

Introduction The outbreak of COVID-19 has significantly changed the patterns of travel and movement of people globally. We will use Google's COVID-19 Mobility Data, which provides trends of movement of people in different categories of places, such as retail and recreation, groceries and pharmacies, parks, transit stations, workplaces, and residential areas. Our senior design projects aim to explore the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on individual's movement patterns across Gulf countries, with a focus on Kuwait. We will also use other data sources, such as the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker and the World Health Organization, to obtain information on the stringency index, COVID-19-related variables (number of cases, hospitalizations, deaths), and other relevant factors. Firstly, it offers a measure for the success of public health efforts like lockdowns, physical distancing, and travel limitations in controlling the virus's spread and reducing its societal and economic implications. It equips us with the foresight needed to navigate the likely enduring alterations in how people choose to move and travel, which carry considerable consequences for city design, the evolution of infrastructure, and the protection of our environment. Learning about the shifts in how individuals have adapted their travel and commuting habits in light of the pandemic is essential for many reasons. It also sheds light on the populations and are as most impacted, informing the creation of specific and nuanced support and policy measures.