

# 在宅勤務への転換が居住地選択に与える影響

Impact of switching to working from home on choosing a place of residence

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# 背景 Background

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・現在の居住地選択には、通勤の利便性が重要視されている

Convenience of commutation is important to residents.

→ 中心部のオフィス街周辺に居住地が密集

densely populated central area

・コロナ禍で在宅勤務の割合が増加

Covid-19 disaster promoted remote work

## 仮説 Hypothesis

通勤時間の喪失により、

→ 人口過密地域から郊外への移転が増加

→ 居住地が無秩序に分散するのでは？

Loss of commuting time due to conversion cause

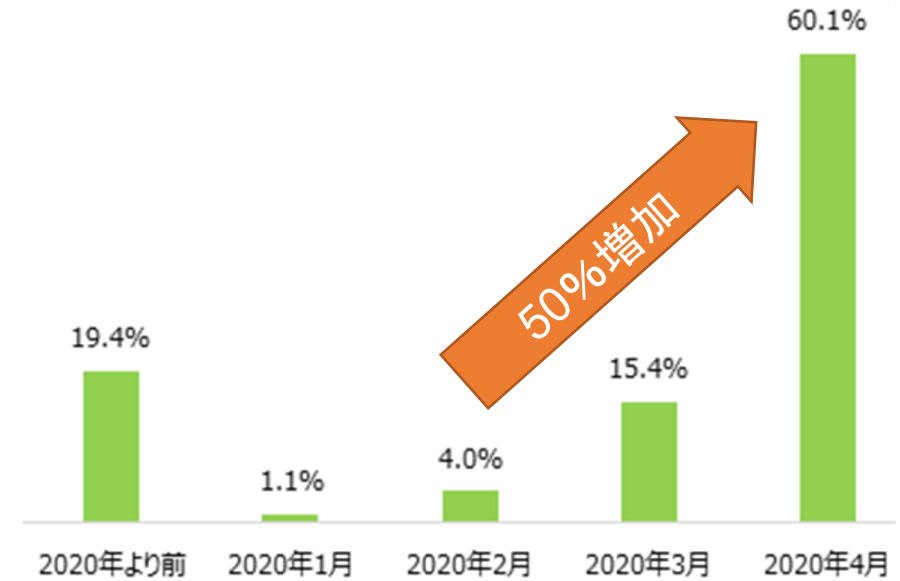
→ Increased relocation from overcrowded areas to suburbs

→ Places of residence are randomly dispersed

## 目的

通勤時間の喪失が居住地選択に与える影響を明らかにする

Clarify the impact of loss of commuting time due to conversion to remote work on choice of place of residence



