

Louvain School of Management

# The dark side of the sharing economy

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# Declaration Regarding AI Tool Usage in Master's Thesis

During the preparation of this master's thesis, the author utilized CHATGPT for the following purpose:

**1. Clustering/ Proof reading :** I asked Chatgpt what tools to use to do the cluster for the data analysis and I also ask him to proof read some parts of my work to make sure I was writing in a proper english.

2. After using Chatgpt, the author diligently reviewed and edited the content produced by the tool. The author takes full responsibility for the final content presented in this thesis.

By signing this declaration, the author affirm that the content of this master's thesis reflects their original work, augmented by the responsible use of AI.

Louis Herman  
Written in Estaimpuis, Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> of August 2024



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## 1. Introduction

The phenomenon of the sharing economy has shown substantial growth over the past decade. This concept implies the exchange of goods and services directly through digital platforms and companies like Airbnb, Uber, and TaskRabbit lead the way of this new business model.

In theory, it aims at optimizing the use of underutilized assets, and at providing access to goods and services rather than ownership. Many companies use this model for its promise to save costs and to improve efficiency and flexibility. This disruptive approach has reshaped the landscape of industries like transportation and accommodation.

Collaborative economy appeals to consumers for its ability to offer convenience at lower price and at a wider range, while service providers open streams of income with minimal investment. However, there is currently a heated debate regarding the sustainability of the model. Supporters argue that the sharing economy can help to maximize the use of existing resources and to reduce waste. However, despite not having been directly taken into account - probably due the sector's fast growth and innovative image -, many problems have emerged.

Given its disruptive nature, sharing economy has pushed traditional businesses to reconfigure their model, often at the expense of the labor market, environmental regulations and consumer protection. A major part of the sharing economy revolves around gig workers who constantly face job insecurity, don't have a consistent pay, have few benefits and are exploited, nonetheless. This situation stems from the deregulations and the lower costs often attributed to sharing economy. With the increase in competition, the pressure on established businesses generally results in less stability for the workers.

Another flaw regarding the sector has to do with regulations. Sharing economy companies often operate in legal grey areas, which enable them to have a competitive edge over regular companies. But consumers can also fall victims of this kind of inequity, as their rights can be neglected by non-regulated malpractices. Moreover, sustainability often associated with sharing economy is not a given: the model often entails further consumption, which in turn leads to more risks for the environment.

These negative effects are viewed as “the dark side of the sharing economy” and academic figures have taken an interest in the matter. This systematic literature review will try to assess how and to what extent they tackle this issue, and to explore and synthesize the economic risks associated with the growth of the sharing economy as presented in this excerpt of literature.

The goal of this review is to document the negative impacts of the sharing economy but also to spot the gaps in the research, so that further study can be oriented. In the following sections, we will detail the methodology used for this literature review, present the findings from a review of the literature and explore the theoretical frameworks necessary for the analysis.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Literature Search Strategy

The literature for this review was narrowed down using the EBSCO Business Source Premier database. A search string was developed to capture a broad range of studies related to the sharing economy and its negative aspects. The search string used was:

"sharing economy" OR "collaborative consumption" OR "collaborative economy" OR "peer economy" AND "economic impact" OR "social impact" OR "legal impact" OR "negative externalities" OR "co-destruction" OR "dark side"

This search was designed to include terminologies and areas pertinent to the dark side of the sharing economy.

### 2.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure the relevance and quality of the articles included in the review, inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied. Our study had to include only peer-reviewed journal articles; written in English; focusing on the economic, social, or legal impacts of the sharing economy; and addressing negative externalities, co-destruction, or the dark side of the sharing economy. Any criteria not met would imply the exclusion of the paper.

### 2.3 Screening Process

The initial search included 222 articles. A screening process was conducted to ensure that only relevant and high-quality articles were included. During the screening phase, 60 articles were excluded because they were non-peer-reviewed. Additionally, 3 articles were removed as they were not written in English. Following this screening phase, 148 articles remained after the removal of 11 duplicate. Each of these articles was evaluated based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. This assessment resulted in the exclusion of 108 articles that did not meet the criteria, leaving 51 articles for detailed analysis.

### 2.4 Cross-Referencing

In order to have a global view on the topic of the sharing economy, an additional step of cross-referencing was made. The references of the initially selected articles were reviewed to identify any further relevant studies that were not captured in the initial search. Those articles had to be

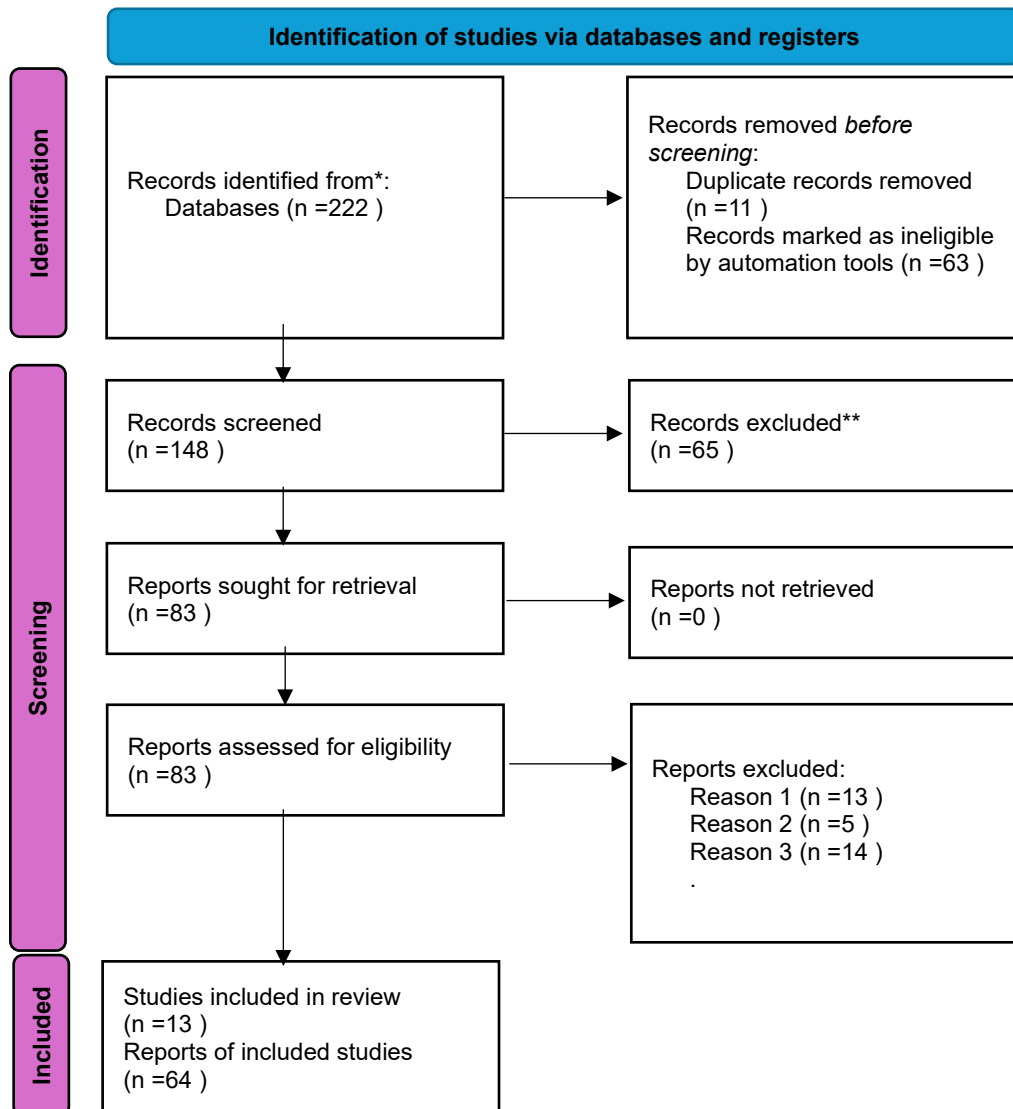
included given their widespread influence on collaborative economy as they are among the most referenced studies on the topic. This process has added 13 more articles to the dataset, resulting in a final total of 64 articles.

