**Use your data to determine whether the mean or the median better summarizes the data**.

This is a typical example of a positive skewed distribution; indicating that the mean is greater than the median. This means that there are backers count values that are much greater than the median. Also on the other side, there are lot of small number of backers count which reflects the difficulty of meeting the initial goal of receiving funding. Only few are distributed along a large range of higher values.

The median and mean result of the unsuccessful campaigns is a true reflection of why most of the projects have not meet or exceed the initial goal to receive the funding. Mean being higher than the median is an indication that only few projects found success due to lack of support based on the number of backers count.

**Use your data to determine if there is more variability with successful or unsuccessful campaigns. Does this make sense? Why or why not?**

Now it is obvious that there is more variability with successful campaigns because of the larger standard deviation of 1266 compared to unsuccessful campaigns of 960. This is due to the fact that unsuccessful campaigns failed because of low or no count of backers whereas successful campaigns showed up in high count of backers.