2020年4月在宅勤務に関する調査(MMD研究所)  
調査期間: 2020年4月28日・有効回答: 1,106人

# 基礎分析

## Basic analysis

- 横浜のPT(パーソントリップ)データを用いる

PT data of Yokohama

- 神奈川県内のトリップに絞る

Focus on Kanagawa trips

- 勤務人数が1番多いのは中区

Naka-ward has the largest number of employees

- 横浜市役所があるため業種の偏りがある

There is a bias in the industry due to the Yokohama City Hall

→ **オフィス街がある横浜市西区に絞る**

Focus on Nishi-ward, Yokohama, where the office district is located

### [通勤所要時間と通勤交通手段の比較]

Commuting time and Commuting transportation

- 西区の通勤時間 > 神奈川県内の平均通勤時間

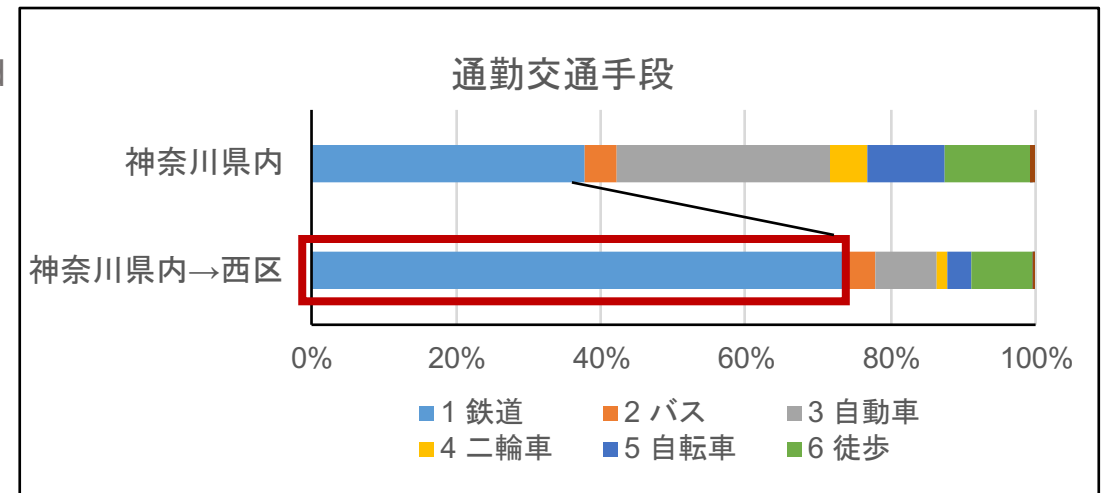
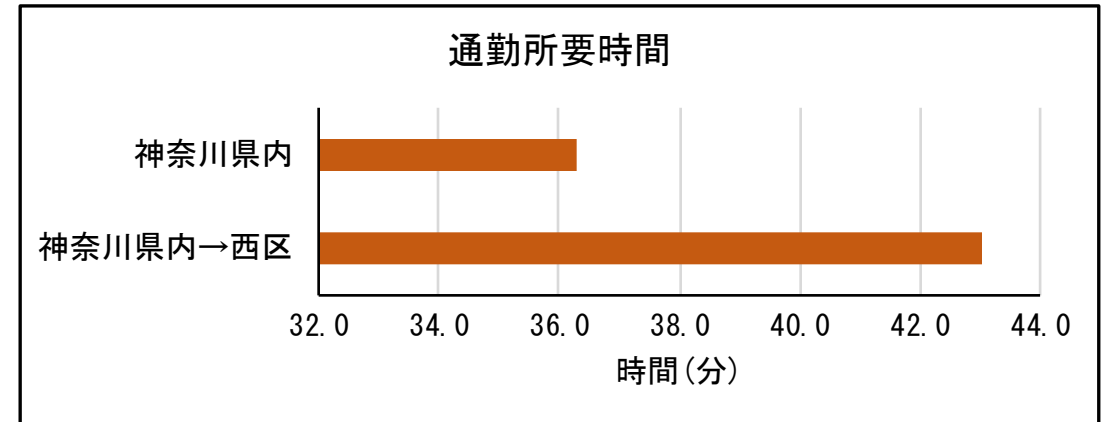
The commuting time in Nishi-ward is longer than the average commuting time in Kanagawa Prefecture.

- 鉄道の割合が多い

High proportion of railways

→ **在宅勤務が促進されると居住地選択への影響が大きくなるのでは**

If working from home is promoted, it may have a greater impact on the choice of place of residence.



● MNL model

ゾーン*i*の効用 Utility of Zone *i*

$$U_{in} = \beta_1 city_{in} + \beta_2 homecost_{in} + \beta_3 shopcost_{in} + \beta_4 time_{in} + \epsilon_{in}$$



Systematic term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8, \beta_9, \beta_{10}, \beta_{11}, \beta_{12}$ : parameters

$\epsilon_{in}$ : random term

$city_{in}$ : city planning area

$homecost_{in}$ : value of residential lands

$shopcost_{in}$ : value of commercial lands

$time_{in}$ : time

$ycity_{in}$  :city planning area

$ocity_{in}$  :city planning area

$yhcost_{in}$  :value of residential lands

$ohcost_{in}$  :value of residential lands

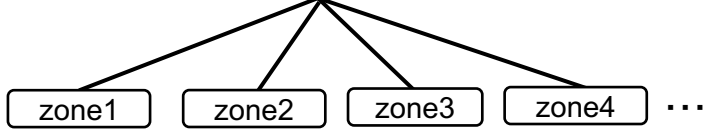
$yscost_{in}$  :value of commercial lands

