Module 1 Challenge:

Crowdfunding Analysis

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# Background

Using the provided data set of 1,000 sample projects from various startup campaigns who sought funding through various crowdfunding sources (eg, Kickstarter, Indiegogo, etc), organize the data in order to analyze and determine any trends which might denote the success or failure of future campaigns.

# 3 Conclusions from Data

Given the provided data, what are (3) conclusions we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?

1. Overall, the full dataset showed more campaigns were “successful” versus “failed” or “canceled”. Although, this was not by much and tended to vary based on the month and year the funding campaign ended. (See Count\_Year tab, CrowdfundingBook\_Bourgeois).
2. We can see from the Goal\_Analysis tab the campaigns with an initial goal of 15000 to 34999 met with highest percentage of success, but it was the campaigns with initial goals ranging from 1000 to 9999 which saw the largest number of successful campaigns.A picture containing text, receipt

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3. The largest number of campaigns seeking crowdfunding by category fell under the parent category of “theater” and the subcategory of “plays”, with a total of 344 campaigns, 187 Successfully funded and 2 more currently in the process of seeking funding. The “journalism” category saw the least number of campaigns by far (only 4) but did realize a 100% success rate for funding.

# Some Limitations of the Dataset

1. First limitation I noticed is the currencies are not being converted to a common metric. This changes the dynamic of comparing a goal/pledge/avg donation amounts which may appear to be equal between campaigns but are from different countries. For example, a 100 average donation in the US dollar is far different from a 100 average donation in Chinses yuan.
2. It would be nice to see what the expendable income, populations, donor age groups and cultural preferences are for the various countries represented in the data set. It would be nice to see if campaigns in populations with less discretionary income showed a higher failure rate for getting funding. Additionally, does a cultural or age preference cause any funding to move from one category to another in certain populations/countries.
3. Lastly, any donor/company demographics might help uncover additional trending patterns not represented in the current dataset.

# Additional Tables/Graphs to Add, and the Value They Could Provide

1. The first additional charts I added were to the “Statistics” tab. I added a histogram and box and whiskers plot for both the “successful” and “failed” data sets. Both these charts help give a visual depiction in the skew of the data set, which helps outline the reasoning behind why the median is a stronger representation of centricity in both datasets.
2. The next table/chart I would add would be one to convert the currency amounts of each campaign to a common metric. This would give a more consistent apples-to-apples representation of the data when comparing volumes.
3. Lastly, a comparison of goal amount versus category/success rate. One would suspect technology funding would typically cost more and require either more donors or a higher per donation amount. It would be interesting to see if these constraints lead to a higher or lower success rate in each category.