**Country of Origin: Distribution of Valid Values**

The distribution of valid values for "Country of Origin" reveals significant diversity across several nations. South Sudan dominates the data, representing 40.6% of the total, followed by Kenya at 8.9% and D.R. Congo at 7.9%. Ethiopia and Sudan each contribute 6.9%, while Somalia accounts for 5.9%. Rwanda and Tanzania both share 5.0%, and Burundi and Uganda each represent 4.0%. Congo holds the smallest share, with only 1.0%. This data highlights the varied representation across the listed countries.

### IF YOU’RE NOT FROM ANY OF THE COUNTRIES IN THE PREVIOUS QUESTION, WRITE YOUR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BELOW

The data reflects that the majority of respondents (96%) did not identify with any of the listed countries. Among the remaining participants, 1% each indicated their country of origin as Brazil, Hungary, Norway, or Scotland. This diversity highlights the global reach and varying origins of the respondents.

### WHY DID YOU LEAVE YOUR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN?

People leave their countries of origin for various reasons, as reflected in the data. Civil war accounts for the majority, with 47.5% of individuals citing conflict as their primary reason. Natural calamities, such as droughts and floods, follow at 15.8%, while education opportunities (11.9%) and economic factors (8.9%) are also significant motivators. Other reasons include work (9.9%), the spirit of adventure (4.0%), and dual citizenship (2.0%). These figures highlight the diverse and often complex factors driving migration worldwide.

**HOW OLD ARE YOU?**

Age analysis provides valuable insights into demographic distribution. Based on valid data from 101 individuals, the average age is 28.14 years, with a standard deviation of 5.741, reflecting moderate variation. Key percentiles reveal that 25% of the group are aged 24 or younger, 50% are 27 or younger, and 75% are 30 or younger, highlighting a predominantly young population.

### ARE YOU LIVING IN THE CAMP OR THE HOST COMMUNITY?

A recent survey reveals that 85.1% of respondents reside in camps, while only 14.9% live in host communities. This data highlights the significant concentration of individuals in camps, likely due to displacement or support services provided there. Meanwhile, the smaller percentage living in host communities suggests integration challenges or resource limitations for these individuals.

### IF YOU ARE LIVING IN THE CAMP, INDICATE YOUR ZONE AND BLOCK. IF YOU LIVE IN THE HOST COMMUNITY, GIVE THE LOCATION.

Based on the data collected, 43.6% of respondents reside in Kakuma 1, making it the most populated zone. Kakuma 2 follows with 17.8%, while Kakuma 3 and Kakuma 4 account for 10.9% and 9.9%, respectively. Kakuma Town houses 12.9% of the population, and Kalobeyei represents 5.0%. This distribution highlights the varying population densities across the camp zones and the host community areas.

**ARE YOU AMONG THE FOLLOWING GROUPS? CHOOSE THE ONE THAT BEST APPLIES TO YOU**

The data highlights the distribution of individuals among specific groups, revealing that the majority, 69.3%, identify as refugees. Asylum seekers make up 16.8%, while 10.9% are international humanitarian workers. Hosts account for the smallest proportion, representing just 3%. This breakdown provides insight into the diverse roles within humanitarian contexts and underscores the predominance of refugees in such scenarios.

**FOR HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN KAKUMA**

The duration of time people has spent in Kakuma varies significantly. The majority of individuals have been in the camp for a number of years, with 22 respondents (21.8%) reporting they have been there for 9 years. Other significant groups include those who have been there for 10 years (19.8%) and 8 years (10.9%). There are also respondents with varying lengths of stay, including those who have been in Kakuma for 1 year (1.0%), 2 years (3.0%), and 3 years (7.9%). This data highlights the diversity in the length of stay among Kakuma’s residents.

**NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN YOUR FAMILY**

The distribution of family sizes among respondents’ reveals varying household compositions. The most common family size is 5 members, representing 32.7% of the respondents, followed by 10 members at 17.8%. Other sizes include 8 members (15.8%), 3 members (11.9%), and 7 members (8.9%). Smaller and larger families, such as those with 11 members (5.9%) or 15 members (6.9%), are less common but still present in the data. This shows a diverse range of family structures across the sample.

**HOW MANY INDIVIDUALS HAVE ATTENDED EITHER SECONDARY OR TERTIARY EDUCATION?**

The data presents the number of individuals who have attended either secondary or tertiary education, broken down by counts and percentages. The most common responses were "3" and "5", with 30 individuals (29.7%) and 17 individuals (16.8%) respectively. Other significant groups include "1" with 12 individuals (11.9%), "2" with 13 individuals (12.9%), and "4" with 16 individuals (15.8%). Smaller numbers attended at levels 6 (6.9%), 7 (4%), and 8 or 9, each with only 1 individual (1%). This shows a varied distribution of educational attainment, with a slight majority of individuals completing either secondary or tertiary education.

