**Written Report**

From the data we can conclude that the film & video, theater, and music usually have a high number of fundraisers happening at any given moment compared to other parent categories. This data also shows that there are many successful fundraisers runs, however the margin for failure veers dangerously close. It shows that about 42 percent of all tries fail or cancel while only about 56 percent succeed. Across the board it does seem that most categories are equally successful as any other form of fundraising. Of the categories theater is the most common form of fundraising.

Within the categories, plays are the most common form of fundraising within the subcategories of the data. The data here does coincide with the percentages of the entire population as well, with 54 percent successful and 45 percent fail or cancel.

From the data we could draw the conclusions that people will likely support fundraising for plays and theater of some form. Another conclusion that can be drawn is success is more likely than failure across every type or category of fundraising, almost 55 percent chance of success from the given data since 2010. The third conclusion that can be made from the dataset is that these numbers seem consistent across every country collected.

Some limitations of the dataset are that there are variations in the length of the fundraisers that are being compared to one another equally. Another shortcoming is that not every country has an equal amount of fundraiser data submitted in the sheet as others.

I believe that there would be good value in adding an average donation compared to the goal graph to correlate the number of backers necessary to reach certain goal amounts. Another possible graph could compare the length of the fundraiser with the outcome of the fundraisers to decide the deadline that will increase the chance of success of a given fundraiser.

**Statistical Analysis**

I would say that given the data; the median would likely better summarize the data since there are many outliers. Both sets are heavily skewed and because of this, the average would be higher than most of the data within the 2 inner quartiles and not be a good representation of the data. If taken as a population the average could be fine, but it would likely be better to take a sample from the ranges of the backers counts and use those averages. Otherwise, median is likely the more accurate measure of the data.

It also shows that there is more variance within the successful campaigns than the unsuccessful campaigns. This does make sense because most successful campaigns would reasonably have more backers and have a lower minimum amount of backers. Failed campaigns would likely have zero backers more often and usually have less backers compared to successful campaigns, and this would lead to lower variance within failed campaigns.