Future Issues in Corrections

Course Correctional Services

Unit VIII Current and Future Issues of Corrections

Essential Question
What issues will correctional administrators face in the future?

TEKS §130.297(c)
(8)(A–D)
(9)(A–E)
(10)(A–C)(G)(H)

Prior Student Learning
None

Estimated Time
4 hours

Rationale
Correctional administrators face challenges involving staff, use of technology, and health care costs. These challenges have implications for the future of corrections. It is essential that correctional officers understand these issues and the implications.

Objectives
The students will be able to:
1. Identify new technologies that improve the safety and the efficiency of correctional institutions
2. Describe the potential benefits of using technology in the correctional setting
3. Explain why mental health treatment is a challenge for correctional administrators
4. Define mental illness and mental retardation
5. Discuss each of the cost saving measures for health care
6. Explore the court cases that have expanded health care for inmates
7. Define deliberate indifference
8. Explore the factors contributing to the rising cost of health care
9. Identify the six most common communicable diseases in correctional settings
10. Define chronic illness and identify the three most common types
11. Analyze the impact that elderly inmates have on the rising cost of health care
12. Analyze innovative solutions to reduce health care costs in corrections

Engage
As a class, brainstorm important issues for managing a correctional institution. Write the students' ideas on the board. Use the following questions/suggestions to guide the discussion:

- What are some of the problems that might be encountered?
- What are the benefits of being a correctional employee?
- Lead the students in a discussion about some of the issues that are covered in this lesson and let them determine how important they think those issues are.
- After completing this lesson, return to the students' original ideas in this discussion. Have them reflect on their ideas and assess the accuracy of them.

Use the Discussion Rubric for assessment.

Key Points
I. New Technologies
   A. Technology can be used
      1. In institutions and community corrections
2. To detect contraband
3. To extract covert information
4. To monitor behavior
5. To alert staff to personnel that are in distress

B. Cell phone technologies
1. Cell phone blocking systems
   a) Allow specific frequencies to be blocked while leaving others open
   b) Small or large areas can be affected
   c) Have a cost range from $1000 – $10,000
2. Cell phone spoofing devices
   a) Intercept and prevent the delivery of transmissions
   b) Require sophisticated software
   c) Require cooperation between cell phone network companies and correctional agencies
   d) Do not prevent inmates from using staff members’ approved personal phones
3. Jamming devices
   a) Transmit on the same radio frequencies as cell phones but disrupt the communication link between the cell phone and the cell phone base station
   b) Render the hand-held device essentially unusable until jamming stops
4. Managed access systems
   a) Intercept calls to prevent inmates from accessing carrier networks
   b) Capture the cell phone signal and prevent it from reaching the other network base station, impeding the completion of the call
5. Detection – the process of locating, tracking, and identifying various sources of radio transmissions
6. Standardized protocols – rely on sets of instructions for communicating with the hand-held devices by essentially locking the device and making it unusable
7. Hybrid systems – use a combination of both managed access and detection techniques to locate and control contraband cell phone use
8. Non-linear junction detectors – hand-held devices that require staff to physically search a prisoner’s cell for the contraband phone
9. Sensors
   a) Detect cell phones when they are turned off, but detection requires close proximity
   b) Smaller facilities may use specifically formulated paints and coatings to block radio frequencies