### 2.5 Data Extraction and Analysis

Data extraction involved a detailed review of each of the 64 articles to identify key themes, methodologies, research objectives, and findings. It is a sufficient amount to ensure that all relevant information was captured and analyzed to provide a glimpse of the dark side of the sharing economy. The extracted data has been used in order to construct all the graphics and analysis that will follow with the exception of the PRISMA flow diagram. However, this paper has no claim to be exhaustive and the conclusions drawn from this corpus will need to be taken with caution as this corpus is a sample of the academic research.

### 2.6 PRISMA Protocol

The review process adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 1) illustrates the steps in the identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion phases of the review.



Source: Page MJ, et al. BMJ 2021;372:n71. doi: 10.1136/bmj.n71.

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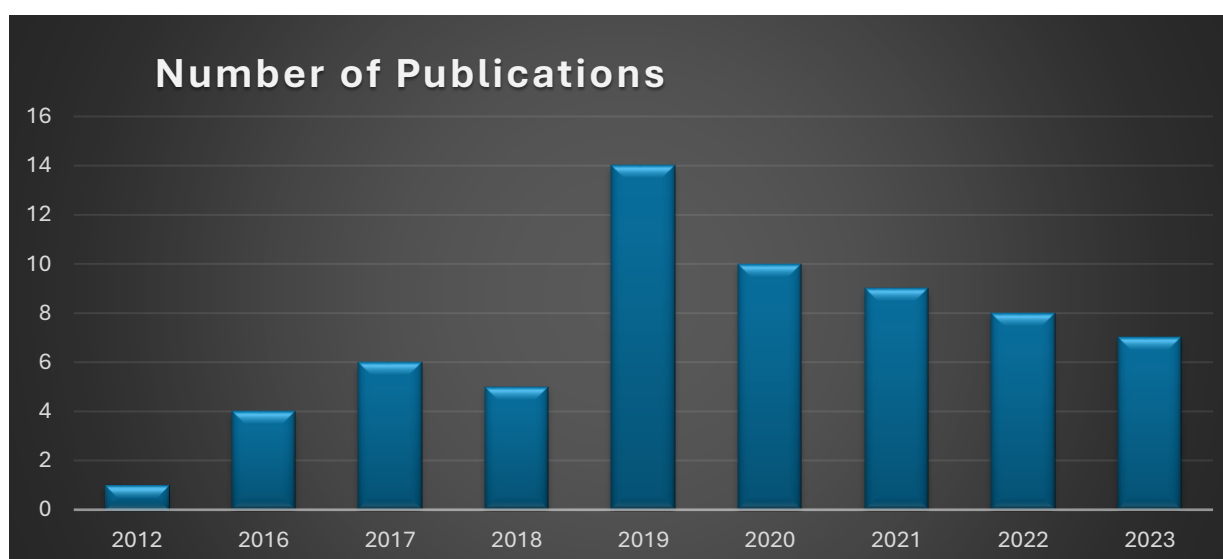
Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram illustrating the study selection process for the systematic review on the dark side of the sharing economy.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Evolution of the research over the years

The sharing economy has attracted a lot of scholarly attention in the past couple of years. This research therefore seeks to identify trends of publications per year in dealing with this academic focus on this subject.

The year-wise analysis of publication data indicates a significant increase in research output beginning in 2016, underscoring the growing academic interest and recognition of the sharing economy's impact across various sectors. This surge corresponds with the mainstream adoption of sharing economy platforms, which have catalyzed new discussions and research inquiries.



Prior to 2016, there were few publications on the sharing economy, indicating that the concept was still in its infancy. During this period, the sharing economy was primarily discussed in the context of emerging technologies and novel business models.

Early research focused on defining the sharing economy, exploring its potential benefits, and identifying preliminary challenges. For example, Avital et al. (2016) provided foundational insights into the sharing economy, setting the stage for more detailed investigations (Avital et al., 2016).

Starting in 2016, there was a significant surge in the number of publications, reaching a peak around 2019-2020. This period corresponds to the rapid expansion and mainstream adoption of

sharing economy platforms like Airbnb and Uber. Schor (2016) discusses the widespread adoption and associated regulatory challenges of such platforms (Schor, 2016).

Research during this phase covered a wide range of topics, including the economic impact of sharing platforms, regulatory challenges, social and environmental implications, and the role of technology in facilitating peer-to-peer transactions. For instance, Dittmann & Kuchinke (2017) explored regulatory issues and the economic impact of the sharing economy (Dittmann & Kuchinke, 2017).

Scholars began to critically examine the dark sides of the sharing economy, such as labor exploitation, regulatory evasion, and negative impacts on traditional industries. Buhalis et al. (2020) highlighted the negative aspects of the sharing economy, including value co-destruction due to rapid and uncontrolled expansion (Buhalis et al., 2020).

From 2021 to 2023, the number of publications remained consistently high, indicating that the sharing economy continues to be a critical area of study. This sustained interest reflects the ongoing evolution of sharing platforms and the emergence of new challenges and opportunities. Fiorentino & Bartolucci (2021) discuss the integration of blockchain technology in managing co-working spaces, demonstrating the continuous evolution of the sharing economy (Fiorentino & Bartolucci, 2021).

**Impact of COVID-19:** The COVID-19 pandemic had a profound impact on the sharing economy, affecting both supply and demand for shared services. Research during this period explored how the pandemic reshaped consumer behavior, regulatory responses, and the resilience of sharing platforms. Lecuyer et al (2023) examined the resilience and adaptability of collaborative consumption models during disruptive events (Lecuyer et al, 2023).

