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

1. One conclusion we can draw is that the theater category and the film and video category had the most number of successful campaigns.
2. A second conclusion we can draw is from the Month vs Outcome chart and observe that the months of June and July had more successful campaigns.
3. Based on the goal vs project success line chart, the goals between 15000 and 24999 had 100% successful campaigns.

What are some limitations of this dataset?

Some limitations of this dataset include the fact that the crowdfunding campaigns are spread across multiple different countries and the reasons for success or failure can be dependent on numerous factors not included in the dataset. The data does not show what were economic, environmental, or societal factors that could have caused the failure of some campaigns or the success of some campaigns.

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

Another graph that we could create could be a line graph that compares the percentage funded with the outcome. The value that this graph would add would be to show how much funding are successful campaigns receiving as opposed to campaigns that have failed or been canceled.

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

Based on the data and the statistics calculations, I think the mean best summarizes the crowdfunding data. What we are trying to understand is the average number of backers for campaigns that are successful and for the campaigns that are unsuccessful. From the summary statistics table of the successful campaigns, we can see that the mean is 851, which means that on average, there are 851 backers for the successful campaigns. Of course, some campaigns have more backers than others since there is a maximum value of 7295, which is why the mean better summarizes the data.

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

There is more variability with successful campaigns than with unsuccessful campaigns. This makes sense because the range of minimum to maximum values of the number of backers of successful campaigns is greater than the range of minimum to maximum values of unsuccessful campaigns. The number of backers of successful campaigns are more widely spread out and that is why the variance value in the summary statistics table is extremely large.