C. Predicting trouble spots within prisons
1. Researchers are developing the Correctional Operational Trend Analysis System (COTAS) software, which will
D. Suicide-watch technologies
1. Could improve monitoring and reduce staff time
2. Is a range-controlled radar system that is used in home security motion detectors and subtly measures the body’s surface based on heart and lung activity
3. Monitors an inmate’s heart rate, breathing rate, and body motions without being attached to the individual
4. Activates an alarm when any suspicious activity is detected
5. Have the following potential benefits
   a) Are less obtrusive and less prone to destruction
   b) Detect disguised suicide attempts
   c) Provide continuous monitoring
   d) Reduce the needed number of staff for suicide watch
   e) Increases the number of at-risk prisoners who can be watched
E. Using technology to improve the safety of prisons and jails
1. Airport scanner
   a) Uses a millimeter wave imaging system via a portal to scan visitors and look through clothing to detect weapons, cell phones, and non-metallic objects
   b) The portal beams radio energy in the millimeter wave spectrum from antennas that rotate around the person
   c) The reflected energy produces an image of the body and hidden objects underneath clothing
   d) Some people believe that the image produced is intrusive
2. The Weapons and Non-Permitted Devices Detector (WANND)
   a) Is similar to hand-held metal detectors
   b) Is used to detect both metallic and non-metallic weapons
   c) Includes an ultrasonic wave transmitter and an acoustic receiver
   d) Listens to the sound waves that bounce back to it, which detects the hidden objects under clothing
F. Tracking prisoners and pinpointing prison hotspots
1. Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID)
   a) Uses small transponders called “Tags” to track movement
   b) Utilized in devices such as wristbands
   c) Used to send radio signals that monitor inmate movement or unusual concentrations of people in certain areas
   d) Is typically used on tracking inventory in warehouses and is new to corrections

II. Today’s Special Needs Call for New Approaches
A. Mentally Ill Offenders
1. Mental Illness – illness, disease, or condition that either substantially impacts a person’s thought, perception of reality, emotional process or judgment, or grossly impairs a person’s behavior as manifested by recent disturbed behavior

2. Mental Retardation – a range of substantial limitations in mental functioning manifested in persons before age 18
   a) Below-average intellectual capacity
   b) Limitations in adaptive skills
      (1) Mild – IQ 69-55
      (2) Moderate – IQ 54-40
      (3) Severe – IQ 39-25
      (4) Profound – IQ below 25

3. Mental health facilities are closing because of reduced funding

4. Courts have become flooded with misdemeanor cases as a result of untreated mental illness

5. Mentally ill persons who cannot receive treatment often become incarcerated
   a) More than 450,000 mentally ill are incarcerated in US jails and prisons (TCLEOSE, 2011)
   b) Most are arrested for non-violent crimes such as public intoxication or criminal trespassing
   c) 66% of boys and 74% of girls in the juvenile system meet the diagnostic criteria for at least one major mental illness (TCLEOSE, 2011)
   d) People who are incarcerated have higher rates of co-occurring substance abuse disorders and higher rates of sexual and physical abuse than other inmates (TCLEOSE, 2011)
   e) Individuals with mental illness and substance abuse disorders spend an average of 17 more days in jail (TCLEOSE, 2011)
   f) Exposure to infectious disease and neglected medical problems are major problems among the mental health population

6. Incarcerating the mentally ill costs twice as much as community treatment programs

7. Treatment of the mentally ill, including those with personality disorders, in the correctional setting is increasingly difficult and expensive
   a) Many mentally ill offenders cannot function in the general population and must be segregated
   b) Incarceration and segregation are stressors that cause mentally ill offenders to respond inappropriately (i.e. self-injurious behavior, violent disturbances, and serious assaults on staff)

B. Corrections Health Care Costs
   1. Increasing corrections budgets are due to health care expenditures; health care costs account for 10% of all correctional budgets (Kinsella, 2004)
   2. Health care for inmates is mandated by Constitutional law
C. Cost-Driving Factors/Factors Contributing to Rising Health Care Costs

1. Communicable diseases
   a) Inmates are at high risk for sexually transmitted diseases
   b) Examples
      (1) Syphilis
      (2) Gonorrhea
      (3) Chlamydia
      (4) Hepatitis A
      (5) Hepatitis B
      (6) Hepatitis C
      (7) Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune
          Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)
      (8) Tuberculosis

2. Chronic illnesses
   a) Examples:
      (1) Asthma
      (2) Diabetes
      (3) Hypertension/high blood pressure
      (4) Heart disease