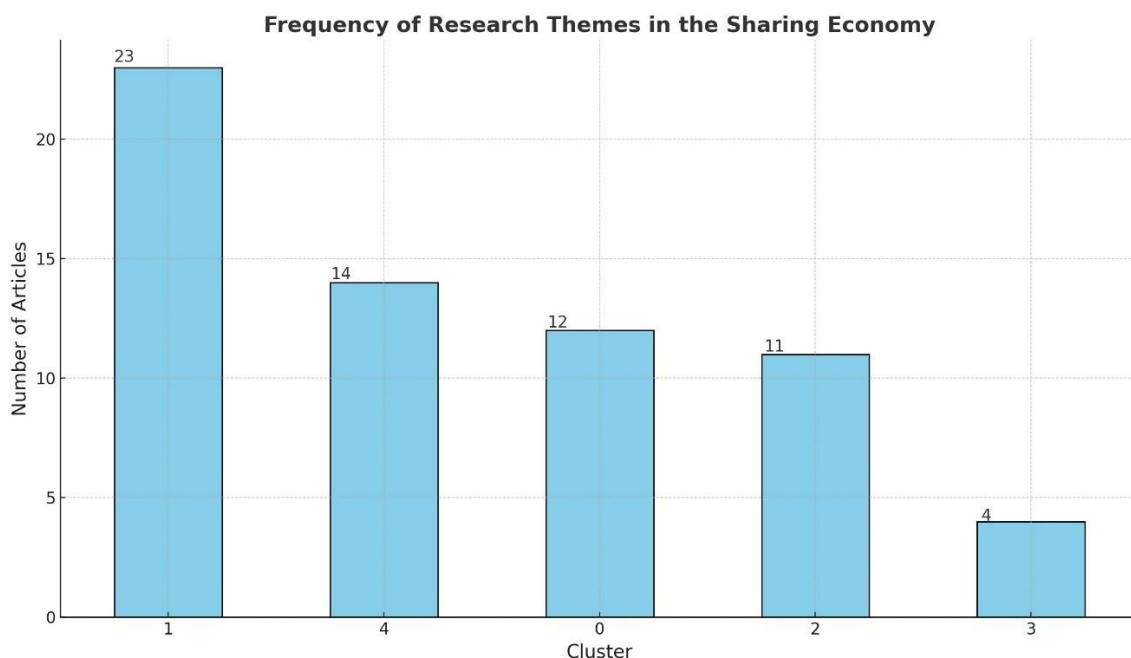
Recent studies have focused on the integration of new technologies, such as blockchain and AI, into sharing economy platforms. Additionally, there is a growing interest in understanding the long-term sustainability of these business models and their contributions to circular economy principles. Vinogradov et al (2021) provided a comprehensive review of the sharing economy, highlighting future research directions and sustainability considerations (Vinogradov et al, 2021).

The analysis of year-wise publication trends reveals a clear trajectory of growing academic interest in the sharing economy, particularly from 2016 onwards. This sustained interest underscores the importance of the sharing economy as a dynamic and multifaceted field of study with significant implications for economic, social, and regulatory frameworks. Future research is expected to delve deeper into the regulatory challenges, technological advancements, and sustainability of sharing economy models, further enriching our understanding of this complex phenomenon.

### 3.2 Research Objectives

In order to systematically analyze the research on the dark side of the sharing economy, we first categorized the research objectives into common themes. This categorization allowed us to identify and group similar topics, facilitating a more organized and comprehensive analysis. After categorizing the research objectives, we conducted a frequency analysis to determine how often each theme appears in the dataset and visualized this data through a bar graph. We then proceeded to further analyze trends over time by examining the publication

The research objectives were grouped into the following five clusters based on the themes they addressed:



We have examined five clusters, each focusing on distinct aspects of our study: Cluster 0: Regulatory Frameworks and Impact Analysis focuses on the rules, regulations, and policies that govern various industries and activities. It also includes the assessment of these regulations' effects on businesses, environments, and societies. Cluster 1: Ethical Perspectives and Social Implications examines the moral considerations and societal impacts of different practices, technologies, and policies. It looks at issues like privacy, equity, and the broader consequences for communities. Cluster 2: Access-Based Consumption explores models of consumption where access to goods and services is prioritized over ownership. It includes concepts like the sharing economy, rental services, and subscription models. Cluster 3: Technological Solutions is dedicated to innovations and advancements in technology that address specific problems or improve existing systems. It covers areas like software development, hardware improvements, and technological integrations. Cluster 4: Collaborative Communities studies groups and networks that work together towards common goals. It includes communities formed around shared interests, cooperative projects, and collective efforts for social, environmental, or economic benefits. These clusters were identified using a combination of qualitative analysis of the research objectives and quantitative clustering techniques (e.g., KMeans clustering).

Our analysis revealed a diverse range of research themes within the dark side of the sharing economy. Ethical perspectives and social implications emerged as the most prevalent theme, with 16 articles dedicated to examining the ethical judgments, moral household perspectives, and broader social consequences of sharing economy practices.

This significant interest reflects the growing concern over how sharing economy activities impact both providers and consumers on ethical and social levels. For instance, studies such as those by Culiberg et al. (2023) delve into how ethical judgments within the sharing economy are influenced by provider and consumer characteristics.

Regulatory frameworks and impact analysis also garnered substantial attention, with 14 articles exploring the critical role of governance in shaping the sharing economy. Articles such as Zhang (2019) and Mont et al. (2020) highlight the importance of developing tailored regulatory frameworks to address the unique challenges posed by the sharing economy, ensuring that these platforms operate within a structured legal environment.

Similarly, the development and management of collaborative communities received consistent interest, also represented by 14 articles. This theme emphasizes the significance of social and organizational dynamics within the sharing economy, as explored in studies like Barnes and Mattsson (2016), which investigate how collaborative models can be effectively developed and managed.

Technological solutions, particularly those involving blockchain and smart contracts, have seen a notable surge in interest in recent years, with 11 articles focused on this theme. The increasing number of studies, such as those by Fiorentino and Bartolucci (2021), reflects the growing importance of technology in enhancing efficiency, transparency, and trust in the sharing economy.

