**Three Conclusions:**

1. From this dataset, the three most popular crowdfunding efforts are Film & Video, Music, and Theater, which together account for over half of the crowdfunding projects. A particularly large percentage of crowdfunding efforts have gone into theater.
2. Rock and Indie Rock, which could easily be combined into one category, dominate music genres for music crowdfunding in this dataset.
3. Documentary filmmaking receives the highest volume in terms of crowdfunding projects of the Film & Video category in this dataset.

**Limitations of Dataset**

A lot of the parent categories in the dataset have a limited number of sub-categories, and some of the sub-categories are pretty vague. The Journalism category for instance only includes the sub-category Audio (presumably podcasting). The Technology category is only broken up into “Web” and “Wearables” and the Music category doesn’t include rap or hip-hop and vaguely refers to one sub-category as “World Music”. This makes comparing sub-categories, especially between different parent categories, much more difficult.

The dataset also uses different currencies, which makes comparing funding totals more difficult. Without more information that allows us to convert between currencies accurately (exchange rate at time of funding, to begin with), we can’t compare total funding between different crowdfunding projects accurately.

**Additional Tables/Graphs**

A pie graph comparing the total projects for each parent category would be pretty helpful just to have a better visual to see what parent categories dominate the volume of crowdfunding projects. Graphs showing funding amount between categories, which could be filtered out by currency to ensure the same currencies are being compared, would also be helpful to see for funding purposes. This might, for instance, show that some categories which get a large volume of crowdfunding projects receive less funding per project.

**Mean vs Median**

In both the successful and unsuccessful cases, the median number of backers is significantly less than the average number of backers. This would appear to indicate that the data skews right instead of having a normal distribution, so the median number of backers would most likely better summarize the data than the mean number of backers.

**Variability**

There is higher variability in successful projects than there is with failed projects. This makes sense logically since the successful projects tend to have higher numbers of backers per project (higher median than failed projects) and, while there is no upper limit of how many backers for each project there can be, there is a lower limit since it is impossible for a project to have negative backers. Furthermore, a right skew (median < mean) indicates that the distribution tends to favor lower backer counts than higher.