

Conclusions:

1. More crowdfunded projects are launched in months beginning with the letter “J” than other months. This is most likely spurious correlation.
2. Crowdfunded theater projects are significantly more popular than other types of projects – this category is nearly twice as large as the next largest.
3. Most crowdfunded projects end up being successful.

Limitations:

1. This data is limited by the fact that it only shows demographics at the country level. Since no more granular information is available, we cannot draw conclusions about who donates to crowdfunding campaigns.
2. This data does not give a clear picture of how the crowdfunded projects are advertised or represented. Some of the patterns in the data could be the result of exposure through social media or advertising campaigns.

Additional Tables and Graphs

1. It would be helpful to add an additional column of data that shows how likely a given project is to be successful based on a known variable such as country, category, launch date, etc. Graphing this data would show when the best time to launch a project is, or when what type of projects are most viable for crowdfunding.

Statistical Analysis

1. The distance between both the mean and the maximum values for both failed and successful camp, when compared to the distance from the minimum, suggests that this data set has strong outliers of high numbers of backers. Therefore, it is more effective to use the median to better summarize the actual data.
2. We can see that successful campaigns have more variability, as evidenced by their higher variance and higher standard deviation. This is expected, as there is a hypothetical cutoff for failure; that is to say, once a project reaches a critical mass of backers, its success is inevitable. In contrast, there is no limit to how many backers or how much money can be secured in a successful project.