

Challenge 1 – Excel

1. What is the data set? What is the purpose of the project?
  - a. The data set provides information from 1,000 crowdfunding campaigns. The purpose of this project is to analyze the data and present visuals and create additional statistical information to predict how one could create a successful crowdfunding campaign. The information can be organized and analyzed to point out differences between successful and failed campaigns that we can use to highlight helpful insights.
2. Given the provided data, what are three conclusions that we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?
  - a. The average donation for a campaign is not as influential to success as one might expect. How *much* each backer donates is not as contributing as how *many* backers a campaign has. Campaign ID 33 was successful with an average donation of \$33, while Campaign ID 11 was a failure with an almost double average donation of \$112.22.
  - b. Out of all the sub-groups, Plays have the most successes AND the most failures. This could simply be because Plays have the most total campaigns overall. It also means that the data sets specifically within Plays campaigns could give us a lot of useful information because they have a “constant”, they all share a common sub-group. This would also mean that the sub-group of a campaign is not a major contributing factor to success.
  - c. The data tells us that one of the clearest indicators for whether or not a campaign will be successful is the initial funding goal. Out of 1,000 campaigns, we found that 3 specific goal ranges had a 100% success rate. Is this only because those goal ranges between \$15,000-\$19,999 and \$30,000-\$34,999 are easier to obtain? This may be connected to a limitation of the data set. It is an interesting conclusion to notice.
3. What are some limitations of this dataset?
  - a. What constitutes a “failed” campaign vs a “successful”? If a campaign were to be \$1 short of goal, would it still be considered a failure? Let’s say for Campaign A has a goal of \$100 and it raises \$120, that would technically be a success. If Campaign B has a goal of \$10,000 and it raises \$9,750 then it would register as a failure, even though it was more *successful* than Campaign A in terms of how much money was actually raised. This spreadsheet constitutes a failure if the campaign did not reach its funding goal. There could be an argument that the word “success” subjectively could mean how much money a campaign raised, even if they didn’t quite reach their goal. Raising \$1,000 more than another campaign could be a subjective success.
4. What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create, and what additional value would they provide?

5. Statistical Analysis: Is there more variability in successful campaigns or failed campaigns? Does this make sense? Why or why not?
  - a. There is a greater variance in successful campaigns. This is because while there are outliers in both data sets, successful campaigns have outliers that are bigger numbers. It makes sense considering the amount of backers contributes more to a campaign's chance of success than how much each backer donates. As mentioned above, how many backers you get is more important, so successful campaigns tend to have more backers so the higher numbers in the successful data set contribute to a higher variance.