$oscost_{in}$  :value of Commercial lands

$ytime_{in}$  :time

$otime_{in}$  :time

Model structure



$$\beta_1 = \beta_1 + \beta_5 ycity_{in} + \beta_9 ocity_{in}$$

$$\beta_2 = \beta_2 + \beta_6 yhcost_{in} + \beta_{10} ohcost_{in}$$

$$\beta_3 = \beta_3 + \beta_7 yscost_{in} + \beta_{11} oscost_{in}$$

$$\beta_4 = \beta_4 + \beta_8 ytime_{in} + \beta_{12} otime_{in}$$

- less than 30 years old dummy

- more than 70 years old dummy

- less than 30 years old dummy

- more than 70 years old dummy

- less than 30 years old dummy

- more than 70 years old dummy

- less than 30 years old dummy

- more than 70 years old dummy



# モデル推定結果①

## Estimation Result

説明変数	Parameters	Estimate	t-value
city planning area (%)	city	0.222	0.371
city planning area - less than 30 years old dummy	ycity	-0.0428	-0.02
city planning area - more than 70 years old dummy	ocity	-1.0646	-0.59
value of residential lands (100万円/m <sup>2</sup> )	homecost	-7.0103	-5.826 *
value of residential lands - less than 30 years old dummy	yhcost	-0.1739	-0.024
value of residential lands - more than 70 years old dummy	ohcost	6.3861	0.897
value of commercial lands (100万円/m <sup>2</sup> )	shopcost	0.2265	0.856
value of commercial lands - less than 30 years old dummy	yscost	-0.4654	-0.332
value of Commercial lands - more than 70 years old dummy	oscost	-2.4748	-1.368
time(hours)	time	-3.1887	-8.97 *
time -less than 30 years old dummy	ytime	-0.3563	0.264
time - more than 70 years old dummy	otime	-3.6717	-2.847 *
サンプル数 number of samples		2117	
尤度比 Likelihood ratio		0.0975	
自由度調整済み尤度比 Likelihood ratio adjusted for degrees of freedom		0.0945	

居住地選択には,

- ・居住地の地価
- ・所要時間
- ・高齢者の通勤所要時間

が有意に影響

- ・ value of residential area
- ・ trip time to destination
- ・ elder people's trip time to their work place was significant difference about choice of residential area

