**Conclusions**

**6.1 Results explained (75 words)**  
Analysis of the dataset revealed significant differences in income proportions between educational levels. Higher income groups (>50K) demonstrated a substantial association with higher educational accomplishment, whilst lower education levels tended to fall into the ≤50K category. Those with a doctorate or master's degree, for instance, are stacked toward the higher wage brackets. The chi-square test provided statistical support for these, confirming the study's hypothesis regarding the relationship between education and income distribution.

**6.2 Interpretation of the results (75 words)**  
These Results highlight how important education is in shaping adult income distribution in the United States. According to the findings, strategies that increase access to higher education may help to reduce income inequality. Targeted interventions are crucial to closing the income gap for groups with few educational options. In a larger sense, the study highlights the important connection between economic mobility and educational achievement, highlighting education as a tool for lowering the income gap.

**6.3 Reasons and/or implications for future work, limitations of your study (50 words)**  
The study's accuracy in evaluating the complex financial effects of schooling is limited by its dependence on categorical income data. Future studies might include other factors like experience and employment sector. Adding continuous information would further enhance our understanding of the long-term economic impacts of schooling by revealing trends in income over time.