

EMPLOYED HOUSEWIVES' TIME-SAVING EXPENDITURES IN URBAN AREAS OF KOREA. Jee Young Jeong, Department of Consumer Studies and Human Development, Ehwa Women's University, Seoul #120-750, Korea.

The purpose of this study was to examine the housewives' time-saving durable, convenience, and service expenditure and, in particular, to compare the time-saving expenditures between employed and non-employed housewives. The theoretical framework of this study was derived from household production and time allocation theory. Within the theoretical framework, expenditures for time-saving durable, convenience and service were modeled as the dependent variables. The independent variables were grouped into two categories; One was the individual-related variables including women's age, education, employed status and wage, and the other was the family-related variables including presence of young children, life cycle stage, family type, house type, husband wage, family income and non-labor income.

The data were collected through the questionnaire those respondents were 672 housewives in Seoul. The sample consisted of 315 employed women and 355 non-employed women. Frequency, mean, percentile, ANOVA were used the basic analysis and OLS and Tobit regression analysis were used to test for variables related to expenditures for time-saving durable, convenience, service.

The result of the basic analysis suggested that employed housewives spend more money in all time-saving expenditures and paid 21% more in the total time-saving expenditure than non-employed housewives. They paid monthly about 28,450 won in durable expenditure and it was 25.3% more (7,180 won) than non-employed(27,740 won). And they also expended 19.5% more (19,200 won) in convenience expenditure and 12.5% more(4,800 won) in service expenditure. Among service expenditures, the largest gap of expenditures between employed and non-employed housewives was in the child-care and the next was domestic service. Otherwise, employed housewives' expenditure was less about 50% than employed in the child education service.

By the results of tobit analysis, the set of housewives' age and wage, presence of young children, life cycle stage, family income and non-labor income including the housewives' employment were significantly related to time-saving durable and convenience expenditure($p < 0.01$). And also the set of family income, non-labor income, presence of young children and housewives' employment were somewhat significant variables to service expenditure($p < 0.05$). Finally, variables related income and life cycle as well as housewives' employment were determinant to time-saving expenditures and these variables were complicatedly related each other. Because housewives' employment has indirectly an effect on family income and life cycle and presence of young children are connected to women's working time and employment status, time-saving expenditures are influenced by these variables.