

## Insights from the Analysis:

### 1. Employee Distribution Across Teams

- The **New Orleans Pelicans** have the highest number of employees (19), making up **4.15%** of the total workforce.
- Most other teams have **15 or 16 employees**, showing a relatively balanced distribution across teams.
- The **Minnesota Timberwolves** and **Orlando Magic** have the lowest employee counts at **14 each** (**3.06%** of total employees).
- The employee distribution appears to be **fairly even across teams**, indicating that no single team dominates in terms of workforce size.

### 2. Employee Distribution by Position

- **Shooting Guards (SG)** are the most common position with **102 employees**, followed closely by **Power Forwards (PF)** with **100 employees**.
- **Point Guards (PG)** are the next most common with **92 employees**.
- **Small Forwards (SF)** and **Centers (C)** have the lowest numbers, at **85 and 79 employees, respectively**.
- This suggests that teams prioritize **versatile backcourt players (SGs and PGs)** and **strong forwards (PFs)** over traditional big men (Centers).

### 3. Predominant Age Groups

- The **most common age group is 26-30 years**, with **182 employees**.
- **20-25 years** is the second most represented group (**152 employees**), indicating a large number of young players.
- **31-35 years** sees a drop to **90 employees**, showing that fewer players remain in the league at this stage.
- **A sharp decline in employees is seen in older age groups (36+ years)**, with only **3 employees aged 41-45 and none aged 46-50**.
- This highlights the **physical demands of professional basketball**, where younger athletes dominate and career longevity is limited.

### 4. Team and Position with the Highest Salary Expenditure

- **The Cleveland Cavaliers have the highest total salary expenditure at \$106.99M**, followed by:
  - **Los Angeles Clippers (\$94.85M)**
  - **Oklahoma City Thunder (\$93.77M)**
  - **Golden State Warriors (\$88.87M)**
  - **Chicago Bulls (\$86.78M)**

- **Philadelphia 76ers have the lowest total salary at \$30.99M**, reflecting a strategy of building young talent with lower salaries.
- **Position-wise, Centers (C) have the highest salary expenditure at \$466.37M**, followed by:
  - **Point Guards (PG) - \$446.85M**
  - **Power Forwards (PF) - \$442.56M**
  - **Small Forwards (SF) - \$408.02M**
  - **Shooting Guards (SG) - \$396.98M**
- This suggests that teams invest **heavily in big men (Centers) and playmakers (Point Guards)**, recognizing their impact on the game.

## 5. Correlation Between Age and Salary

- The correlation between **Age and Salary is 0.214**, indicating a **weak positive correlation**.
- While **older players tend to earn more**, the low correlation suggests **other factors (e.g., performance, star power, experience, team needs) influence salary significantly**.
- This aligns with the presence of **highly paid young superstars and declining salaries for aging role players**.

## Key Takeaways

- **Balanced Team Distribution:** Most teams have similar employee counts, ensuring a competitive league structure.
- **Shooting Guards and Power Forwards are Dominant:** These positions are the most commonly employed, suggesting their strategic importance.
- **Younger Players Dominate the League:** The majority of employees are aged **20-30**, with very few older players.
- **Centers and Point Guards Command High Salaries:** Teams prioritize spending on **big men and floor generals**.
- **Salary is Weakly Linked to Age:** While **older players tend to earn more**, talent and role are stronger salary determinants.