

RESIDENTIAL DATA IN THREE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Belgium Residential: The amount of people staying at home has increased alongside nationwide curfews and other restrictions. This increase is most evident during the week whereas the weekends see a comparatively less noticeable rise in people staying at home. The likely reason for this is that many people who feel trapped and claustrophobic in the environment of a pandemic feel a strong urge to go out on the weekends.

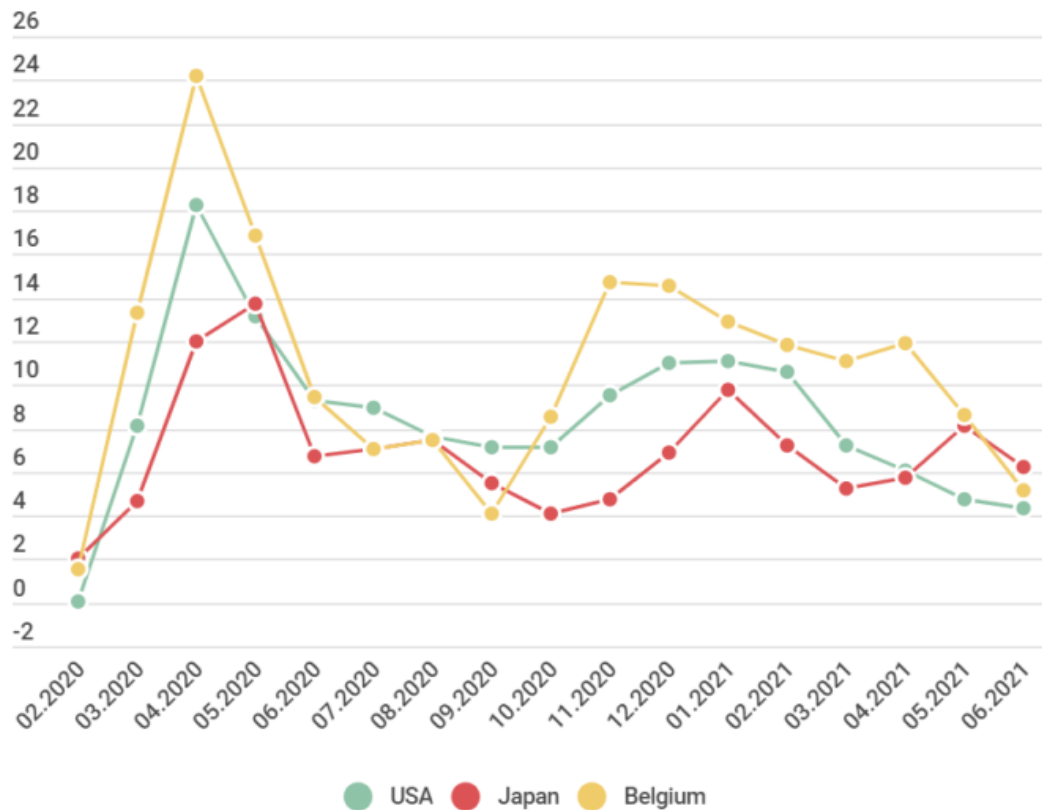
USA Residential:

The stay-at-home rate increased with the onset of restrictions. People tend to spend more time at home on New Year's Eve and holidays. In general, American people have progressed in parallel with the bans imposed by the government in their homes.

Residential in Japan:

Except for some public holidays, the rate of stay-at-home was always between 100% and 120%. The first high rate was February 24, the State Funeral of Emperor Shōwa which is a national mourning day, in 2020. Another high rate is March 20, Vernal Equinox Day, in 2020. April 29 is a high rate because of Shōwa Day. May 3-4-5 were some other high-rated days because May 3 was Constitution Memorial Day, May 5 was Children's Day and May 4 was sandwiched between them. July 23-24 and August 10 were high rated because of Marine Day, Sports Day and Mountain Day of the 2020 Summer Olympics. September 23, Autumnal Equinox Day, was another public holiday so it also was another high-rated day. November 3 and 23 were high rated because of Culture Day and Labour Thanksgiving Day. There has been an increase between December 29 and January 1 because of New Year's Day. The last increase was January 11 with Coming of Age Day.

