

10.8 Miscellaneous

A. Additional Sources of State Data

Many North Carolina institutions are gathering data that may be useful in addressing possible racial disparities in criminal cases in North Carolina. For example, [CJ LEADS](#) “integrates data found within the State’s [various criminal justice applications] and provides up-to-date criminal information about offenders in a centralized location via a secure connection for use by state and local government criminal justice professionals.” CJ LEADS is managed by the North Carolina Office of the State Controller. At the present time, defense attorneys do not have access to CJ LEADS.

The Governor’s Crime Commission and the Department of Juvenile Justice and Prevention also compile and analyze data on disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. Up until October 31, 2013, the Criminal Justice Analysis Center, housed within the Governor’s Crime Commission, collected, analyzed, and disseminated criminal justice data. While the Center no longer exists, its publications may still be found online. *See* North Carolina Department of Public Safety, [Publications](#), NCCRIMECONTROL.ORG (last visited Sept. 23, 2014). Additionally, in 2011, the North Carolina Office of the Juvenile Defender compiled a guidebook entitled [Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact \(DMC\) in Juvenile Delinquency Court](#), which contains practical tips for defense attorneys on addressing racial bias and racial disparities.

B. Additional Sources of National Data

On the national level, the Justice Mapping Center recently launched the [National Justice Atlas of Sentencing and Corrections](#), “an online, interactive, mapping utility that gives policy makers, the media, researchers, and the public a neighborhood-level view of where prison inmates and offenders on probation and parole are from and where corrections spending is highest.” Justice Mapping Center, [Justice Mapping Center Launches First National Atlas of Criminal Justice Data](#), JUSTICEMAPPING.ORG (Oct. 5, 2010). For example, the atlas allows users to access data by state, county, zip code, or census area, reflecting prison admissions and release rates, demographic data, parolee and probationer rates, and costs of corrections.

Several national organizations have launched projects addressing race in the criminal justice system:

- The American Bar Association (ABA) launched a Racial Justice Improvement Project in 2010 to “identify and reform policies and practices that produce racial disparities in local criminal justice systems across the country.” *See* American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section, [Racial Justice Improvement Project](#), RACIALJUSTICEPROJECT.WEEBLY.COM (last visited Sept. 23, 2014).
- The ABA’s Litigation Section created a Task Force on Implicit Bias and launched an Implicit Bias Initiative to educate lawyers, judges, and others about the “implications

and effects of implicit bias.” See American Bar Association Litigation Section Task Force on Implicit Bias, [Implicit Bias Initiative](#), AMERICANBAR.ORG (last visited Sept. 23, 2014). The same section developed a “[toolbox](#)” of research and resources on implicit bias and strategies for “debiasing.”

- The ABA’s Judicial Division formed a Task Force on Perceptions of Justice in 2013, which has assembled resources and conducted training on racial bias and disparities in the courts. See American Bar Association Judicial Division, [Task Force on Perceptions of Justice](#), AMERICANBAR.ORG (last visited Sept. 23, 2014).
- The National Center for State Courts has developed a Gender and Racial Fairness Resource Guide, undertaken a project on implicit bias and judicial education, and developed resources such as a “Frequently Asked Questions” sheet to help court actors understand and address implicit bias. See National Center for State Courts, [Gender and Racial Fairness Resource Guide](#), NCSC.ORG (last visited Sept. 23, 2014); National Center for State Courts, [Helping Courts Address Implicit Bias: Frequently Asked Questions](#), NCSC.ORG (last visited Sept. 23, 2014).
- The National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts encourages the highest courts of each state “to create commissions to examine the treatment accorded minorities in their courts[,]” and educates “the legal profession, the law enforcement community, and the general public concerning racial and ethnic fairness in the courts.” See National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts, [Mission](#), NATIONAL-CONSORTIUM.ORG (last visited Sept. 23, 2014).

Other potentially useful sources of national data include the [Institute on Race and Justice at Northeastern University](#); the National Institute of Justice’s collection of materials on [Race, Trust, and Police Legitimacy](#); and the [Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity](#), which publishes annual reports collecting empirical data concerning the operation of implicit biases.