**Findings:**

* **No Statistical Outliers Detected:**  
  Using the **Interquartile Range (IQR)** method, no outliers were found in the dataset. Despite 2023 having the highest number of layoffs, it still falls within the expected range. For reference, any data point would need to be below **-119,531.00** or above **186,059.50** to be considered an outlier.
* **Peak in Layoffs in 2023:**  
  The year **2023** saw the highest number of layoffs in the dataset, while **2025** (with data only from Q1) currently has the least layoffs so far.
* **Monthly Aggregated Layoffs:**  
  Based on the aggregated monthly layoff data, **January** had the highest number of layoffs with a total of **53,998** employees laid off. On the other hand, **September** recorded the lowest, with only **6,220** layoffs.
* **Correlation Between Funding and Layoffs:**  
  There is a strong positive correlation between the amount of funding a company has raised and the number of layoffs it experiences. This relationship may be driven by company size: well-funded companies tend to be larger, meaning even a modest layoff rate can result in a higher absolute number of layoffs compared to smaller, less-funded companies. However, this doesn’t necessarily imply a higher percentage of the workforce being laid off.