

TULSA CITY COUNCIL

DATA COLLECTION WORKING GROUP

Recommendations

July 20, 2022

Public Works Committee





Data Collection Working Group

OUR GOAL

Determine how the City of Tulsa Police Department is using their discretion in the public interest and suggestions on what can be improved.

During the Equality Indicators Special Meetings, panelists recommended, and Councilors supported, tracking and analyzing data that may provide insight on how discretion was being exercised.



How do we get there?

STOP DATA COLLECTION

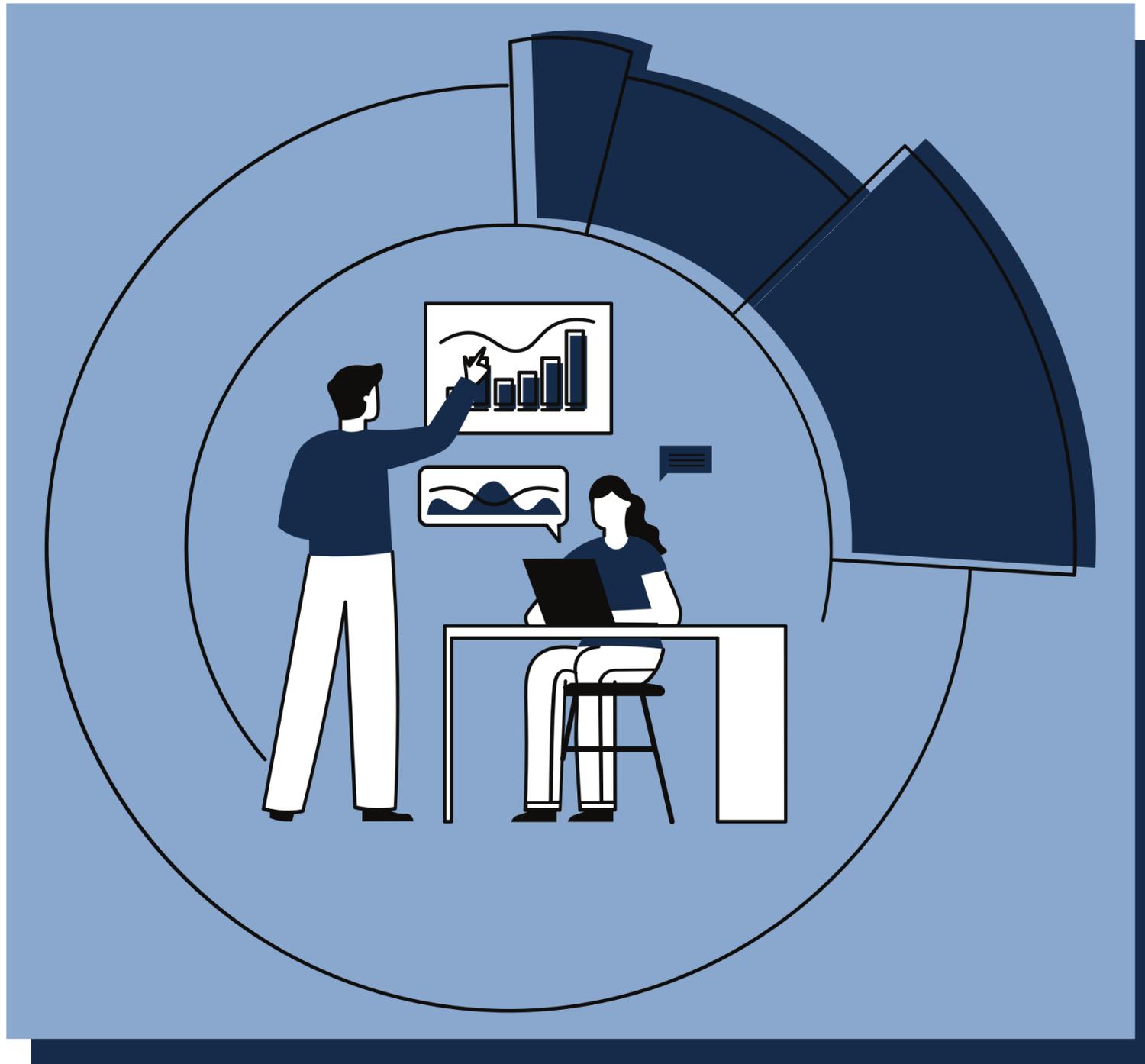
We must collect and analyze more fine grain data about circumstances of all policing encounters with the public in a transparent and measurable way.