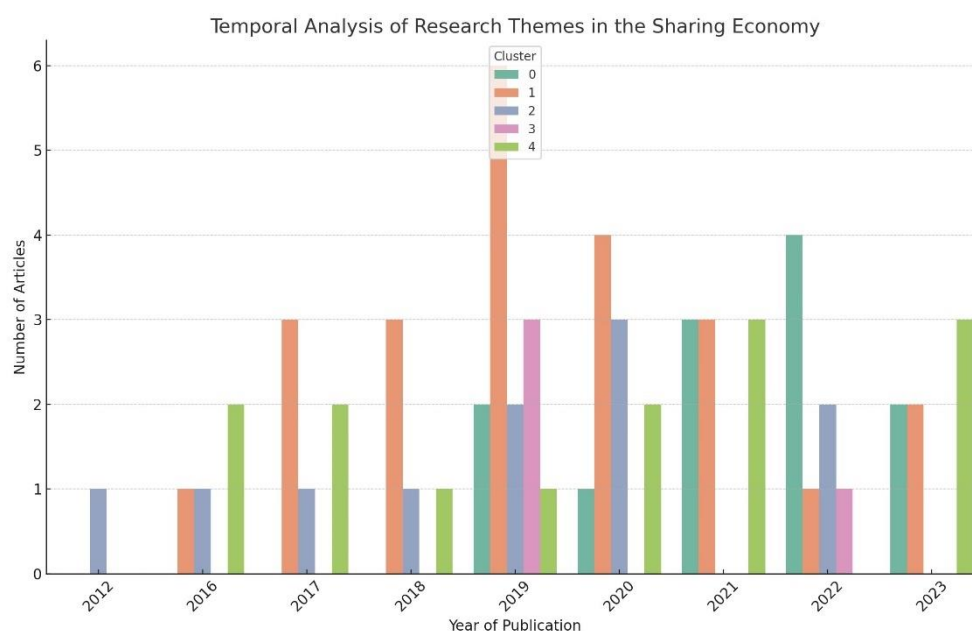
In contrast, access-based consumption has seen a decline in interest, with only 9 articles addressing this theme. This suggests that foundational research in this area, such as the work by Bardhi and Eckhardt (2012), has already established a solid understanding of the nature of access-based consumption, leading researchers to focus on emerging and evolving aspects of the sharing economy.

### 3.3 Temporal analysis

To gain a deeper understanding of how research focus has evolved over time, we conducted a temporal analysis. This analysis helps identify trends and shifts in research priorities, providing insights into the dynamic nature of academic interest in the sharing economy. By examining the publication years within each cluster, we can track how certain themes have gained or lost prominence over the years.

We thought it would be interesting to do a temporal analysis because it allows us to observe how external factors, technological advancements, and societal changes have influenced research directions. For example, the rise of blockchain technology or changes in regulatory policies could lead to increased academic interest in specific aspects of the sharing economy. Understanding these temporal trends can help researchers, policymakers, and practitioners anticipate future research needs and focus areas.

The trends over time are summarized below:



**Early Years (2012-2015):** Research predominantly centered on access-based consumption and foundational business models. This period laid the groundwork for understanding the basic principles and implications of sharing economy practices. Key studies, such as Bardhi and Eckhardt (2012), examined the case of car sharing and its impact on consumption patterns.

**Middle Years (2016-2018):** There was a noticeable shift towards exploring ethical perspectives, regulatory frameworks, and the development of collaborative communities. This period saw an increased recognition of the complex ethical and social issues arising from sharing economy activities, as well as the need for robust regulatory frameworks. Significant contributions from this period include Barnes and Mattsson (2016), which delved into the formation and sustainability of collaborative communities within the sharing economy.

**Recent Years (2019-2023):** The focus has increasingly shifted towards technological solutions, particularly the application of blockchain and smart contracts. This surge in interest is indicative of the transformative potential of technology in the sharing economy, with studies like Fiorentino and Bartolucci (2021) proposing new governance tools to enhance the operational efficiency and trustworthiness of sharing economy platforms. Concurrently, there has been

continued emphasis on regulatory frameworks and ethical implications, reflecting ongoing concerns about the governance and moral dimensions of the sharing economy. Notable recent studies, such as those by Culiberg et al. (2023), continue to explore these critical areas.

Overall, our analysis highlights the dynamic and evolving nature of research on the dark side of the sharing economy. While foundational themes such as access-based consumption have seen a decline in new research, emerging areas like technological solutions are gaining prominence. The consistent interest in ethical perspectives, regulatory frameworks, and collaborative communities underscores the multifaceted challenges and opportunities within the sharing economy, guiding future research directions to address these complex issues comprehensively.

The systematic analysis of the dark side of the sharing economy reveals a complex and evolving research landscape, characterized by diverse themes and shifting trends over time. Our analysis began with categorizing the research objectives into five key themes: regulatory frameworks and impact analysis, ethical perspectives and social implications, access-based consumption, technological solutions, and collaborative communities. The frequency analysis showed that ethical perspectives and social implications are the most prevalent themes, with 16 articles, reflecting significant concerns over the ethical and social consequences of sharing economy practices. This is followed by regulatory frameworks and impact analysis, and collaborative communities, each with 14 articles, indicating steady interest in these areas. Technological solutions have seen a surge in recent years, with 11 articles, highlighting the growing focus on blockchain and smart contracts. Access-based consumption has seen a decline in interest, with 9 articles, suggesting that foundational research in this area has been well established.

Our temporal analysis provided further insights into how research focus has evolved. During the early years (2012-2015), research predominantly focused on access-based consumption, particularly in the context of car sharing and foundational business models, as evidenced by studies like Bardhi and Eckhardt (2012). In the middle years (2016-2018), there was increased attention to ethical perspectives, regulatory frameworks, and collaborative communities. Notable works from this period include Barnes and Mattsson (2016), which explored the development of collaborative communities. In recent years (2019-2023), there has been a notable shift towards technological solutions, particularly blockchain, as highlighted by

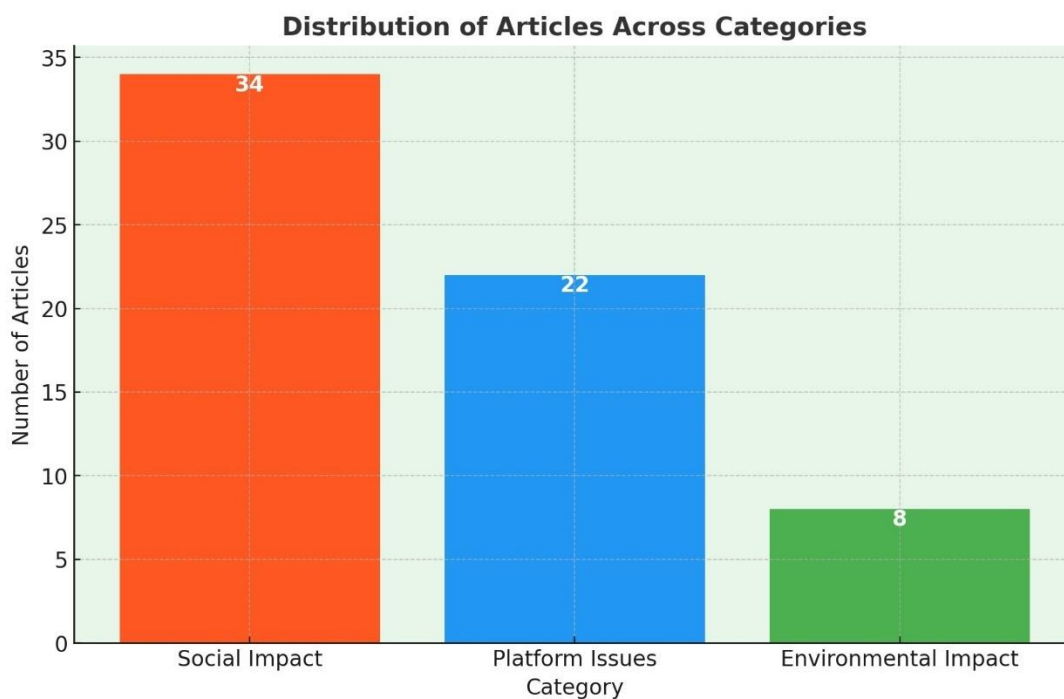
Fiorentino and Bartolucci (2021), and continued emphasis on regulatory frameworks and ethical implications, with significant contributions from Culiberg et al. (2023).

