

# **Platform Economies and Tourism**

A case-study of Airbnb

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average market share of 80 %-95% in European cities























### **Pre-Internet**

Servas	1949
Hospitality Exchange/Hospex	1960
Friendship Force International	1977
Pasporta Servo	1979
WomenWelcomeWomen	1984
LGHEI	1991
The Affordable Travel Club	1992
WarmShowers	1993







Become a host





# Online **Experiences**

Join unique interactive activities led by one-of-a-kind hosts—all without leaving home.





















Dates

Group size

Great for groups

Family-friendly

Animals

Arts & writing

Baking

Cooking

Dance

Drinks

s Entertainment

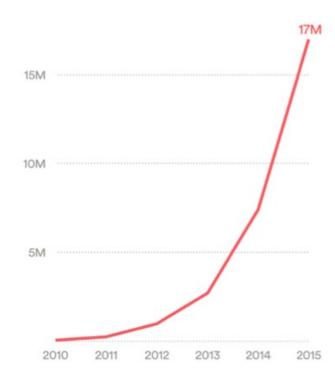
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# Airbnb Travel Stats

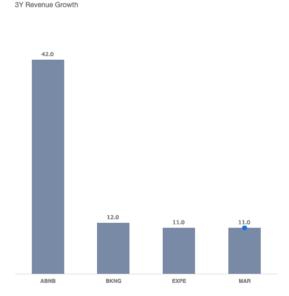
- founded in 2008
- summer 2010 approx. 47,000 guests
- summer 2015 approx. 17 million guests
- 2015 approx. 55 million stays
- 2019: 500 million guest arrivals (since 2008)
- 2019: 2 million+ people staying on Airbnb per night on average
- 2019: 7 million listings in over 100,000 cities
- 2021: 6 million listings in over 100,000 cities
- 1 billion guest arrivals since 2008

# "Summer travel on Airbnb has grown 353 times over"



# NASDAQ April 2021:

- ➤ Airbnb currently valued at over \$113 billion (compared to \$31bn in 2017 still more than the Hilton and Marriot international hotel chains at the time).
- ➤ Airbnb's revenue grew at an average rate of 42% over the last 3 years prior to the pandemic, compared to 12% for Booking, 11% for Expedia, and 11% for Marriott.



Source: NASDAQ and Trefis.com



# critique to commodification of places and cultures critique to mass-tourism

A booming form of tourism and hospitality that speaks to the demands of the "post-tourist," a figure on a quest for more meaningful travel experiences in everyday and homely environments produced and/or evaluated by peers

(Feifer 1985; Richards 2017)



Modern Man's [sic] alienation of his own life has led him to search for "reality" and "authenticity" in the purer and simpler lifestyle of other cultures

(MacCannell 2013 [1976])





"Alternative tourism speaks to a growing desire among tourists to have more authentic, individualized, and intimate embodied experiences with the people and places they visit"



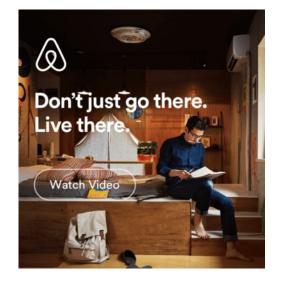


"the paradox of showing things that were never meant to be displayed, 'exhibitions' whether of objects or people, display of artefacts"

Barbara Kirschenblatt-Gimblett (1998: 2)

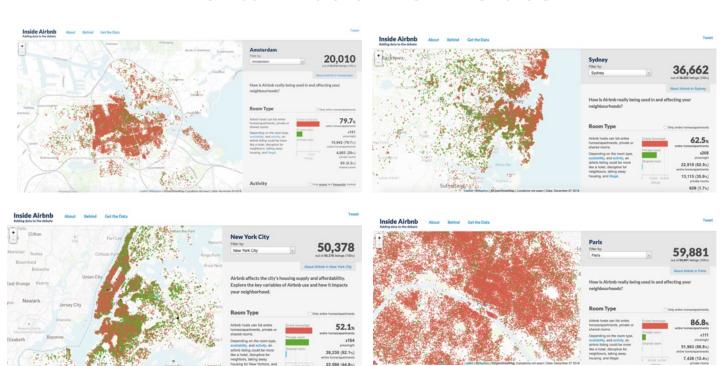








# Increased Popularity of Short-term Rental Platforms in Cities



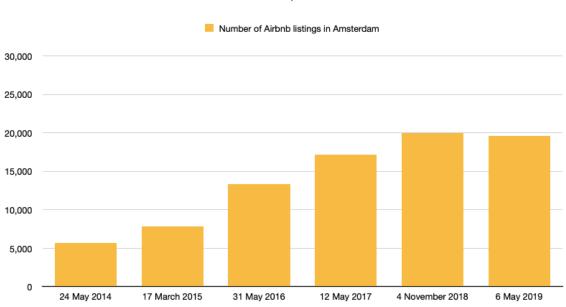
# **Increased Popularity of Short-term Rental Platforms in Cities**