3. Mental illness (see above)

4. Elderly inmates
   a) The number of elderly inmates has risen significantly
   b) Older inmates have a greater susceptibility to chronic physical
      and mental conditions that require daily costs to treat
   c) Common chronic illnesses in older inmates are
      (1) Heart disease
      (2) Diabetes
      (3) High blood pressure
   d) Current estimates suggest that it costs about $70,000 annually
      to incarcerate an inmate over the age of 60, whereas younger
      inmates cost $22,000 (Kinsella, 2004)

5. Substance abuse and treatment
   a) Many inmates have a history of substance abuse
   b) Inmate substance abuse contributes to the poor health of
      inmates and the spread of communicable diseases
   c) Drug treatment programs can be costly but cost less than other
      treatments in the long run

6. Prescription drug costs
   a) During the last decade, growth of prescription drug costs
      outpaced the growth of hospital and physician expenditures
      every year (Kinsella, 2004)

D. Innovative solutions to reduce health care costs

1. Inmate co-payments – inmates are required to pay a small fee for
   medical and dental services
   a) Help to reduce medical expenses
   b) Reduce the number of unnecessary sick calls in the inmate
c) Are small and are limited to certain services
d) Have been consistently upheld by the Court to not violate the deliberate indifference standard set by *Estelle v. Gamble*

2. Telemedicine – allows prisoner and health care professionals to hold a video conference with outside specialists
   a) Allows prisoners and health care professionals to hold a video conference with outside specialists
   b) Reduces specialized health care
   c) Reduces transportation costs and the cost of sending staff with the inmates

3. Privatization – when health care is provided by a for-profit company; numerous states now have contracts with private health care providers

4. Early release for the elderly and the terminally ill
   a) States are making improvements in the management of the elderly population
   b) 26 states have either grouped or created geriatric facilities (Aday, 2003)
   c) 29 states have created programs or recreational opportunities (Aday, 2003)
   d) 15 states have created special work assignments (Aday, 2003)
   e) 18 states have hospice or end of life programs (Aday, 2003)
   f) 36 states have medical or compassionate release (Aday, 2003)
   g) 37 states have early release planning (Aday, 2003)

5. Reduction of Pharmaceutical Costs
   a) Limiting the prescription options to generic or low-cost alternatives instead of using brand name drugs in many states
   b) Utilizing a central pharmacy
   c) Using wholesale or discounted pharmaceutical supplies
   d) Joining prisons together into buyer groups or consortiums

6. Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO) and Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) – contracted to provide services at discounted fees of standardized rates, or to accept per capita payments for services provided

7. Alternative Reimbursement for Emergency Medical Care and Ambulatory Services
   a) Ambulatory and emergency medical care is a large percentage of correctional expenses
   b) The method used to provide these services has the greatest impact on costs
   c) Correctional health care systems provide these services using one of these five payment models:
      (1) Employee model – health care providers are employees of the correctional system
      (2) Fee-For-Service Model – providers are independent
(3) Pre-Negotiated Discount Fee-For-Service Model – payment only occurs for services used and rates are below current market rates and are often negotiated at Medicare rates

(4) Capital Rate for Specific Services Model – departments contract for services and pay in advance for some services; payment is based on fixed sums

(5) Global Capitation Rates Model – requires a fixed inmate per day fee for all health care services

E. Prevention vs. Treatment
1. Some states are trying to implement proactive prevention programs
2. Prevention measures include
   a) Health screenings
   b) Dental checkups
   c) Medicines and vaccines
   d) Health education campaigns
3. Prevention of disease reduces health care costs for correctional services and reduces the medical burden on communities when offenders are released

Activities
1. Correctional Recruiting. Have students research the local agencies that manage correctional services, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons to determine starting salaries, agency benefits, and entry requirements. Then have the students create a recruiting campaign for the agency that they feel best fits their own needs/aptitudes. Have the students present their campaigns to the class. Use the Individual Work Rubric and the Presentation Rubric for assessment.

Assessments
Future Issues in Corrections Exam and Key
Discussion Rubric
Individual Work Rubric
Presentation Rubric
Summary Rubric

Materials
Future Issues in Corrections computer-based presentation
Computers with Internet access and computer-based presentation software

Resources


Herriage, Lt. Eddie C. Tarrant County Sheriff Office. Personal Interview, August 2013.