Our findings indicate that the sharing economy continues to evolve, driven by technological advancements and necessitated by regulatory adaptations. Ethical and social considerations remain central to understanding the broader impacts of sharing economy practices. The emergence of technological solutions as a major research focus reflects the growing importance of technology in enhancing efficiency, transparency, and trust within the sharing economy. Studies like those by Li et al. (2019) and Castellanos et al. (2022) demonstrate the potential of these technologies to revolutionize the sharing economy. Meanwhile, the steady interest in collaborative communities underscores the importance of social and organizational dynamics, as explored in works by Baumber et al. (2019).

Overall, our comprehensive analysis, incorporating diverse themes and temporal trends, provides a nuanced understanding of the dark side of the sharing economy. It highlights areas of sustained interest and emerging focus, guiding future research directions. This structured approach ensures a thorough understanding of the research landscape and helps identify areas requiring further exploration. Our findings underscore the need for ongoing research to address the dynamic and multifaceted nature of the sharing economy, balancing innovation with ethical and regulatory considerations. This analysis serves as a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners seeking to navigate the complexities of the sharing economy and contribute to its sustainable development.

### 3.4 Key findings:

In this part, we aim to present and summarize the key findings from the literature on the dark side of the sharing economy. The sharing economy, while offering numerous benefits such as increased access to goods and services and fostering community interaction, also presents several challenges and drawbacks. To make our analysis comprehensive, we have categorized the key findings into three main categories: Social Impact, Platform Issues, Environmental Impact.



#### 3.4.1 Social Impact

The social impact of the sharing economy is multifaceted, encompassing both positive and negative outcomes for communities and individuals. While platforms can foster strong community ties and social interactions, they also have the potential to reinforce social inequalities and ethical dilemmas.

The dual nature of social impact in the sharing economy requires nuanced analysis. For instance, while platforms like Uber may provide flexible income opportunities, they often do

so at the cost of job security and benefits, highlighting a significant trade-off between flexibility and stability (Valente et al., 2019).

Here are the main social impacts discussed in the analysed literature:

-Community Building: Sharing economy platforms can foster strong community ties and social interactions, contributing to a sense of belonging. For example, becoming an Uber driver is more than just a job; it involves social interactions that help drivers feel connected to their community. This sense of belonging is crucial for many participants who might otherwise feel isolated (Valente, Patrus, & Córdoba, 2019).

-Social Equity: There are mixed outcomes regarding social equity, with some platforms exacerbating inequalities while others provide opportunities for marginalized groups. The sharing economy has the potential to democratize access to goods and services, yet it can also reinforce existing inequalities. For instance, a study highlighted significant income inequality within the sharing economy, as evidenced by a Gini coefficient of 0.68, suggesting that the benefits are not evenly distributed (Törnberg, 2022).

-Ethical Judgments: Users' ethical perceptions significantly influence their participation and satisfaction with sharing economy platforms. Ethical issues, such as fair treatment of workers and transparency, play a critical role in user engagement. Unethical practices can lead to dissatisfaction and decreased participation, as users feel morally compromised by their involvement (Chatterjee et al., 2022).

-Regulatory Influence: The impact of regulatory frameworks on social outcomes is substantial, shaping how platforms operate and affect communities. Regulations can either mitigate or exacerbate the negative social impacts of the sharing economy. For example, China's regulatory regime for Uber has evolved to address various social concerns, illustrating the significant role that policy can play in shaping the social dynamics of the sharing economy (Zhang, 2019).

### 3.4.2 Platform Issues

Platform issues encompass the challenges and opportunities related to the operation and governance of sharing economy platforms. The key themes include:

-Governance and Trust: Effective governance, characterized by transparency and a strong ethical climate, is crucial for building user trust and encouraging participation on sharing economy platforms. Despite the potential for enhanced governance through technological solutions like blockchain, these innovations also introduce new complexities. Blockchain can improve transparency and security but requires careful implementation and user education to dodge unintended consequences (Fiorentino & Bartolucci, 2021). Trust is fundamental for the success of sharing economy platforms, and it is often built through clear governance structures and ethical business practices. Unethical practices can erode trust and discourage participation (Chatterjee et al., 2022).

-Data Privacy and Security: Users' concerns about data privacy and security are critical for platform success and require robust measures. Data breaches and misuse of personal information can severely damage the reputation of sharing economy platforms. Ensuring robust data security measures is essential to maintaining user trust and participation (Eckhardt et al., 2019).

-Regulatory Challenges: Navigating regulatory environments is a major challenge, with varying implications for different platforms and regions. Regulations can significantly impact how platforms operate, and the lack of a cohesive regulatory framework can lead to inconsistencies and legal challenges. Effective regulation is necessary to balance innovation with protection for users and workers (Zhang, 2019).

-Technological Solutions: Innovations like blockchain can address some governance and trust issues but introduce new complexities. Blockchain technology, for instance, can enhance transparency and security, but it also brings new challenges related to implementation and user acceptance. The adoption of such technologies requires careful consideration of both benefits and drawbacks (Fiorentino & Bartolucci, 2021).

### 3.4.3 Environmental Impact

The environmental impact of the sharing economy is multifaceted, with both positive and negative effects identified in the literature:

-Positive Environmental Impact: Some platforms reduce resource consumption and waste through sharing and reuse. The sharing economy promotes more efficient use of resources, which can lead to significant environmental benefits. For example, platforms that facilitate the sharing of goods can reduce the need for new products, thereby lowering resource consumption and waste (Kim et al., 2017).

-Negative Environmental Impact: Increased use of transportation services and resource-intensive products can lead to higher emissions and resource depletion. While the sharing economy can promote sustainability in some areas, it can also contribute to environmental degradation in others. Increased reliance on ride-sharing services, for instance, can lead to higher carbon emissions and increased traffic congestion (Jia et al., 2018).