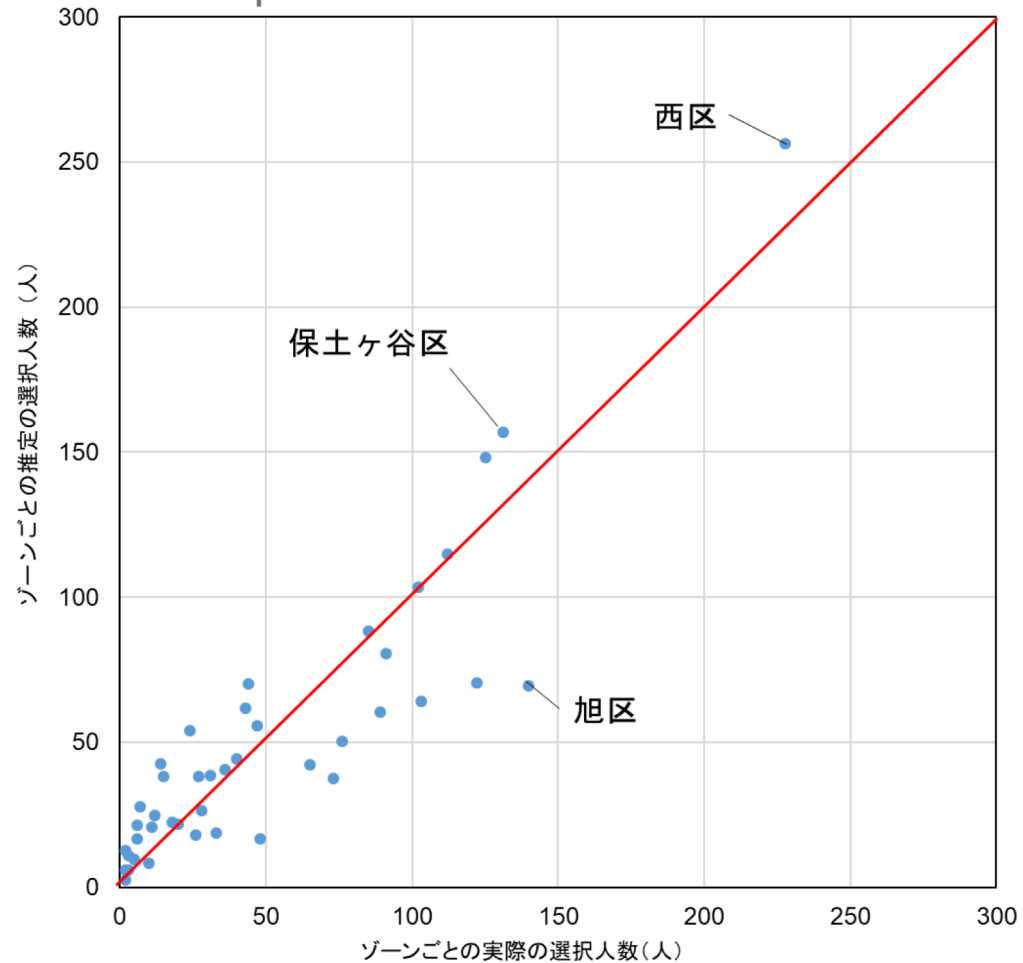
\*は5%有意

\* is 5% significant

## モデル推定結果② Estimation Result

### 実測値と推定値のゾーンごとの比較

Comparison between actual measurements and estimation measurements



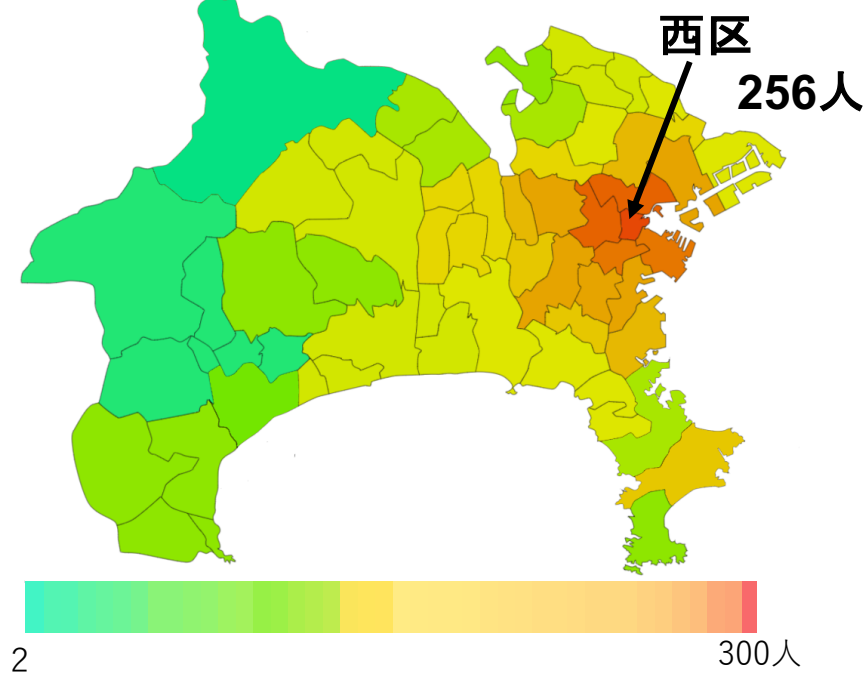
モデルの適合度は低いものの、  
比較的良好な再現性がある  
Model fit is low,  
There is good reproducible relatively.

西区に勤務している人が多く居住するゾーンほど、  
誤差が大きい  
The more residents, the more error.

# 結果 Result

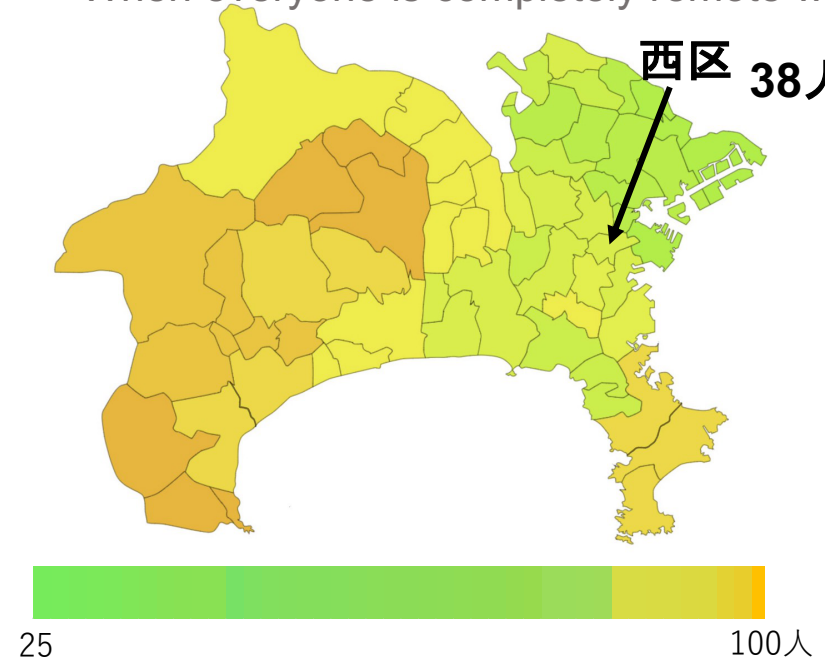
## ▶神奈川県内の居住地の移転 Relocation of residence

現況(モデル推定) Current situation



各ゾーンの居住者数の分布(神奈川県)