**INDICATE THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IF ANY**

The data presented here indicates the number of individuals employed within households, highlighting the distribution of employment status. Out of the total respondents, 33.7% reported having one employed individual in the household, while 32.7% mentioned two employed individuals. A smaller percentage, 11.9%, indicated either none or three individuals employed. Furthermore, a minimal 5.9% noted four employed individuals, with 3.0% having five employed, and 1.0% reporting seven employed individuals within their household.

**APPROXIMATE THE HIGHEST MONTHLY SALARY IN YOUR FAMILY IF ANY**

The data reveals the approximate highest monthly salary in a family, with a mean value of 13,964.36. The standard deviation of 14,569.20 shows a significant variation in income levels within the families surveyed. The 25th percentile is 9,000, while the 50th percentile (median) is 10,500, and the 75th percentile is 11,000. This indicates that the majority of families have a monthly salary between 9,000 and 11,000, with a few higher-income outliers.

### APPROXIMATELY HOW MUCH DO YOUR FAMILY SPEND PER MONTH?

The average monthly spending of families, based on a sample of 101 valid responses, is 7,742.57. The standard deviation of 1,638.01 indicates a moderate variation in spending amounts. The 25th percentile suggests that 25% of families spend 5,500 or less, while the 50th percentile (median) and the 75th percentile both indicate that half of the families spend between 8,500 and 8,500, respectively. This distribution highlights a general clustering around the 8,500 mark for a significant portion of families.

**MAINSOURCEOFLIVELYHOOD**

The table above presents the main sources of livelihood for a group of individuals, showcasing various ways people earn their living. The largest portion, 53.5%, relies on humanitarian support, while 19.8% depend on business ventures. Casual or manual work accounts for 17.8%, with farming contributing to 6.9%, and a small 2.0% indicating other sources of income. This breakdown highlights the diverse means through which people sustain their livelihoods.

**HOW MANY TIMES DO YOU EAT IN A DAY?**

The results of a survey on daily eating habits show varying patterns of food intake. A majority, 62.4%, reported eating twice a day, while 25.7% eat three times daily. A smaller portion, 11.9%, indicated that they eat once a day. These findings suggest that most people prefer a two-meal routine, with fewer opting for one or three meals.

**WHAT IS YOUR MOST COMMON MEAL? IF IT'S BY A CONDITION, EXPLAIN**

When it comes to the most common meals, Ugali emerges as the top choice for many, with 43.6% of respondents listing it as their go-to dish. Other popular meals include Beans and Rice (14.9%) and various forms of rice (Rice, Kisra, and Maize), each favored for their versatility and nutritional value. Meals like Anjera, Omena, and vegetables also make occasional appearances, representing diverse tastes. The choice of meal often reflects cultural traditions, dietary needs, or personal preferences, and can vary by region and availability of ingredients.

**IF YOU ARE NOT A HOST COMMUNITY MEMBER, ARE YOU PLANNING TO GO BACK? GIVE A REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER**

The responses to this question reveal that 43.6% of individuals who are not members of the host community do not plan to return, while 56.4% express intentions to go back. This data suggests that a majority of participants are considering returning, possibly due to personal or professional reasons, while the minority who are not planning to return may have chosen to stay elsewhere for reasons such as better opportunities or living conditions.

**RATE YOUR LIVING IN KAKUMA**

The data on residents' perceptions of their living conditions in Kakuma shows a variety of experiences. The majority, 41.6%, rated their living situation a 7, suggesting a moderate level of satisfaction. Other notable responses include 10.9% giving a 6, while smaller percentages gave ratings of 1 (2.0%), 2 (8.9%), and 8 (15.8%). A total of 5.0% rated their living conditions as 9, indicating a few who feel more positively, while the remaining responses were spread across the scale from 3 to 5.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE IMPROVED IN KAKUMA BY THE CONCERNED BODY AND WHY?**

In Kakuma, the most frequently mentioned areas for improvement are Bamba Chakula (food distribution) with 39.6%, and Ration distribution, which garnered 22.8% of responses. These concerns highlight the critical need for more consistent and sufficient resources to meet the basic needs of the community. Other areas, such as roads, with a combined total of 21.8% from various responses (Roads, roads, and ROADS), indicate the importance of better transportation infrastructure to improve access and mobility. Water supply (5.0%), healthcare (3.0%), and education (2.0%) are also essential improvements that would contribute to the overall well-being and development of the residents in Kakuma. Addressing these issues would greatly enhance the living conditions in the refugee camp.