* Given the provided data, what are three conclusions that we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?

We can conclude

-That crowdfunding campaigns are most likely to succeed in July and least likely to succeed in August,

-That crowdfunding is relatively obscure outside the United States, and

-That food-related campaigns are the least popular types.

* What are some limitations of this dataset?

It cannot be used to predict the success of crowdfunded campaigns in these same categories from the 2020s, and it misses out on certain categories such as political and philanthropic work.

* What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create, and what additional value would they provide?

We could use a line chart to compare the number of backers in particular categories or subcategories with the success rate of campaigns in those categories. While more backers would generally indicate a higher rate of success for a campaign, the correlation demonstrated in such a chart will effectively convey the “sweet spot” crowdfunders should consider in their campaigns.

The mean better summarizes this data set because in a data set as skewed as this one is, it better represents mass crowdfunding campaigns than the median does. The lower value of the median, for both successful and failed campaigns, makes it less ideal for predicting the outcome of, say, a campaign with over 5000 backers.

It makes more sense for successful outcomes to have more variability because there are more of them, and the maximum and variance are higher.