Comparison of Residential Data



PARKS DATA IN THREE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Belgium Parks: The amount of people visiting parks suffered a decline along with the initial appearance of Covid-19 cases and did not fluctuate for some time after. Holidays such as Ascension Day, Pentecost, and Independence Day, however, saw people coming to the parks more than they would on such days. An incline was also seen when certain restrictions were lifted between June 10 and July 21. Later a “Black Lives Matter” themed protest was organized and precautions were tightened. After these events visits to the park fell drastically. Another rise was not seen for 3-4 months after the drop.

USA Parks:

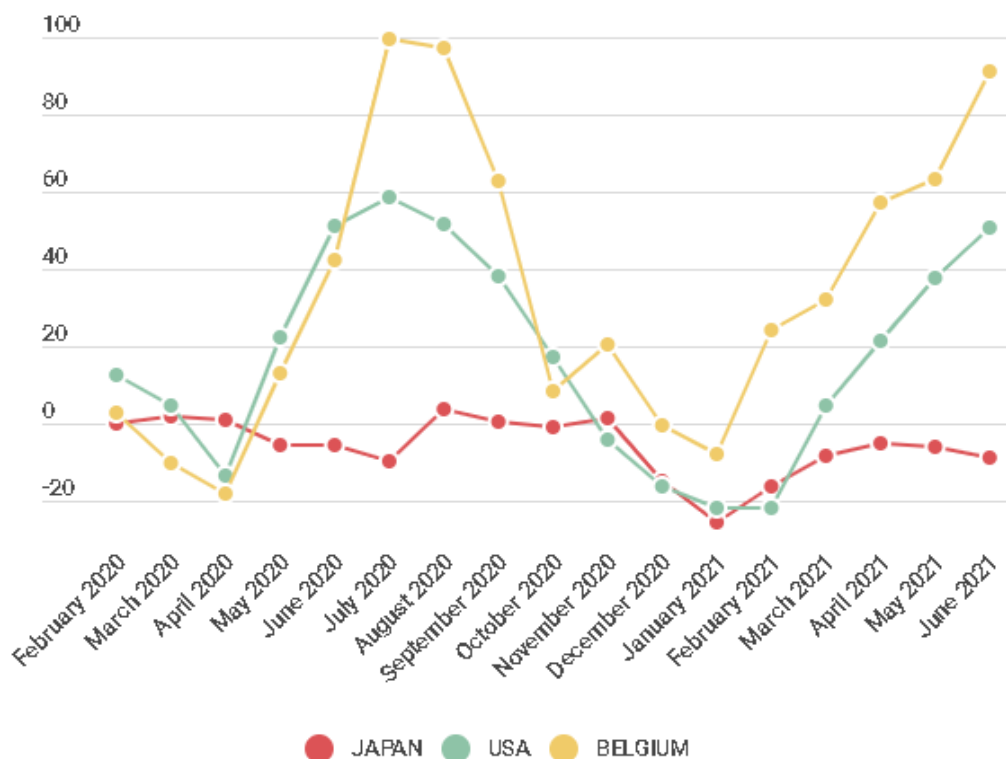
In the USA, during the Covid19, people's use of social areas such as national parks, local parks, dog parks continued in parallel with special days, national and religious holidays and high-low restrictions. If we want to look at mobility data more closely we will see some specific events. At the beginning of the pandemic we can clearly see a decrease of going to park rates. On the day

when shopping centers and gyms are reopened, a proportional increase is observed in the mobility rate. In the first days of the year usa citizens are more active in social places. A fluctuating course was observed in the occupancy rates of the parks. As seen before the pandemic, more occupancy was observed in the summer months than in the winter months. Also restriction levels affect rates excessively. After restrictions were eased going to parks rates suddenly increased.

