**6. Conclusions**

**6.1 Results explained (75 words)**

The analysis revealed significant differences in income proportions across educational levels. Higher income groups (>50K) are strongly associated with advanced education, while lower income groups (<=50K) are predominantly linked to lower education levels. For example, individuals with doctorate or master’s degrees are more likely to earn higher incomes. The Chi-Square Test confirmed these findings, providing statistical support for the hypothesis that education level significantly influences income distribution.

**6.2 Interpretation of the results (75 words)**

The results emphasize the critical role of education in shaping income distribution among adults. Higher education levels are associated with greater economic mobility, suggesting that expanding access to advanced education could reduce income inequality. Targeted interventions to support underrepresented groups in achieving higher education are essential. More broadly, the findings highlight education as a vital tool for addressing income disparity and promoting economic equity in the long term.

**6.3 Reasons and/or implications for future work, limitations of your study (50 words)**

This study’s reliance on categorical income data limits its ability to capture the nuanced financial impacts of education. Future research could incorporate continuous income variables, along with factors such as work experience and industry. This would provide deeper insights into how education shapes income trajectories over time, further enriching the analysis.