

Works Cited

Anderson, James M., and Paul Heaton. "How Much Difference Does the Lawyer Make? The Effect of Defense Counsel on Murder Case Outcomes." *The Yale Law Journal*, vol. 122, no. 1, 2012, pp. 154–217., www.jstor.org/stable/23528652.

This article explores the idea that public defenders work harder for their clients than court appointed attorneys. This is because the reasons that public defenders go into law lead to them putting more effort in for their clients. This was done looking at the success rates of public defenders vs. court appointed attorneys in Philadelphia murder cases.

Ater, Itai, et al. "The Economics of Rights: Does the Right to Counsel Increase Crime?"

American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, vol. 9, no. 2, 2017, pp. 1–27.

This paper looked at the effects increased public defender representation in Israel. The paper showed that an increase in rights to indigent defendants leads to improved situations of those charged, but also leads to less arrests made by the police.

Baxter, Heather. "Too Many Clients, Too Little Time: How States Are Forcing Public Defenders to Violate Their Ethical Obligations." *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, vol. 25, no. 2, 2012, pp. 91–102., doi:10.1525/fsr.2012.25.2.91.

This article explored how many public defenders are overworked and underpaid. This causes them to not mount a vigorous defense for their clients, and instead have a metaphorical revolving door on their offices. Not only does this mean that public defenders do not fulfill their ethical obligations to their clients, but do not fulfill even basic human decency.

Brunt, Alexa Van. "Public Defenders Are Overworked and Underfunded. That Means More People Go to Jail." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 17 June 2015, www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jun/17/poor-rely-public-defenders-too-overworked.

This news report showed how the vast majority of public defenders in the country are not just overworked but also underpaid. In addition it showed how this is hurting their clients by creating a cycle of guilty pleas and longer waits in jail. Additionally, it showed what would be needed to create real change in this broken system.

Lynch, David R. "The Nature of Occupational Stress Among Public Defenders." *The Justice System Journal*, vol. 19, no. 1, 1997, pp. 17–35.

The public defenders themselves are stressed to the point of it being a medical problem. Simple reforms such as caseload reductions and increased funding to public defenders offices would be extremely helpful in reducing their stress.

Peng, Tina. "I'm a Public Defender. It's Impossible for Me to Do a Good Job Representing My Clients." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 3 Sept. 2015, www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/our-public-defender-system-isnt-just-broken--its-unconstitutional/2015/09/03/aadf2b6c-519b-11e5-9812-92d5948a40f8_story.html.

In this article a public defender recounts how he has failed his clients. He shows how the system he must work in has caused him to fail to give each client the effort they deserve.

Roach, Michael A. "Indigent Defense Counsel, Attorney Quality, and Defendant Outcomes." *American Law and Economics Review*, vol. 16, no. 2, 2014, pp. 577–619.

This paper analyzed the difference in quality of work between public defenders and assigned attorneys. It found that assigned attorneys did significantly worse work for their clients as opposed to public defenders, leading to worse results for their clients.

Stein, Robert E. "Humanrights Heroes: Public Defenders." *Human Rights*, vol. 39, no. 4, 2013, pp. 26–25.

This article explores the history and rationale behind public defenders offices. It explores the path public defender offices have taken since Gideon, and how in the modern era they are underfunded and not doing what they were designed to do.

Ujiyediin, Nomin. "Kansas Public Defender Agency Still 'On Fire,' Struggling To Keep Staff." *KCUR*, 11 Mar. 2020, www.kcur.org/post/kansas-public-defender-agency-still-fire-struggling-keep-staff.

This article talks about how underfunded public defenders offices are. Because they are not able to compete with most private attorney and DA offices in terms of salary and benefits they have a hard time attracting good lawyers and retaining staff.

Wood, Lisa C., et al. "The Inevitable Consequence of Crushing Defender Workloads."

Litigation, vol. 42, no. 2, 2016, pp. 20–26., doi:10.2307/26401918.

This paper explores the idea of public defenders pushing their clients to accepting guilty pleas because their workload. A public defender recounts having too many clients, and instead of evaluating each client on a case by case basis he pushed all of them into guilty pleas. It explored how criminal justice reforms could change this pattern.