Airbnb listings - Amsterdam Survey dates

2014 May 24 (5645 listings)



2018 November 4 (20.010 listings)



## **Different types of externalities:**

- Anti-social behaviour (noise, disruption) by tourists
- Impact on local milieu
- Public health, safety, fire risk
- Impact on local services and tax revenue
- Impact on tourism industry (unfair competition)
- Impact on housing availability and affordability (tourism gentrification)

## The impacts of platforms like Airbnb will differ according to:

- local neighbourhood
- housing market contexts
- the type of home sharing arrangement offered (i.e. (shared) rooms or entire homes))
- local political climate and measures taken



### **Tourism Gentrification**

a process by which certain urban areas, including residential housing, amenities and services have been re-developed and repurposed to attract, entertain and accommodate short-term visitors and middle-class consumers at the expense of lower-income residents.

Cocola-Gant 2020







### **Professionalization**

Airbnb has become a powerful enabler of new business opportunities for: real estate investors, tourist companies, property managers, landlords and other professional actors

Renting accommodation to tourists is considered more lucrative than renting out to long-term tenants:

- higher (untaxed) income
- tourists pay in advance
- short-term contracts (no long-term commitments)
- possibility of 'rating' guests, incentivizing proper behavior



Cocola-Gant 2020; Bosma 2021



## What does the Airbnb accommodation supply look like around the world?

- a large majority of Airbnb listings (more than 70%) concern entire homes such as apartments, houses, bungalows etc. rather than rooms
- more than 50% of the listings are owned by people who have multiple listings on the platform
- a small percentage of listings concern private or shared rooms within a host's home
- the most popular or commonly booked listings are entire homes

Type of listing	Type of host	Type of property	% of listings
Single-rooms	Single host	Private, shared or hotel room	7.9
Single-homes	Single host	Entire home/apartment	33.2
Multi-rooms	Multi-host	Private, shared or hotel room	17.5
Multi-homes	Multi-host	Entire home/apartment	41.5

Source: Adamiak 2019

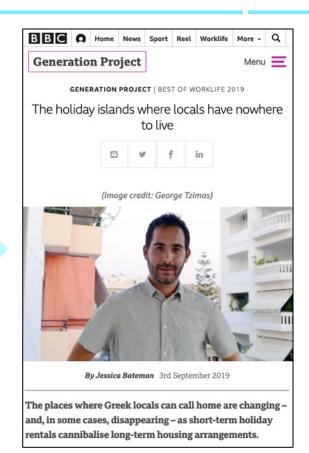


- ► Housing is moved from long-term to short-term rental markets adding to the already problematic local housing availability of certain cities.
- ► Higher demand for long-term rental housing incentivizes rent increase
- ► Local residents are **directly and indirectly displaced** through rent increase, nuisance, and other pressures



'George Tzimas, 28, an architectural student at the University of Crete in Chania, says that students feel discouraged from applying to the university because of the housing shortage. "People either have to pay very expensive rent or live in Airbnbs themselves," he says.'

**BBC 2019** 





## Actively promoting homeownership and housing as income-generating activity

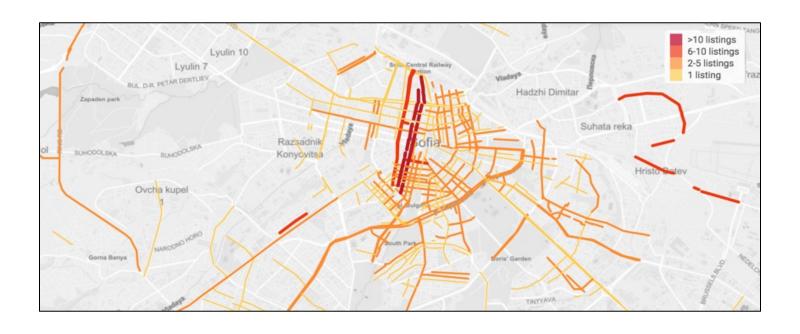
## Capitalizing on crises, homes, and everyday life

The Great Recession

"Airbnb was founded in San Francisco in the midst of the Great Recession as a way for people to turn their greatest expense, their home, into a more fully used asset—a way to cover the household expenses, pay the rent or mortgage, and even avoid eviction or foreclosure."