全員が完全に在宅勤務になった場合  
When everyone is completely remote work

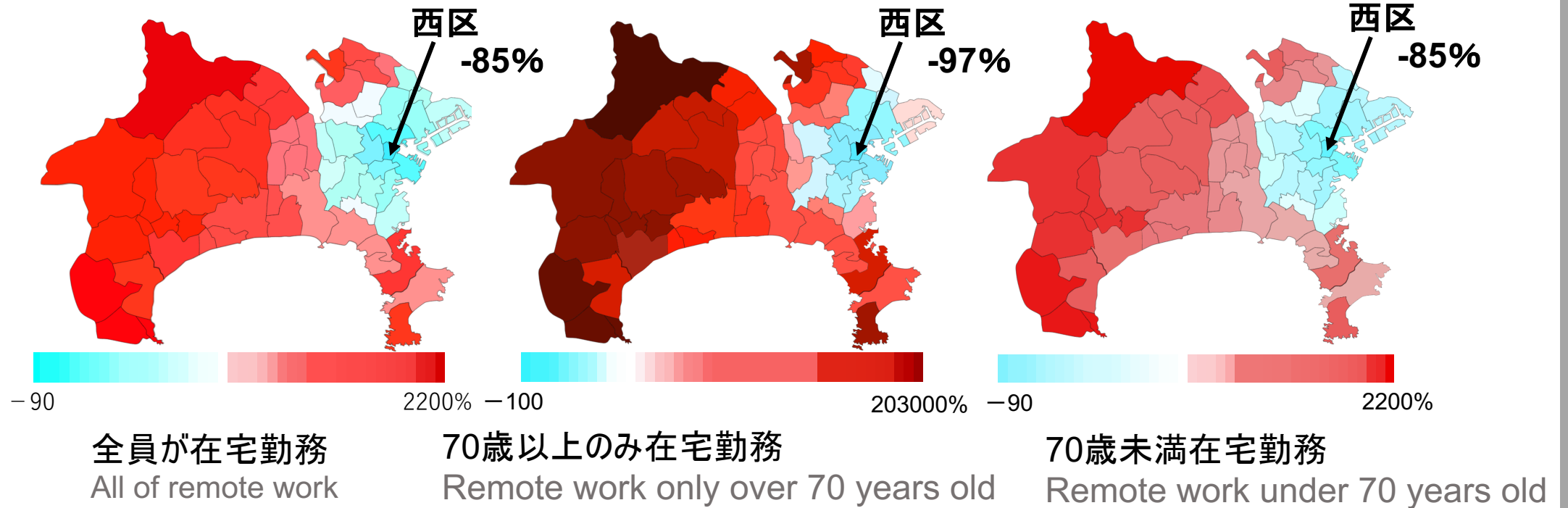


各ゾーンの居住者数の分布(神奈川県)

勤務地のある西区を中心に、居住地が集中していたが、  
通勤時間が0になることで、過疎地域への移転が見受けられ居住地が分散する  
Residential areas are concentrated around Nisi Ward  
Relocation to depopulated areas due to lack of commuting time

# 政策分析 Policy

## ▶居住者数増減率 Resident increase /decrease rate



- ・高年齢層の郊外への移転が顕著  
Relocation of elderly people to the suburbs is remarkable
- ・高年齢層で通勤トリップはサンプル数が38トリップと少ないため、  
The number of commuting trips for the elderly is as small as 38 trips  
極端に推定されている可能性がある  
Can be extremely estimated



# 結論

## Conclusion

- ✓ 居住地選択には、居住地の地価・所要時間・高齢者の通勤所要時間が有意に影響している

Land prices, travel times, and commuting times for the elderly have a significant effect on the choice of place of residence

- ✓ 在宅勤務が促進され、通勤時間が喪失すると、ビジネス街のあるような過密地域から、郊外に居住地が移転する

When remote work is promoted and commuting time is lost, the place of residence moves from a crowded area such as a business district to the suburbs

- ✓ 高齢層が郊外へ移転し、居住地の分散につながるため、政策としては、高齢層以外に在宅勤務を促進することが望まれる

→無理に高齢層に在宅勤務を進める必要はない

Elderly people move to the suburbs, leading to decentralization of residential areas, as a policy, it is desirable to promote remote work to people other than the elderly

→There is no need to force the elderly to remote work

### ▶今後の課題 Future tasks

- ・ライフサイクル(世帯数など)や, 持ち家か賃貸かなど, 移転しやすさを表す個人属性の考慮

Consideration of personal attributes that indicate ease of relocation, such as life cycle (number of households, etc.)  
And whether to own or rent a house

- ・通勤手当の考慮 Consideration of commuting allowance

現状通勤手当があるため遠くに住んでいる人がいる可能性がある

May live far away due to current commuting allowance

- ・需要の変化による地価の変動の考慮

Consideration of fluctuations in land prices due to changes in demand