**Data Driven Decision MakingTemplate**

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| Student name: | Davos Francois |
| ID number: | 000605904 |
| Date: | 09/18/2017 |
| **PROMPT** | **RESPONSE** |
| B.  Describe a real-world business situation that could be addressed by collecting and analyzing a set of data. | As a Program Manager for the State Department in Haiti, I am responsible for overseeing all operations and arrest in the prisons of Haiti. One of my duties is compare the incarceration rate verses the release rateof individuals in the Haitian prison system. This allows me to see which group needs assistance in crime prevention. |
| B1.  Summarize **one** question or decision relevant to the real-world business situation you will answer by collecting and analyzing a set of data. | Is there a significant difference betweenthe rate of incarcerations per day and releases per day over a period of 30 days? |
| B2.  Explain why the situation or question would benefit from a data analysis. | This information will help on focusing funding and legal support to the of prisoners incarcerated in the prisons. |
| B3.  Identify data you will need to collect that is relevant to the situation or question. *Note: A sample size of 30 or more is suggested to provide a statistically reliable finding.* | I will collect 15 data points for (A) incarcerations per dayand15 data points for (B) releases per day for over the past 30 days. |
| B4.  Describe the data gathering methodology you will use to collect data. | I will use non-sensitive data, but only for totals. Data will be a total of incarcerated and released over a period time which will compiled from several sources like UN prisoner reports, Haiti Prison Registry and International Red Cross. |

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| B5.  Identify the appropriate data analysis technique youwill use to analyze this data (e.g., linear programming, crossover analysis, t-test, regression). | t-test |
| B5a.  Explain why the data analysis technique you chose isan appropriatetechnique to analyze the data collected. | A t-test is an analysis of two populations means through the use of statistical examination; a t-test with two samples is commonly used with small sample sizes, testing the difference between the samples when the variances of two normal distributions are not known. |
| C.  Sources Used (if applicable) | N/A |