(Airbnb 2017)





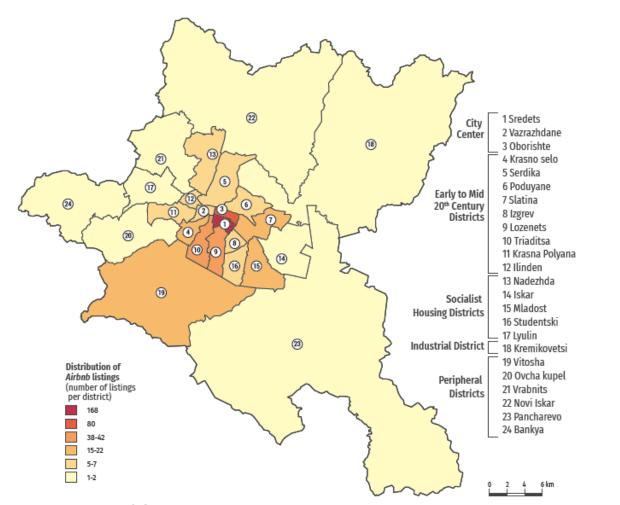
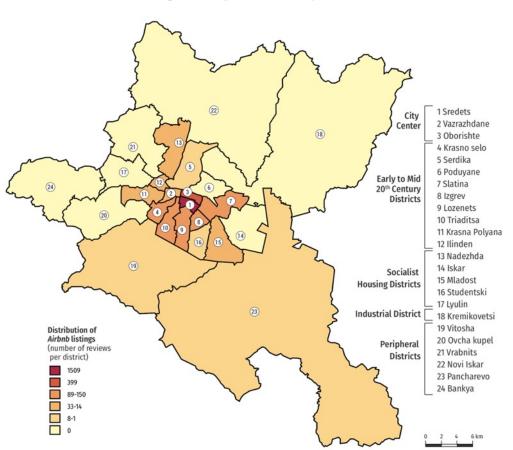
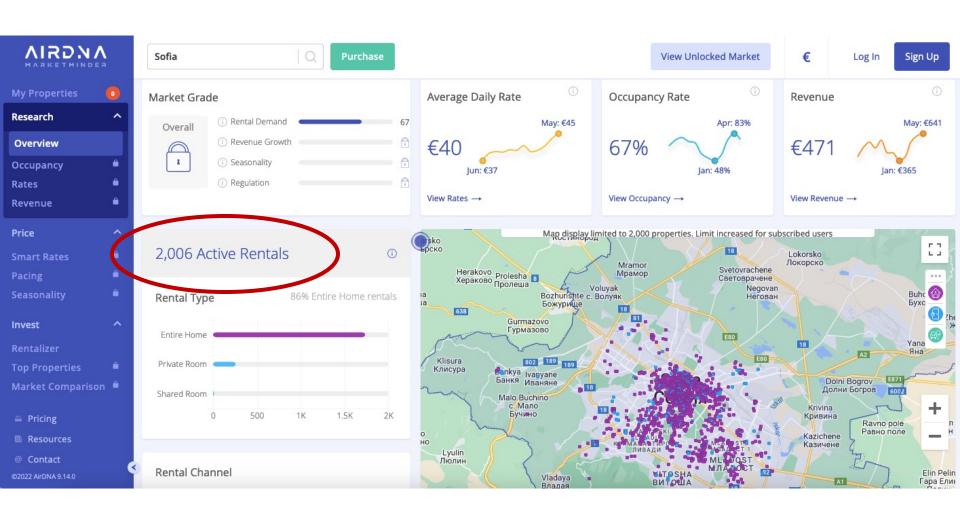


Fig. 2: Distribution of Airbnb listings by district in Sofia (Bulgaria) May 2015. Source: the author's own map compiled from Airbnb listing data extracted in May 2015.

# Sofia city

Distribution of Airbnb listing reviews per district, May 2015







# **World Bank Housing Sector Assessment of Bulgaria**

(World Bank study published in 2017)

"Less than 5% of the country's housing stock is leased out in the rental market, something that affects housing affordability."