Parks in Japan:

Two days caused big increases like %76. These days are the 4th of May and the 21st of September. The 4th of May is called the Greener Day and the 21st of September is called the Respect for The Aged Day in Japan. Based on that information, we can deduce that Japanese people like to go to parks during the public holidays. There also has been an increase in parks on the 24th of February. On the 24th of February there has been a %54 increase.

Comparison of Parks Data



TRANSIT STATIONS DATA IN THREE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Belgium Transit Stations: Public transportation services that were seldom preferred before, were used even less after the introduction of restrictions as the pandemic led people to use their car. However the provided graphs indicate that transportation for special occasions are supplied in the form of public transportation as well as that usage of public transportation has increased since the beginning of the pandemic.

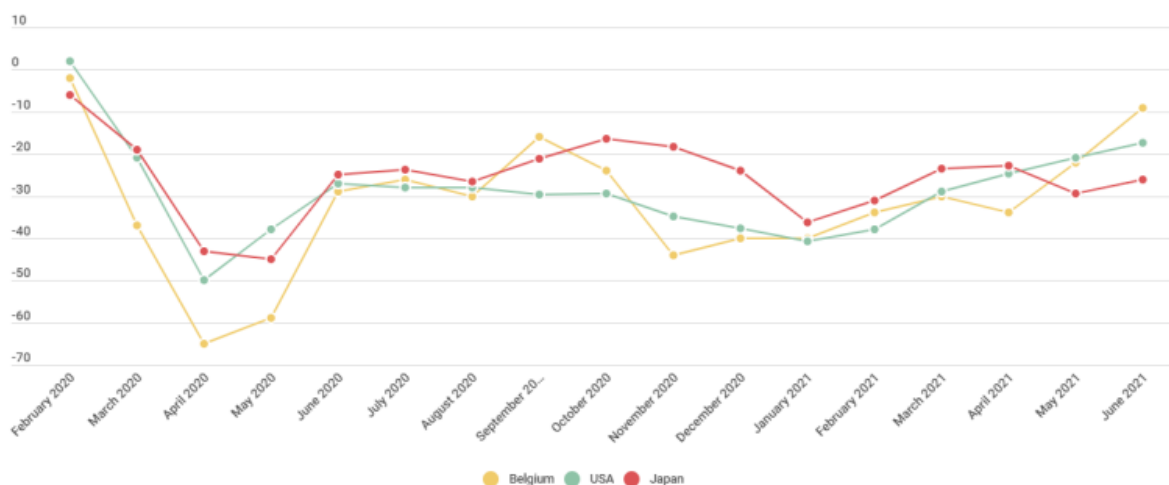
USA Transit Station:

When we look at the amount of increase and decrease in public transportation, we see that the use of public transportation has decreased with the pandemic and it leads people to use individual vehicles more. However, on special occasions, we observe that people use public transport to attend special events.

Transit Stations in Japan:

So during the new year, we see a lot of decrease in the data. That situation is the same for the transit stations. There is also a decrease between the 15th of February and the 6th of May and there is an increase between the 6th of May and the 20th of September. We may observe that the data about transit stations in Japan is pretty stable between the 20th of September and the 23rd of December. We can't deduce that the pandemic affected the usage of transit stations in Japan.

Comparison of Transit Station Data



RETAIL & RECREATION DATA IN THREE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Belgium Retail & Recreation:

Although there seems to be a serious decrease in the rate of those who go shopping for entertainment after the pandemic, we can see in the graphics that the density is above the average on special days. With the lifting of the bans, we can observe that the average shopping rate, which was still low, increased again towards the middle of 2021.

