Can Our Money Save Our Time on Road? Family Income and Commute Time in South Korea

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- 1. about what?
 - commute time
 - amounts of time, not time slot
 - relations between commute time and income
 - family income
 - wives' income contribution rate

- 2. background theories(1)
 - Matthew J. Beck and Stephane Hess(2016)
 - Men who have higher incomes have a lower willingness to accept a longer commute.

- 2. background theories(2)
 - Ernest Watson Burgess
 - 'Concentric zone model' in *The City* (Park, Burgess, & McKenzie, 1925)

2. background theories(2)

- CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL: 1ST MODEL TO EXPLAIN DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS WITHIN URBAN AREAS
- 5 PARTS: CBD
- ZONE IN TRANSITION
- WORKING CLASS HOMES
- BETTER RESIDENCES
- COMMUTERS ZONE
- 1920'S E. BURGESS IN CHICAGO

URBAN MODELS DRAW IT & LABEL



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- 2. background theories(2)
 - according to the Concentric zone model
 - The higher income level is, the longer commute time is.

- 2. background theories(3)
 - How about (1) + (2)



- 2. background theories(3)
 - group 1
 - lower income class live in working class home
 - group2
 - middle income class live in commute zone
 - group3
 - high income class live in central business district

For example,

- 3. Seoul is the capital of South Korea.
 - big company distribution

[지도2] 서울시 상장기업 본사 밀집분포(대한상공회의소, 2011년 기준)



- 3. Seoul
 - Small venture company distribution



- 3. Seoul is the capital of South Korea.
 - new company distribution



- 3. Seoul
 - job distribution



3. Seoul

house price distribution



3. Seoul

income distribution



3. Seoul

- 'Gangnamgu' is very hot place.



4. Research Question

- Previous studies is about bread winner model.
- It is not suitable to dual earner couples.
- We should distinguish between family income and personal income contribution effect.

1) There is inverted U-shaped between family

income and couples' commute time.

 There is inverted U-shaped between wives' income contribution and couples' commute time.

- 3) There is inverted U-shaped between
 - personal income contribution and husbands' commute time.
- There is positive relationship between personal income contribution and husbands' commute time.

- 5) family income effects on couples commute time are stronger in metropolis than in another region.
- 6) income contribution effects on couples
 commute time are stronger in metropolis
 than in another region.

5. Research design

- Korean Time Use Data, 2014(N=3,354)
- Dependent variables :
 - couples' total commute time(H1, H2, H5, H6)
 - personal commute time(H3, H4)

- 5. Research design
 - method : OLS
 - key independent variable :
 - family income
 - income contribution rate
 - gender, region

5. Research design

- control variables :
 - personal level : age, schooling year, job, gender equality, paid work time, housework time
 - family : number of family, weekend

6. Result

- I skip to report control variables effect.

6. Result(1)



6. Result(2)



6. Result(3)

personal commute time



6. Result(4)





6. Result(5)





6. Result(6)





Research Question(4)

dual earner husbands' predicted housework time(minute)



Research Question(5)

