When Stability Becomes Immobility: The Emotional Toll of Commuting and Homeownership

Table A1. Survey information

Data	Description	Source	Website
2021-2023 Koreans' Happiness Survey	Happiness levels, inequality, and their determinants in Korea, providing insights into subjective well-being, attitudes, beliefs, and social values	National Assembly Futures Institute	https://kossda.snu.ac.kr/handle/20.500.12236/25423/simple-search

Table A2. Variables

	Variable	Description		Note
1	Commuting time	Commuting time (minutes)		
2	Homeownership	Homeownership = 1 Otherwise = 0		
3	Affective outcome	How frequently respondents felt happy, relaxed, and energetic on the previous day, while negative affect includes items on worried, sad, depressed, angry, stressed, tired, and lonely. Each emotion is measured on a scale from 0 ("not at all") to 10 ("all day"),		
4	Income	Individual Income from various sources, including earned, business, property, and transfer income.		Unit: 10000KRW As of April, 2024, the exchange rate between the United States Dollar (USD) and the South Korean Won (KRW) stands at 1USD to 1,340.07KRW.
		None = 1 Less than 100 = 2 100 ~ 200 = 3 200 ~ 300 = 4 300 ~ 400 = 5 400 ~ 500 = 6	500 ~ 600 = 7 600 ~ 700 = 8 700 ~ 800 = 9 800 ~ 900 = 10 900 ~ 1000 = 11 Over 1000 = 12	
5	Education	None = 0 Primary = 1 Middle school = 2		

		High school = 3 College (less than 4 years) = 4 College (for years) or over = 5 Graduate school = 6	
6	Occupation	Professional or managerial = 1 Otherwise = 0	
7	Sex	Woman = 1 Man = 0	
8	Age	10s and 20s = 1 30s = 2 40s = 3 50s = 4 60s = 5 70s or over = 6	
9	Marriage	Living with spouse or partner = 1 Otherwise = 0	
10	Religion	No religion = 0 Protestant = 1 Catholic = 2 Buddhism = 3 Other = 4	
11	Political orientation	Left (=1) ~ Right (=10)	