-Context-Dependent Outcomes: The overall environmental impact varies significantly based on the type of platform and regional implementation. The environmental benefits or drawbacks of the sharing economy are not uniform and depend heavily on the specific context. Factors such as the type of service, regional policies, and user behavior all play a role in determining the environmental outcomes (Sun et al., 2020).

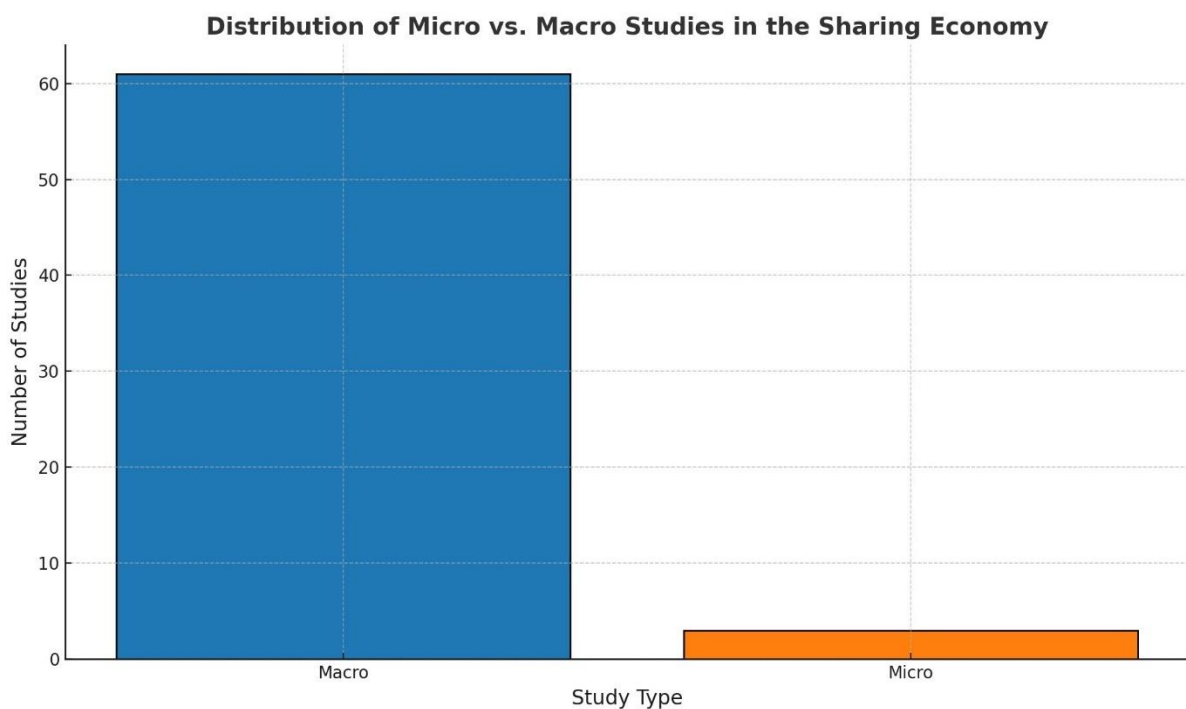
The sharing economy's impacts are multifaceted, with significant positive and negative effects across social, platform, and environmental dimensions. Socially, while the sharing economy can enhance community building and provide opportunities, it also risks increasing inequality and ethical concerns. Platform governance and regulatory challenges are central to maintaining trust and operational efficiency, requiring continuous technological and policy innovations. Environmentally, the benefits of resource efficiency are countered by potential increases in consumption and emissions, highlighting the need for context-specific sustainable practices. Overall, a balanced approach addressing these diverse impacts is crucial for the sustainable development of the sharing economy.

### 3.5 Scope of the studies across the literature

The sharing economy has emerged as a significant socio-economic phenomenon, transforming how goods and services are accessed and consumed. While it offers numerous benefits such as increased efficiency, cost savings, and flexibility, it also brings about various challenges and unintended consequences. To comprehensively understand these dynamics, it is essential to analyze the sharing economy from both micro and macro perspectives. This dual approach allows for a nuanced examination of individual behaviors and experiences (micro) alongside broader systemic trends and policy implications (macro). By presenting this macro-micro analysis, we aim to provide a holistic view of the sharing economy's impact, highlighting the intricate interplay between personal experiences and overarching industry trends.

#### 3.5.1 Distribution of Studies

To set the stage, it is important to understand the distribution of studies focusing on micro and macro perspectives within the sharing economy. The graph below illustrates this distribution, showing a greater emphasis on macro studies compared to micro studies.



### 3.5.2 Micro Studies Analysis

Micro studies delve into the specific experiences and behaviors of individuals within the sharing economy. For instance, research by Valente, Patrus, and Guimarães (2019) reveals that becoming an Uber driver is often perceived as a solution to unemployment rather than a source of temporary income. Despite benefits like flexibility, drivers face negative conditions due to externalities and dissatisfaction with income transparency. Similarly, Fiorentino and Bartolucci (2020) explore access-based consumption behaviors, uncovering issues such as lack of identification with accessed objects and negative reciprocity.

These studies highlight the personal challenges and behaviors that characterize the sharing economy. They provide detailed insights into the motivations, experiences, and perceptions of individuals, which are important for understanding the micro-level impact of the sharing economy.

### 3.5.3 Macro Studies Analysis

Macro studies, on the other hand, examine the broader systemic trends and policy implications within the sharing economy. Li, Liu, Jia, and Sun (2019) propose that Sharing Economy-based Service Triads (SESTs) should adopt an integrated framework considering economic, social, and environmental sustainability to avoid negative externalities. This macro-level approach addresses wide-ranging strategies and sustainability practices essential for the long-term viability of the sharing economy.

Chatterjee, Chaudhuri, Vrontis, and Foroudi (2022) discuss the significant negative impacts of unethical practices in the sharing economy, particularly within Airbnb markets. These findings underscore the importance of addressing systemic issues and implementing robust governance frameworks to ensure fair competition and ethical behavior across the industry.

Macro studies provide a broad overview of the sharing economy, focusing on industry-wide trends, policy challenges, and strategic frameworks. They offer insights into how systemic factors shape the sharing economy's development and impact.

By examining the sharing economy through both micro and macro lenses, we gain a comprehensive understanding of its multifaceted nature. Micro studies reveal the individual behaviors and challenges faced by participants, while macro studies highlight broader systemic

trends and policy implications. Together, these perspectives offer a holistic view of the sharing economy, emphasizing the need for integrated approaches that address both personal and industry-wide dynamics. This comprehensive analysis is crucial for developing effective strategies and policies that maximize the benefits of the sharing economy while reducing its negative impacts.

