**COVID-19 Data: Gender Distribution Analysis**

The dataset contains responses to **"What is your gender?"**, with **67.6%** male (146) and **32.4%** female (70) among 216 respondents. This indicates a significant gender imbalance, with males more than doubling female representation.

This disparity may skew insights, necessitating gender-segregated analysis to identify trends unique to each group. Improving gender balance in future data collection is recommended to enhance representativeness and minimize bias. Additionally, comparing this dataset to broader demographic data can contextualize findings. Addressing these issues will improve the reliability of conclusions regarding gender-specific patterns in COVID-19-related behavior and outcomes.

### Employment Status Distribution

The dataset reflects respondents’ employment status. Most are **part-time employed (40.7%)** or **self-employed (24.1%)**, while **23.1%** are employed full-time. Minor groups include **students (7.4%)** and the **unemployed (3.2%)**. A small percentage (1.5%) have mixed responses, combining categories like employment and student status.

The dominance of part-time and self-employed individuals suggests flexibility in work arrangements, while overlapping categories highlight potential inconsistencies requiring clarification. Future analysis should focus on trends within major groups and explore external factors influencing employment patterns. This distribution offers valuable insights into workforce diversity and its broader implications for behavior or outcomes.

### Education Level Distribution

The dataset reflects respondents’ education levels. Most are **college-educated (44.0%)**, followed by those with a **high school education (29.6%)**. A significant portion holds a **Bachelor’s degree (15.7%)** or a **Master’s degree (9.7%)**, indicating higher education attainment among some respondents. A small percentage (0.9%) provided overlapping responses, such as high school and college.

This diverse educational background highlights a concentration in mid-level qualifications (high school and college). Addressing mixed responses could improve data clarity. Future analysis can explore trends across educational groups and compare these findings with broader demographics to draw meaningful conclusions.

### Income Level Distribution

The dataset reflects respondents’ income levels, with **38.4%** earning **below Ksh25,000**, the largest group. **24.1%** earn **Ksh25,000–Ksh49,999**, followed by smaller groups in mid-to-higher income ranges: **13.9%** earn **Ksh50,000–Ksh74,999**, and **13.0%** earn **Ksh75,000–Ksh99,999**. A smaller portion (**9.3%**) falls into the **Ksh100,000–Ksh149,999** range. Mixed responses account for **1.4%**, indicating some inconsistencies.

The income distribution reveals a significant concentration in lower-income groups, with fewer respondents in higher income brackets. Addressing overlapping data can improve clarity. Further analysis could explore socioeconomic factors influencing these patterns and their impact on behavior or outcomes.

### Regional Distribution of Respondents

The dataset shows regional distribution, with **30.6%** of respondents living in **Kakuma 1**, the most represented region. Other notable regions include **Kakuma 2 (20.8%)** and **Kakuma 3 (19.4%)**. Smaller groups reside in **Kakuma Town (12.0%)** and **Kalobeyie (8.8%)**, while **Kakuma 4** has **6.9%** of the respondents. There are also minor mixed responses (1.4%), combining regions like Kakuma 1 and Kakuma 2.

This distribution highlights the dominance of Kakuma 1 and the diverse representation across other areas. Addressing mixed data responses will improve consistency for further analysis on regional trends.

### Impact of COVID-19 on Travel Frequency

The dataset shows how COVID-19 affected respondents' travel frequency. Most respondents reported a **42.6%** slight reduction in travel, while **30.1%** experienced a **significant reduction**. A smaller group, **19.9%**, had **no change** in their travel habits, and **7.4%** reported that their travel **stopped completely**.

The findings indicate that COVID-19 had a major impact on travel for the majority, with the highest reduction being slight or significant. Further analysis can explore factors such as age, employment status, or region to better understand the varying degrees of travel disruption during the pandemic.

### Type of Travel Most Reduced Due to COVID-19

The dataset shows the type of travel most reduced due to COVID-19. **Leisure travel** was the most affected, with **37.5%** of respondents reducing it the most. **Business travel** followed, with **22.2%** reporting the greatest reduction. Additionally, **28.7%** of respondents reduced both types of travel equally. A smaller portion, **11.6%**, reported a significant increase in travel.

The data indicates that leisure travel was impacted the most, while business travel also saw notable reductions. Further analysis could explore the reasons behind these reductions and whether they differ by demographics such as age or occupation.

### Healthcare Facility Visits During COVID-19

The dataset reveals changes in respondents' visits to healthcare facilities during COVID-19 compared to before the pandemic. **53.7%** of respondents visited healthcare facilities **more frequently** during the pandemic, while **46.3%** visited **less frequently** or had no change in frequency.

The majority of respondents increased their healthcare visits, likely due to health concerns or the need for medical care during the pandemic. Further investigation could explore specific reasons behind the increased visits, such as COVID-related symptoms or preventive measures. Additionally, demographic analysis could provide insights into factors influencing healthcare access and frequency of visits.

### Change in Business Travel Frequency Since COVID-19

The dataset reveals changes in business travel frequency since COVID-19. **45.4%** of respondents reported a **slight decrease** in business travel, and **42.1%** noted it **decreased significantly**. Only **12.5%** of respondents experienced a **slight increase** in business travel.