BENEFITS OF STOP DATA COLLECTION

- Critical questions asked by law enforcement executives can be answered only if the right data are collected.
- Stop data can be used to examine and improve law enforcement policies and practices, as well as help assess whether resources can be directed in more fruitful ways.
- Stop data can allow agencies to assess the existence of racial disparities and use findings to acknowledge and respond to what is and is not within their control.
- Law enforcement should be proactive and engage researchers to examine agency operations and officer behavior prior to any high-profile, officer-involved incidents. Doing so shows good faith in fostering positive community relationships.

What Data Should We Collect?

- 1 The officer making the stop
- 2 The person being stopped
- 3 The details of the stop
- 4 Actions taken by the officer and individual during the stop
- 5 Any enforcement outcomes following the stop



Stop Data Points

1

The Officer Making the Stop

- Individual characteristics (e.g., race, age, gender)
- Agency characteristics
- Unique identifier

2

The Person Being Stopped

- **Individual characteristics (e.g., perceived race, age, gender)**
- Type of stop (e.g., pedestrian, vehicle)
- Unique identifier

3

Details of the Stop

- Time
- Date
- Location
- **Length of Stop**
- **Intelligence-led**

4

Actions Taken by the Officer During the Stop

- Reason for stop
- **Reason for search**
- **Consent obtained**
- Result of search
- Property seizure
- **Reason for use of force**
- Type of force used

5

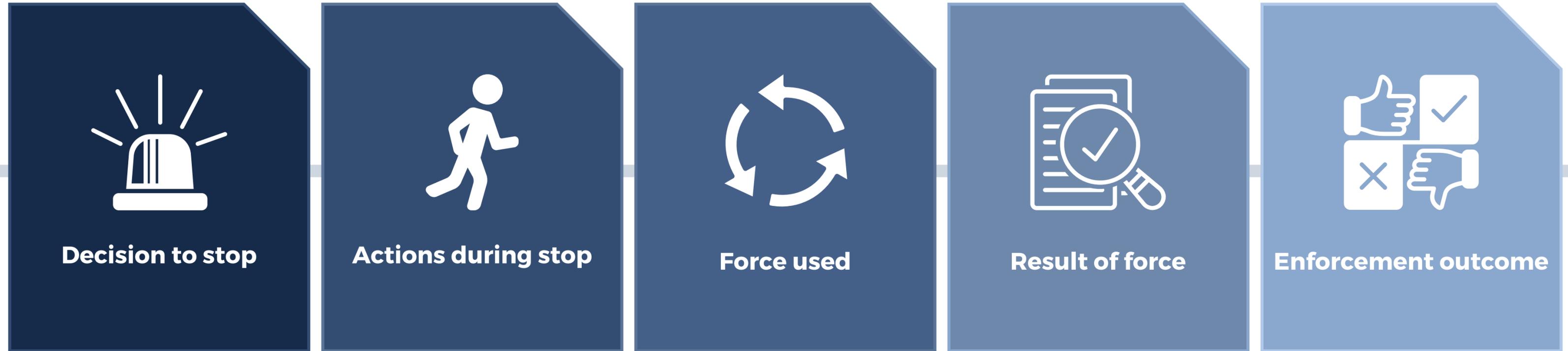
Post-Stop Enforcement Outcomes

- Enforcement outcome (e.g., no action, citation, warning, arrest)
- Arresting charge

Some elements can easily be tracked with a simple checkbox:

- Was the stop initiated by another agency?
- Was the stop intelligence-led?

Stop Data Capture Points



Data Collection Methods

Pros

Cons

	Pros	Cons
 Mobile Data Computer	Full-size screen and keyboard; constant connection to power; familiar to most officers; cost is usually built into standard vehicle outfitting.	Only useful to officers with vehicles; can lose connectivity to Wi-Fi; not always responsive to more current apps and web-based data programs.
 Handheld Mobile Device	Can be used by all officers; allows more data capture in real time; requires less equipment; is more customizable in terms of apps and software.	Small buttons; harder to see screen and enter data; can lose connectivity to Wi-Fi; can be costly to procure for whole agency; loses power if not recharged.
 Paper Form	Not reliant on internet connection; user friendly and requires little training; cheapest form of data collection.	Requires extra steps to get in electronic format; can be easily lost/misplaced/damaged; must be reprinted and re-issued with changes; bulkier for officers to have on hand; less useful for large data capture.

Source: Collecting, Analyzing, and Responding to Stop Data: A Guidebook for Law Enforcement Agencies, Government, and Communities.

Data Collection Working Group

Thank You

Questions?

Councilor Hall-Harper

Councilor Cue

Councilor McKee

Councilor Dodson