Diverse Methodological Analysis of Movement Patterns by Purpose and Age in South Korea During COVID-19

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This study investigates the significant changes in movement patterns in South Korea during the COVID-19 pandemic using two distinct methodological approaches: intervention analysis and Autoencoder, a deep learning technique. Each method provides a unique perspective on the data, categorized by different purposes (office, residential, non-office activities) and age groups. Intervention analysis is utilized to examine the immediate and direct effects of the pandemic and social distancing policies on movement patterns. This statistical approach helps quantify the impact of COVID-19 on societal mobility. Another methd, the Autoencoder model, is employed to uncover subtle, less apparent changes in these patterns. The contrasting insights from these methods offer a comprehensive understanding of the pandemic's impact on mobility and provide valuable guidance for future policy-making in response to global health crises.

References

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