* Given the provided data, what are three conclusions that we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?
  + Slightly more than half of all crowdfunding campaigns appear to be successful – with 565/986 complete campaigns reaching the goals set forth.
  + Campaigns launched in June and July appear most successful, despite similar numbers attempted. Those in August appear to be least successful.
  + The goals and contributions are listed in different currencies. This would ideally be normalized to a single currency for comparison.
* What are some limitations of this dataset?
  + The dataset does not standardize the campaigns to a single currency.
  + The dataset is focused primarily on fundraising campaigns for the arts, and may not be inidicative of other fields.
* What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create, and what additional value would they provide?
  + Plotting the initial goal amount against the results (success/failure/cancelled) may indicate an impact to a project’s success based on this goal setting. Are you more or less likely to succeed when the goal is larger?
  + Similarly, does the planned duration for a campaign impact it’s probability of success?
  + Plot the number of donors and average donations against the outcomes. Do most successful campaigns have a large number of small donations or small number of large? Should this impact your marketing/incentive structure when seekng funding?

**Summary Tables**

* Because the mean and median are quite different, we can assume the data is not symmetrical. Because the standard deviations are also quite large relative to the other values, the median likely is a better representation of this data set.
* The results for successful campaigns have more variability. This makes sense because campaigns whose fundraising totals far exceed the goal would create outliers in the successful data set. We know that all “failed” campaigns have values that are relatively small in comparison to the goal.