National Institute of Justice
- [http://nij.gov/topics/corrections/technologies/welcome.htm](http://nij.gov/topics/corrections/technologies/welcome.htm)
- [http://nij.gov/nij/topics/corrections/institutional/contraband/cell-phones/welcome.htm](http://nij.gov/nij/topics/corrections/institutional/contraband/cell-phones/welcome.htm)
- [http://www.nij.gov/journals/262/corrections-technology.htm](http://www.nij.gov/journals/262/corrections-technology.htm)


Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLOESE) Basic County Corrections Course 2011
- [http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us/content/training_instructor_resources.cfm](http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us/content/training_instructor_resources.cfm)

**Accommodations for Learning Differences**

For reinforcement, the students will work in groups to research future issues in corrections to discuss which issues are current and which ones will continue to be of concern to correctional administrators for years to come. Use the Discussion Rubric for assessment.

For enrichment, students will contact the closest correctional facility and interview one of the administrators about his or her opinion of the current and future issues in corrections. Then students will research their interview notes and write a summary of the interview and their research. Use the Summary Rubric for assessment.

**State Education Standards**

*Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Career and Technical Education*

§130.297. Correctional Services (One to Two Credits).

(8) The student uses conflict resolution skills and knowledge to resolve conflicts among individuals in correctional environments. The student is expected to:

(A) examine the origins of conflict and the needs that motivate behavior;
(B) analyze different responses to conflict and the results generated;
(C) use principle-centered conflict resolution processes in order to resolve conflicts; and
(D) interpret visual and vocal cues to comprehend information received from body language, eye movement, voice tone, and voice inflection.

(9) The student analyzes hostile situations and executes conflict management strategies to take charge of problems that arise in correctional settings. The student is expected to:
(A) review security post procedures in a correctional facility;
(B) explain the importance of a perimeter security system;
(C) appraise situations and select the appropriate degree of force;
(D) complete steps involved in pre-event planning to respond to crisis situations; and
(E) perform appropriate crisis management to protect individual and societal rights.

(10) The student applies technical skill procedures of correctional staff to effectively manage day-to-day operations of correctional facilities. The student is expected to:
(A) demonstrate knowledge of policies and procedures for inmate supervision and discipline;
(B) demonstrate protocol designed to restrain individuals placed into custody without violating personal rights or jeopardizing personal safety;
(C) develop emergency plans and procedures for correctional facilities;
(G) analyze prisoner re-entry programs and the effect of the programs on the community; and
(H) describe the importance of public relations as related to communities and citizens.

College and Career Readiness Standards
English/Language Arts Standards
V. Research
A. Formulate topic and questions.
   2. Explore a research topic.
C. Produce and design a document.
   1. Design and present an effective product.
   2. Use source material ethically.
Future Issues in Corrections Exam

1. _____ Which of the following is NOT a new technology that makes correctional institutions safer?
   A. Cell phone blocking systems
   B. Cell phone spoofing devices
   C. Drug detection canines
   D. Correctional Operational Trend Analysis System (COTAS)

2. _____ Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using technology in the correctional setting?
   A. Detection of disguised suicide attempts
   B. Less obtrusive
   C. Provide continuous monitoring
   D. Reduction of needed staff for suicide watch

3. _____ Why is it becoming increasingly difficult to treat mentally ill offenders in correctional environments?
   A. Jails and prisons are the smallest mental health facilities
   B. Mentally ill offenders function well in general population
   C. Mentally ill offenders have good coping skills
   D. Mentally ill offenders often cannot function in the general population and must be segregated

4. _____ Which of the following is defined as “an illness, disease, or condition that either substantially impacts a person’s thought, perception of reality, emotional process or judgment, or grossly impairs a person’s behavior, as manifested by recent disturbed behavior?”
   A. Mental illness
   B. Mental retardation
   C. Mental health
   D. Spoofing

