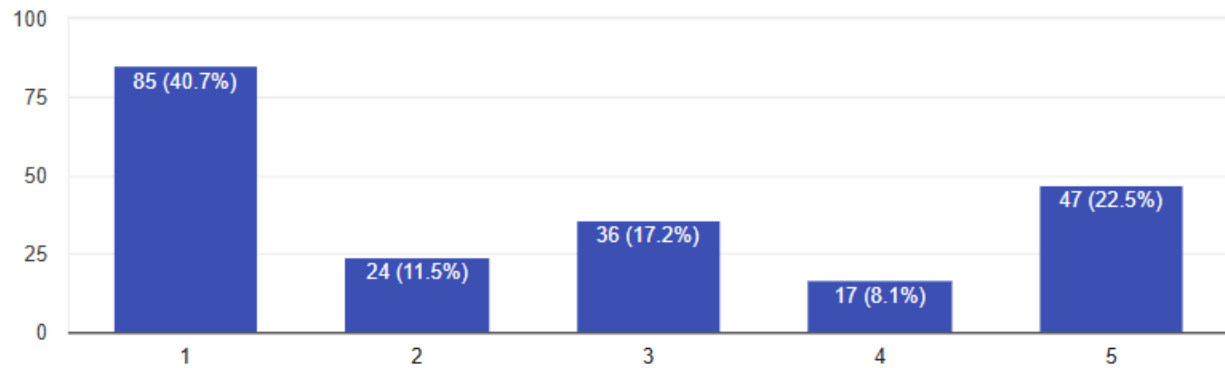
¿Usted o alguien que conoce ha sufrido alguna vez lo que pensó que podría ser una mala conducta policial por parte de RPD?

4 responses



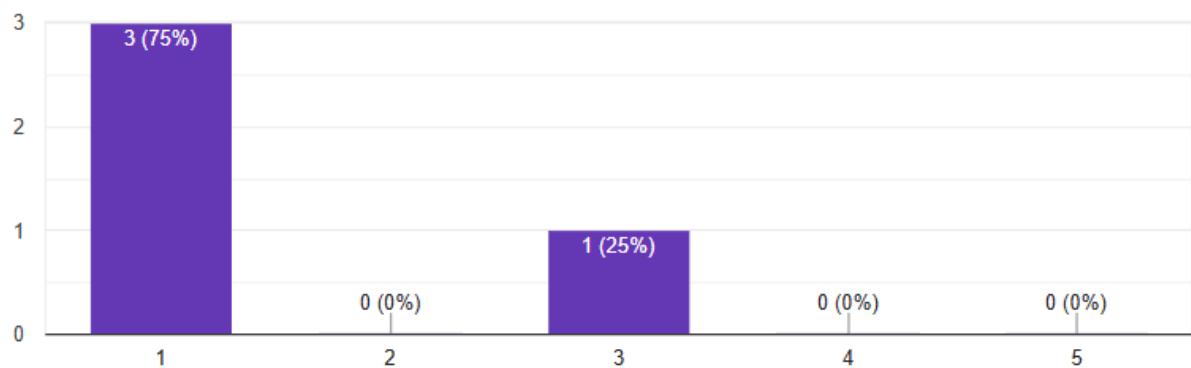
How familiar are you with the PAB complaint process?

209 responses



¿Qué tan familiarizado está usted con el proceso de quejas de la PAB?

4 responses



If you were to experience RPD Misconduct, would you file a complaint with the PAB?

211 responses



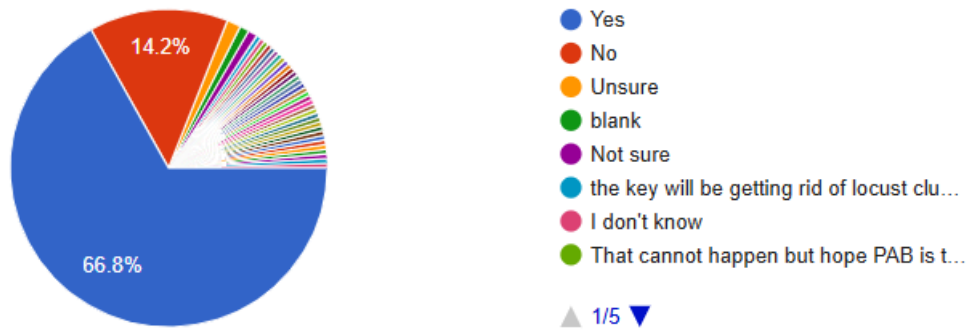
Si usted llegara a tener una experiencia de Mala conducta policial por parte de RPD, presentaría una queja con la PAB?

4 responses



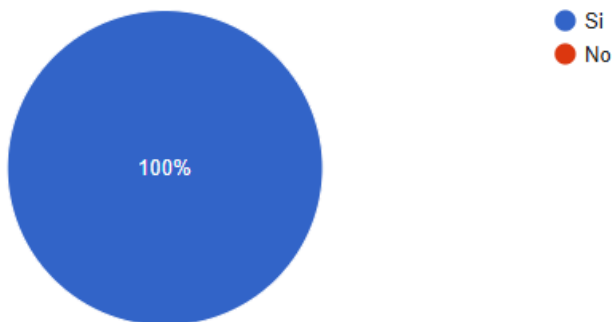
Do you think that the PAB would be more effective if they had the power to discipline RPD officers directly?

211 responses



¿ Cree usted que la PAB sería más efectiva si tuviera el poder de disciplinar a los oficiales de RPD directamente?

4 responses





The PAB is now releasing investigative reports that summarize incidents of alleged police misconduct. They include our findings, recommendations for policy change, or discipline of officers. How do you feel about these reports being released?

211 responses



La PAB ahora está publicando informes de investigación que resumen los incidentes de presunta mala conducta policial. Estos informes Incluyen nuestros hallazgos, recomendaciones para cambios de políticas o disciplina de los oficiales. ¿Qué opina de la publicación de estos informes?

4 responses

