The Study of Social – Economic- Traffic Effects on Long Time Commuting
(Case Study: Vazvan town, 1387)

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1- Introduction
In this paper long time commuting in a small city like Vazvan town is studied. Commuting in Vazvan is caused by lack of job in this city that makes the parents travel to Isfahan, and also there are some factors because of which people do not immigrate to the attractive city of Esfahan. In this study, the wish to travel is the dependent variable which is mostly affected by family satisfaction, will to continue a job of a profession, the feeling that there is no job in Vazvan and lack of money to live in the city in which one works.

2- Theoretical Bases
Commuting is a kind of travel inside a city or between cities which aims at performing activities related to a job in different distance and some times very far from home towns. Such travels are not attractive (in short time or long time) because they are done to reach the job location and are forced on the commuters. Metropolitans cause and are caused by commuting which is forced on people inside or outside such cities or on the people from other cities in order to gain job and income.

Different studies have been done on it in different countries. For example in Baltic people live in villages and look for jobs in cities because of the availability of comfortable transportation system. In another study in San Francisco the peoples' desire in such a way of traveling was studied. Commuting is also studied in urban economy of cities. On the other hand, in countries which face this problem more seriously, this subject has been studied widely and the qualities have been found out. For example the United States and Canada can be mentioned here (Hazan, 2004:360-334) (Ory, 2004: 287) (Rouwendal, 2004) (Pizarsky, 2006:45, Heisz, 2005: 128).

3- Discussion
One of studies about commuting in Iran, is our study was done on the workers who work outside Vazvan. Questions put forward are in two forms which in the first step include pure and quantitative information and in the second step they include their viewpoint on such travels and their satisfaction and internal intentions. On the whole, we want to study the main traits and viewpoints of the people who are commuting. Therefore a behavioral – social view relating to the effect of source and destination on the travels is considered in this study. Another discussion in this study is our curiosity to understand why such a way of commuting does not lead them to immigrate to Isfahan.

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4- Conclusion
- The main reasons for commuting is the understanding of the people that there is no job and also
the families of the commuters want to stay in their home town. The other reasons such as distance,
transportation system and welfare in the mega cities are in the second focus of importance.
- The main geographical direction of commuting is at first to Mourchehkhort industrial city and
then to Meymeh and the surroundings villages and next toward the metropolitan of Isfahan and the
average of long time traveling proves these.
- The factor of transportation cost is not important for 30% of the passengers who use
commuting services and 50% of the people who used minibuses to commute.
    Only for a few number of commuters who has good jobs and made more money, this cost is a
little important.
- As it was mentioned before, because of lack of job, the importance of job satisfaction and the
effect of facilities for most of the commuters are not so important.
    Therefore, the pushing forces from hometown are more effective than attractions in destination.
Most of the commuters are willing to find a job in their home town and this shows that they are not
willing to continue their job in other cities.
- As the frequency data shows, satisfaction of the families with the householder commuting is
very low and most of the commuters have low commuting satisfaction and they also believe that
there are no job opportunities in Vazvan.

5- Suggestions
It is suggested here that creation and development of industrial centers in small cities like
Vazvan which are far from mega cities to become a satellite dormitory town and have low facilities
for farming should be considered. In this way, such small cities by receiving investments and
outcome can in the first place keep their population and in the second place they can attract people
from other cities.
    On the other hand, by improving transportation system between Vazvan and the mega city of
Isfahan, transportation will be easier for the commuters. Besides, this will bring about increase of
population for Vazvan and cities near it.
    In addition, improving minibuses transporting the commuters between Vazvan and Isfahan is a
short -term solution which leads to improving welfare and security of commuting and people will
use such a way of transportation rather than their own cars.

Keywords: commuting, traveling zone, job satisfaction, Vazvan city, trip path analysis