### 3.6 Main themes and patterns across the articles

#### 3.6.1 Economic Impact of the Sharing Economy

The sharing economy has brought significant economic impacts, particularly in terms of altering traditional business models and labor dynamics. For instance, the emergence of platform-based services such as Uber and Airbnb has disrupted conventional industries, creating new opportunities and challenges (Anand et al., 2023; Valente et al., 2019). The economic implications are evident in urban transportation, where ridesourcing services have reshaped the mobility landscape, offering cost-effective alternatives to traditional taxi services (Jin et al., 2018). Additionally, the sharing economy's role in fostering service co-creation has been highlighted, emphasizing its potential to enhance economic value through collaborative consumption models (Evangelista et al., 2022). These platforms not only provide flexible income opportunities for individuals but also pose challenges such as revenue concealment and regulatory issues (Anand et al., 2023).

However, this economic shift is not without challenges. The flexibility and low entry barriers of sharing economy platforms often lead to issues such as revenue concealment and lack of regulatory compliance. Scavarda et al. (2020) discuss how the sharing economy impacts urban transformation, highlighting the economic benefits of population growth and urban efficiency through shared services. This indicates that while economic advantages are evident, there are also significant regulatory and governance challenges to address.

Moreover, in developing countries, the sharing economy offers vital economic opportunities. Valente et al. (2019) explore how becoming an Uber driver in such regions provides a crucial source of income for individuals who might otherwise face limited employment opportunities.

This demonstrates the sharing economy's potential to contribute to economic development and poverty alleviation in underdeveloped areas.

Overall, while the sharing economy presents significant economic advantages, including increased efficiency, cost savings, and new income opportunities, it also brings about regulatory and compliance challenges that need to be addressed to ensure sustainable economic growth.

### 3.6.2 Social and Cultural Implications of the Sharing Economy

The sharing economy has significant social and cultural implications, reshaping how communities interact and integrate. The proliferation of platform-based services has facilitated greater social inclusion and interaction among diverse groups. For example, Kviat (2021) highlights how post-digital prosumption bridges the gap between consumers and producers, fostering a more connected and collaborative society. Additionally, the sharing economy promotes social integration by enabling access to goods and services that were previously inaccessible to many, thereby enhancing community cohesion and social capital (Scavarda et al., 2020). This increased access and interaction often lead to a shift in cultural norms, as sharing and collaborative consumption become more accepted and widespread (Scavarda et al., 2020). However, these changes also bring challenges, such as the potential for increased social stratification and the disruption of traditional cultural practices.

### 3.6.3 Technological and Digital Aspects of the Sharing Economy

The sharing economy is heavily influenced by technological advancements and digital platforms, which serve as the backbone for its operation and growth. These technological and digital aspects facilitate trust and reputation management, which are crucial for the smooth functioning of sharing economy platforms (Zloteanu et al., 2018). The integration of trust and reputation information (TRI) systems enables users to make informed decisions and fosters a sense of security in transactions. Moreover, the digital infrastructure of the sharing economy has led to significant socioeconomic changes, transforming traditional business models into more dynamic, tech-enabled platforms (Eckhardt et al., 2019). Ethical considerations also play a major role, as described by Culiberg et al. (2023), who discuss the ethical judgments users make based on the digital information available on these platforms. Furthermore, technological advancements have spurred innovation in service co-creation and marketing within the sharing economy, enhancing the efficiency and reach of these platforms (Evangelista et al., 2022).

### 3.6.4 Platform Exploitation and Labor Issues in the Sharing Economy

The sharing economy has revolutionized various industries by providing flexible work opportunities and leveraging underutilized resources. However, this transformation has also led to significant labor issues and platform exploitation. Workers within the sharing economy often face precarious working conditions, with limited access to traditional labor protections and benefits. For instance, freelancers on sharing platforms may engage in revenue concealment to evade taxes, reflecting the informal and often unregulated nature of this labor market (Anand et al., 2023).

One of the primary concerns is the lack of job security and benefits for gig workers. The sharing economy typically classifies workers as independent contractors rather than employees, which exempts platforms from providing benefits such as health insurance, paid leave, and retirement plans. This classification can lead to significant economic insecurity for workers who rely on these platforms for their primary source of income (Anand et al., 2023). Additionally, the competitive nature of these platforms often forces workers to accept lower wages and work longer hours to maintain their income levels.

Exploitation is particularly pronounced among transnational migrant domestic workers, who are often subjected to poor working conditions and unfair treatment (Yin, 2023). This highlights the broader issue of labor exploitation within the sharing economy, where vulnerable workers are disproportionately affected.

Valente et al. (2019) explore the motivations behind individuals becoming Uber drivers in developing countries, revealing that many turn to the sharing economy out of necessity rather than choice. This necessity-driven participation underscores the vulnerability of these workers, who may lack alternative employment opportunities and are thus more susceptible to exploitation.

Moreover, the algorithmic management employed by sharing platforms can exacerbate labor issues. Workers are often subject to opaque rating systems and automated performance evaluations, which can impact their ability to secure future work without providing a transparent or fair assessment process (Anand et al., 2023). This algorithmic oversight can lead to stress and job insecurity, as workers have little control over how they are evaluated and managed.

Overall, while the sharing economy offers flexibility and new income opportunities, it also presents significant challenges regarding worker exploitation and labor rights. Addressing these issues requires regulatory interventions to ensure fair treatment and adequate protections for gig workers.

### 3.6.5 Market Dynamics and Competition in the Sharing Economy

The sharing economy has significantly disrupted traditional market dynamics, introducing new competitive pressures and business models. This disruption is largely due to the unique business models employed by sharing economy platforms, which leverage technology to offer more flexible and cost-effective services. For instance, platforms like Uber and Airbnb have created highly competitive environments by providing alternatives to traditional taxi services and hotel accommodations, respectively (Kathan et al., 2016).

The competitive landscape is characterized by a shift from ownership to access-based consumption, which fundamentally changes consumer relationships with goods and services. Bardhi and Eckhardt (2012) discuss how car-sharing services illustrate this shift, where consumers prefer temporary access over ownership, leading to new market dynamics that challenge traditional automotive and rental industries. This model of access-based consumption not only increases market competition but also forces traditional businesses to innovate and adapt to stay relevant.

Moreover, the sharing economy's business models often lead to ethical concerns and unfair competitive practices. Chatterjee et al. (2022) highlights various unethical practices within the sharing economy, such as misrepresentation and lack of accountability, which can distort market competition and undermine consumer trust. These practices raise significant challenges for regulators and traditional businesses, who must navigate an evolving competitive landscape where the rules are still being defined.

The ability of sharing economy platforms to rapidly scale and disrupt existing markets also intensifies competitive pressures. This scalability is driven by network effects, where the value of the platform increases as more users join, creating a self-reinforcing cycle that can quickly dominate market segments. Traditional businesses, in contrast, often struggle to compete with the agile and scalable nature of these platforms.