"a large portion of the population cannot afford to buy or even rent housing: some 42% of single person households, and 31% of tenants of market priced rentals face housing cost overburdens"



Source: World Bank 2017

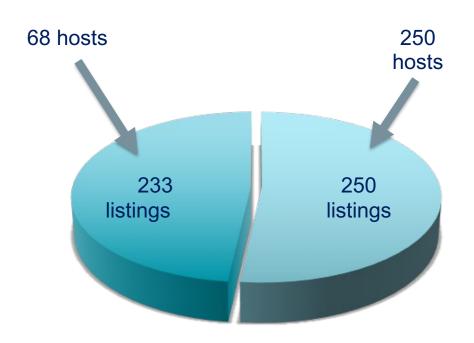


# **Host profiles**

### **Professionalization**

318 unique hosts

Mostly residents from Sofia
Highly educated individuals: lawyers, IT- and
software specialists, artists, designers,
journalists, marketing- and PR specialists,
property managers and hostel owners.
32 hosts on the platform were representatives
or personnel of commercial entities such as
hostels, hotels, B&B's, guesthouses and rental
agencies (92 listings)





### **FULL BAN**

Barcelona

**New Orleans** 

Santa Monica

New York

San Francisco

Amsterdam

Berlin

Paris

Denver

London

Partial ban for new licenses in Old Town, Barcelona

Quantitative: one listing per property owner, no more people

than property is built for Qualitative: Hygiene, contact details provided for neighbors

#### Restrictions Santa Monica

Quantitative: one listing per property owner Qualitative: no entire units, host present during rental period, only in spaces intended for living, emergency information provided

#### Restrictions San Francisco

Quantitative: maximum 90 unhosted nights
Qualitative: permanent residents only, safety precautions
provided

#### Restrictions Amsterdam

Quantitative: max. 4 guests, max. 60 nights renting per year, owner on site at least 6 months per year Qualitative: no nuisance, safety precautions provided

#### **Restrictions Denver**

Qualitative: with primary residence only, safety precautions provided

Anaheim Full ban whole city
Start phasing out existing STRs January 2018

### Partial ban in Vieux Carre, New Orleans

Quantitative: One party of guests per unit

Qualitative: Insurance, safety and emergency precautions, contact details provided, information about trash collection and noise provided, no nuisance

#### **Restrictions New York**

Quantitative: Only one listing per address
Qualitative: Permanent resident needs to be present during rental
period in multifamily dwellings

### **Restrictions Berlin**

No entire apartments, only allowed if at least 50% of apartment is used by property owner

#### **Restrictions Paris**

Quantitative: max. 4 months a year (otherwise registration as business required)

#### Restrictions London

Quantitative: max. 90 nights renting per year

LAISSEZ-FAIRE

# **Regulating Airbnb**

### **Full prohibition**

**Laissez-faire approach**: no concrete measures are taken (sometimes local governments impose legislation or taxation)

### Limitation:

- Limiting the amount of listings/accommodation in a city/area
- Limiting the amount of visitors in an accommodation
- Limiting the number of nights (Amsterdam 30-night cap)
- Locational restrictions (confine to certain areas/neighbourhoods)
- Density restrictions (limit the number of listings allowed in an area)
- Limit according to type of listings (whole apartment/house)
- Permit/licensing only (Barcelona)

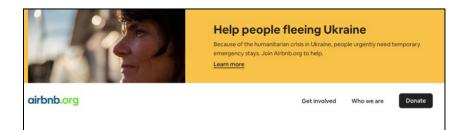
# **Alternative Tourism Platform Futures**

Platforms that **nudge** tourists and travelers towards more ethical or sustainable forms of consumption and behavior:

▶ **Platforms** that apply non-extractive, cooperative or alternative business models that counter monopolistic platforms or purely for-profit business models (examples: Fairbooking.com Fairbnb.com)

### For examples see:

- https://fairbnb.coop/about-us/
- Petruzzi, M. A., Marques, C., & Sheppard, V. (2021). TO SHARE OR TO EXCHANGE: an analysis of the sharing economy characteristics of airbnb and fairbnb. coop. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 92, 102724. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2020.102724">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2020.102724</a>



Airbnb is an *urban institution* which has become a powerful social player in the governance of many cities.

Source: Van Doorn 2020

# Opening homes in times of crisis

Platforms like Airbnb exert their institutional power by means of lobbying, marketing campaigns and mobilizing user groups (hosts in particular) to advocate for the companies' objectives. One of the key aims is to influence policy and the regulatory landscape in which these platforms operate to their advantage.

Source: Van Doorn 2020





# **COVID-related impacts on AIRBNB**

- ► Shifted liability towards hosts when bookings were cancelled because of the COVID restrictions.
- ► The platform has also placed further demands on hosts to become infinitely flexible and liable, to allow guests to cancel their bookings last minute.
- ► New cleaning and health protocols, impacting tourism labour and hospitality standards
- ► Shift towards mid-term and long-term stays



Source: Airbnb.com



- ▶ Who benefits from a specific platform economy, and, who does not?
- ▶ What are the social, environmental and economic impacts of the platform?
- ▶ Where lies the responsibility to "regulate" the platform economy of tourism?
- ► What does a more just and equitable platform economy look like?

What remains is a challenge to imagine and conceptualize platform economies of tourism that support human, environmental and economic flourishing.



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