The majority of companies have scaled back business travel, likely due to pandemic-related restrictions and the shift to remote work. Further analysis could explore the underlying reasons for these changes, such as industry-specific factors or the rise of virtual meetings. Segmenting by company size or sector could provide deeper insights into these trends.

### Likelihood of Local vs. International Travel Post-COVID-19

The dataset shows a shift in travel preferences post-COVID-19. **54.6%** of respondents are **more likely to travel locally**, indicating a preference for domestic travel over international trips. **44.9%** are **unsure** about their travel preferences, highlighting uncertainty in travel behavior. Only **0.5%** of respondents were uncertain but indicated a preference for local travel.

The majority leaning toward local travel suggests ongoing concerns about international travel, likely due to safety or health risks. Further analysis could explore factors such as demographics, income, and region to better understand these evolving travel trends in the post-pandemic world.

### Delays in Receiving Non-COVID-Related Medical Care During the Pandemic

The dataset shows that **49.5%** of respondents experienced **delays** in receiving non-COVID-related medical care during the pandemic, while the same percentage reported **no delays**. A small group (**0.9%**) indicated mixed responses, mentioning both delays and no delays.

The equal distribution suggests that the impact of the pandemic on non-COVID medical care was varied, with some individuals facing disruptions while others did not. Further analysis could explore the underlying causes of these delays, such as healthcare capacity or logistical challenges, and investigate whether specific demographic groups were more affected by these delays.

### Impact of COVID-19 on Access to Mental Health Services

The dataset shows how COVID-19 impacted access to mental health services. **50.0%** of respondents reported **increased access** to services, while **21.8%** experienced **reduced access**. Additionally, **28.2%** of respondents had **no need** for mental health services.

The data suggests that many people were able to access mental health services more easily during the pandemic, likely due to the growth of online therapy and telehealth options. However, a notable portion still faced barriers to access, while some did not require services. Further analysis could explore the factors influencing these changes in access.

### Impact of COVID-19 on Perception of the Healthcare System

The dataset reveals the impact of COVID-19 on respondents' perceptions of their region's healthcare system. **60.6%** reported a **more negative** perception, while **19.9%** felt their perception became **more positive**. **19.0%** saw **no change** in their views, and a very small group (**0.5%**) expressed both positive and negative changes.

The majority of respondents had a negative shift in their perception, likely due to challenges faced during the pandemic, such as overwhelmed healthcare facilities or limited access. Further analysis could explore the reasons behind these perceptions and identify areas for improvement in healthcare services.

### Change in Shopping Habits During COVID-19

The dataset shows how COVID-19 affected respondents' shopping habits. **60.2%** of respondents **reduced spending** during the pandemic, while **26.4%** shifted to **online shopping**. A smaller group, **13.4%**, reported **no change** in their shopping behavior.

The shift to online shopping and reduced spending reflects the economic and health impacts of the pandemic. People may have turned to digital platforms for safety or convenience, while reducing their overall spending due to financial uncertainty. Further analysis could explore factors like age, income, and region to understand how different groups adapted their shopping habits during this time.

### Increase in Online Shopping During COVID-19

The dataset reveals how respondents' online shopping habits changed during COVID-19. **49.1%** of respondents reported a **moderate increase** in online shopping, while **27.3%** experienced a **significant increase**. However, **23.6%** reported **no increase** at all.

The data suggests that many people turned to online shopping due to convenience or safety concerns during the pandemic. The significant shift towards online shopping reflects broader consumer behavior changes driven by the pandemic. Further research could explore factors such as age, income, or region to understand how different groups adapted their shopping habits during this period.

**Retail Categories Prioritized During the Pandemic**

The dataset reveals the retail categories most prioritized during COVID-19. **38.9%** of respondents focused on **clothing**, while **30.6%** prioritized **electronics**. **14.8%** focused on **groceries**, and a small percentage combined categories, such as groceries with electronics or clothing (0.5%). Additionally, **3.7%** of respondents selected other unspecified categories.

These findings suggest that clothing and electronics were top priorities, possibly due to increased time spent at home and the shift to remote work. Further analysis of demographic factors could help understand the specific needs and priorities driving these shopping behaviors during the pandemic.

### Online Shopping for Essentials Post-COVID-19

The dataset shows how respondents' online shopping habits for essentials changed post-COVID-19. **52.3%** of respondents shop for essentials **as frequently** as before the pandemic, while **38.0%** now shop **less frequently** online. A smaller group, **9.7%**, shop **more frequently** than before.

This indicates that while most respondents have maintained their shopping habits, a significant portion has reduced their online shopping for essentials, possibly due to returning to in-store shopping or changes in lifestyle. Further analysis could explore the reasons behind these shifts, including factors like convenience, safety, and product availability.

### Impact of COVID-19 on Employment Status

The dataset shows how COVID-19 affected respondents' employment status. **49.1%** of respondents reported **losing many jobs** during the pandemic, while **29.2%** **returned to the office** as the situation improved. A smaller group, **19.0%**, experienced **no impact** on their employment, and **2.3%** saw **no change at all**.

This data suggests that a significant number of respondents faced job losses, while some returned to in-person work as restrictions eased. Further investigation could explore which sectors were most affected and how different demographics experienced employment changes during the pandemic.