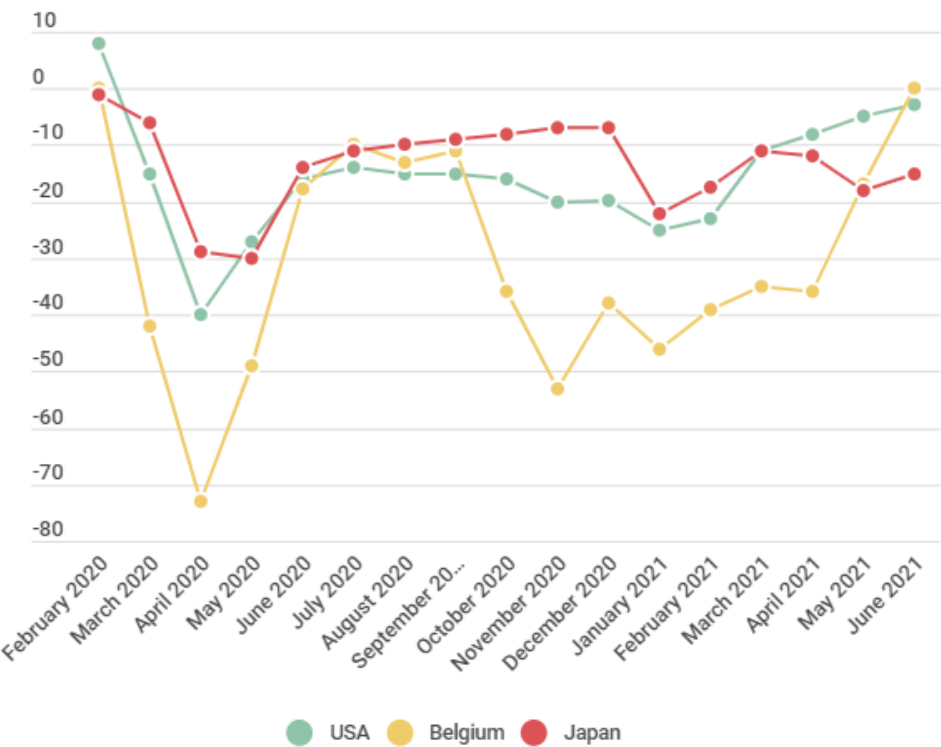
USA Retail & Recreation :

In the USA, during the Covid19, people's going to shopping centers continued in parallel with special days, national and religious holidays and high-low restrictions. We can observe that the rate of shopping for entertainment, which is still low with the lifting of the bans, has increased again towards the middle of 2021. However, mobility is still lower than before the pandemic.

Japan Retail & Recreation:

There has been a decrease between the 25th of March and the 18th of April. On the 18th of April, retail & recreation saw the deepest values. After that period there has been an increase between 18th of April and 20th of June. On the 21st of September, the exchange saw the top. Between the 24th of December and the 13th of January, there has been a lot of decrease and increase in retail & recreation. After that period there has been an increase until 30th of March. Even though there has been a continual decrease after the 30th of March, there have been temporary increases on the 3rd and 4th of May.

Comparison of Retail & Recreation Data



GROCERY DATAS IN THREE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Belgium Grocery:

Along with the first announcement of restrictions, many took the approach of hoarding food and supplies in their homes. Therefore supermarkets, produce markets, and shopping centers were filled with people. Soon people began shopping with more caution and cut down on the amount of time they normally spent at the store. Likewise, holidays such as Ascension Day, Pentecost, and Independence Day, which normally experienced average increases in shopping, fell notably short of this norm.

USA Grocery:

With the announcement of the first restrictions, people turned to stockpiling supplies. Interest in areas such as markets, greengrocers and shopping centers is increasing. Then the public acted more cautiously about shopping. Before Christmas, people stay away from activities such as grocery shopping, but an increase is observed again at Christmas time.

Japan Grocery:

Generally, Japan hasn't been affected by Covid as much as other countries. Because the Japanese government didn't take any high restrictions. Thanks to people's preparation for the new year there has been an increase in grocery shopping the days before the new year. People wanted to stay at home after the new year, therefore, there has been a decrease in groceries.

Comparison of Grocery Data