5. _____ Which of the following statements about correctional health care costs is false?
   A. Health care is the leading cause of budget growth in corrections
   B. The increasing ages of inmates drives the need for additional health care
   C. Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS, and mental health are inexpensive to treat
   D. Health care costs account for 10% of all correctional costs
6. _____Which of the following definitions does NOT fit deliberate indifference?
   A. Based on the level of care someone in the community would receive
   B. Denied or unreasonably delayed access to a physician for a diagnosis or treatment
   C. Failure to administer treatment prescribed by a physician
   D. Denial of professional medical judgment

7. _____Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to the rise of health care costs?
   A. An increase in the number of elderly inmates
   B. A reduction of prescription drug costs
   C. The spread of communicable and chronic diseases
   D. The increased need for substance abuse treatment

8. _____Which of the following is NOT one of the 6 most common communicable diseases?
   A. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
   B. Hepatitis
   C. Mental illness
   D. Tuberculosis

9. _____Which of the following is considered a chronic illness?
   A. Asthma
   B. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
   C. Gonorrhea
   D. Syphilis

10. _____Which of the following is defined as “a debilitating health condition that is of long
duration and requires continuous medical treatment?”
    A. Deliberate indifference
    B. Community standard of care
    C. Communicable disease
    D. Chronic illness

11. _____Which of the following is a true statement about elderly inmates?
    A. Elderly inmates are more likely to develop chronic illnesses
    B. Elderly inmates are more likely to commit suicide
    C. Elderly inmates are more likely to have mental health problems
    D. Elderly inmate are more likely to cost less to house
12. _____ Which of the following is NOT an innovative solution to rising health care costs?
   A. Telemedicine
   B. Inmate co-pays
   C. Privatization
   D. Early release for all

13. _____ Which of the following is NOT a preventative measure?
   A. Health screenings
   B. Treatment of disease
   C. Vaccines
   D. Dental checkups

14. _____ Which of the following is NOT a type of cell phone technology?
   A. Non-linear Junction Detectors
   B. Managed Access Systems
   C. Wall Talk
   D. Jamming Devices
Future Issues in Corrections Exam Key

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. C
### Discussion Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participates in group discussion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourages others to join the conversation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeps the discussion progressing to achieve goals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares thoughts actively while offering helpful recommendations to others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gives credit to others for their ideas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respects the opinions of others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involves others by asking questions or requesting input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expresses thoughts and ideas clearly and effectively</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Points (32 pts.)**

Comments:
## Individual Work Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Follows directions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student completed the work as directed,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>following the directions given, in order and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the level of quality indicated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student used time wisely and remained on task</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% of the time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student kept notes and materials in a neat,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legible, and organized manner. Information was</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readily retrieved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of learning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student documented information in his or her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own words and can accurately answer questions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related to the information retrieved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Research/Gathering information (if relevant)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student used a variety of methods and sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to gather information. Student took notes while</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gathering information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Points (20 pts.)

### Comments:
## Presentation Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic/Content</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Topic discussed completely and in-depth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Includes properly cited sources (if used)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creativity/Neatness</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Integrates a variety of multimedia effects to create a professional presentation (transition and graphics) or appropriate visual aid used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Title slide, table of contents, bibliography are included, using acceptable format</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Grammar, spelling, punctuation, and capitalization are correct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Image and font size are legible to the entire audience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral Presentation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Communicates with enthusiasm and eye contact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Voice delivery and projection are dynamic and audible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audience Interaction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Presentation holds audience’s attention and relates a clear message</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clearly and effectively communicates the content throughout the presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Points (20 pts.)**

Comments:
## Summary Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The critical analysis has all required parts from introduction to body to conclusion.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The critical analysis is concise but complete.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The critical analysis demonstrates that the writer comprehends the content.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The critical analysis demonstrates accurate spelling, grammar, and punctuation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The overall content of the critical analysis emphasizes appropriate points.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The writer shows an understanding of sentence structure, paragraphing, and punctuation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The source of the critical analysis is clearly and accurately documented.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The critical analysis demonstrates the correct use of terminology.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Points (32 pts.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: