The analysis of team sizes reveals notable variations across the organization. The New Orleans Pelicans (19 employees) and Memphis Grizzlies (18 employees) have notably larger teams, while the Minnesota Timberwolves and Orlando Magic are among the smallest with 14 employees each. A majority of the teams (23 out of 30) maintain a consistent size of 15 employees, indicating a standard staffing level. A few teams, such as the Utah Jazz, New York Knicks, and Milwaukee Bucks, slightly exceed this standard with 16 employees. Overall, team sizes range from 14 to 19 employees, suggesting a balanced distribution with some teams requiring more operational capacity while others are optimized for efficiency. These trends could help ABC Company refine staffing strategies and improve team management.

The distribution of employees across positions shows a marked emphasis on certain roles. The Shooting Guard (SG) and Power Forward (PF) positions are the most heavily represented, with 102 and 100 employees, respectively. The Point Guard (PG) and Small Forward (SF) roles follow with 92 and 85 employees, while the Center (C) position has the fewest employees at 79. This uneven distribution reflects the demand for these positions, with SG and PF roles being prioritized, possibly due to strategic needs. The data offers valuable insights into the company's position-specific staffing needs and could guide future recruitment efforts.

The analysis of employee age groups highlights a predominantly young workforce, with 334 employees in the 20-30 age range. This group makes up a substantial portion of the company’s workforce, followed by the 30-40 age group with 119 employees. The 40-50 age group is notably small, consisting of just 3 employees, and no employees fall within the 50-60 or 60-70 age brackets. The pie chart further illustrates this skewed distribution, emphasizing the youthful demographic. This trend likely reflects industry dynamics favoring younger professionals, especially for roles that demand agility and adaptability, or hiring preferences within the company.

The correlation between age and salary reveals a weak positive relationship, as indicated by a heatmap with a correlation coefficient of 0.21. While salaries tend to increase slightly with age, the relationship is not strong or consistent. The scatter plot further illustrates this, showing a broad salary distribution, especially among employees in their mid-20s to early 30s, with a noticeable concentration of higher salaries around age 30. Beyond age 35, high salaries become less frequent, possibly due to limited data or saturation. Outliers with exceptionally high salaries exist but do not significantly affect the overall weak correlation. Ultimately, age is a weak predictor of salary, and factors like experience, job role, and education likely play a more significant role.

In conclusion, the data suggests a well-structured yet diverse workforce, with varying team sizes and positional demands. The young workforce, combined with the weak correlation between age and salary, indicates that other factors may be more influential in determining employee

compensation. These insights can guide the company in optimizing staffing strategies, role-specific hiring practices, and salary structures.