Overall, the sharing economy introduces significant competitive dynamics and challenges traditional market structures. The shift towards access-based consumption, combined with the rapid scalability and sometimes unethical practices of sharing economy platforms, creates a complex and highly competitive environment that requires both traditional businesses and regulators to adapt and innovate.

### 3.6.6 Environmental Concerns in the Sharing Economy

The sharing economy has the potential to significantly impact environmental sustainability by promoting more efficient use of resources and reducing waste. By facilitating the sharing and reuse of goods, these platforms can contribute to a reduction in overall consumption and promote more sustainable practices. For instance, Guo et al. (2019) discuss how the sharing economy can foster environmentally friendly behaviors by encouraging the use of shared resources instead of individual ownership, thereby reducing the overall environmental footprint.

One area where the sharing economy shows promise for environmental sustainability is in last-mile delivery services. Caspersen and Navrud (2021) explore consumer preferences for environmentally sustainable options in the sharing economy, particularly in the context of last-mile deliveries. Their findings suggest that consumers are increasingly prioritizing sustainability, which can drive sharing economy platforms to adopt greener practices. This shift towards sustainability can lead to significant reductions in emissions and resource use, as more efficient delivery methods and shared transportation options become prevalent.

However, the environmental benefits of the sharing economy are not guaranteed and can be offset by increased consumption in other areas. For example, while car-sharing services can reduce the number of vehicles on the road, they might also encourage people to travel more frequently or over longer distances than they would if they owned a car, potentially negating some of the environmental benefits.

Moreover, the environmental impact of the sharing economy is also influenced by the lifecycle of shared products. The frequent use and shorter lifespan of shared goods can lead to increased waste if not managed properly. Therefore, it is crucial for sharing economy platforms to

implement sustainable practices throughout the entire lifecycle of their products, from production to disposal.

In summary, the sharing economy holds significant potential for promoting environmental sustainability, but realizing these benefits requires careful management and a commitment to sustainable practices from both providers and consumers.

### 3.6.7 Trust and Safety in the Sharing Economy

Trust and safety are important components of the sharing economy, as they directly impact user participation and platform success. In a marketplace where transactions often take place between strangers, the establishment of trust is essential for ensuring smooth and secure exchanges. Moreno et al. (2021) emphasize the role of brand personality and loyalty in building credibility within the sharing economy. Their research indicates that a strong, trustworthy brand can significantly increase user loyalty and perceived safety, which are crucial for the sustained development of sharing platforms.

One of the primary mechanisms for fostering trust in the sharing economy is through reputation systems. These systems, which often include user ratings and reviews, help build a track record of reliability and trustworthiness. By providing transparent feedback, platforms enable users to make informed decisions about whom to engage with, thereby mitigating the risks associated with sharing transactions.

However, the reliance on reputation systems also introduces challenges. Negative reviews or low ratings can disproportionately affect an individual's ability to participate in the sharing economy, creating potential biases and unfair treatment. Additionally, the security of user data is a significant concern, as breaches can undermine trust and expose users to risks such as identity theft and fraud.

Safety is another crucial aspect, particularly in services that involve physical interactions, such as ride-sharing or home-sharing. Ensuring the physical safety of users requires robust verification processes, background checks, and the implementation of safety features like GPS tracking and emergency support. Platforms must continually ameliorate these safety measures to address emerging threats and maintain user confidence.

## 4. Unveiling the Limitations of the Sharing Economy

The sharing economy, characterized by peer-to-peer transactions facilitated through digital platforms, has significantly transformed various industries. While it offers numerous benefits such as increased access to resources and economic opportunities, it also presents several challenges and limitations. This analysis focuses on five key limitations identified in the literature on the dark side of the sharing economy: theoretical focus and lack of empirical data, reliance on qualitative data and small sample sizes, self-reported data, geographical and contextual limitations, and limited scope and focus. By examining these limitations, we aim to highlight the areas that require further research and improvement to better understand and address the complexities and challenges inherent in the sharing economy.

### 4.1 Theoretical Focus and Lack of Empirical Data

The literature on the dark side of the sharing economy often relies on theoretical models without empirical validation. For instance, the study by Li et al. (2019) on service triads in the sharing economy primarily relies on theoretical constructs, highlighting potential benefits and structures but lacking real-world validation. Similarly, Stemler's (2017) analysis remains largely theoretical, offering limited empirical evidence to support the critiques. The absence of empirical data limits the practical applicability of these findings, making it challenging to develop concrete policy recommendations or effective strategies. Future research should incorporate empirical methodologies to validate theoretical models, ensuring actionable and applicable insights (Li et al., 2019), (Stemler, 2017).

### 4.2 Qualitative Data and Small Sample Sizes

The reliance on qualitative data and small sample sizes is a significant limitation. For example, Begum and Anjum's (2016) study on the British Bangladeshi diaspora in the UK uses qualitative data from a small sample, providing in-depth insights but limiting generalizability. Similarly, Barnes and Mattsson's (2016) research on collaborative consumption entrepreneurs focuses on a specific demographic, raising concerns about representativeness. To enhance robustness and generalizability, future research should combine qualitative methods with larger, more diverse samples and quantitative approaches (Begum & Anjum, 2016), (Barnes & Mattsson, 2016).

### 4.3 Self-Reported Data

Reliance on self-reported data introduces biases, as participants may not accurately report their behaviors or attitudes. For instance, Culiberg et al.'s (2023) study on ethical judgments in the sharing economy relies heavily on self-reported data, which can be influenced by social desirability and recall biases. Similarly, Ahsan's (2020) research on entrepreneurship and ethics in the sharing economy also depends on self-reported data, raising concerns about reliability and validity. To improve accuracy, future research should incorporate objective data collection methods alongside self-reported measures (Culiberg et al., 2023), (Ahsan, 2020).

### 4.4 Geographical and Contextual Limitations

Geographical and contextual limitations constrain the generalizability of findings. For example, Reichle et al.'s (2023) study focuses on housing markets in selected European cities, limiting applicability to other regions. Similarly, Gyódi's (2019) research on Airbnb in European cities examines a specific regional context, which may not be applicable elsewhere. Future research should conduct studies across diverse regions and cultural contexts to enhance generalizability and provide comprehensive insights (Reichle et al., 2023), (Gyódi, 2019).

### 4.5 Limited Scope and Focus

Some studies focus narrowly on specific aspects of the sharing economy, overlooking broader trends and issues. For instance, Barnes and Mattsson's (2016) study concentrates on collaborative consumption entrepreneurs, while Jang et al.'s (2021) research on quality cues in ride-sharing services examines a specific aspect. By broadening the scope to include various segments and dimensions, future research can capture a wider array of trends, challenges, and impacts (Barnes & Mattsson, 2016), (Jang et al., 2021).

The limitations identified in the literature on the dark side of the sharing economy are significant and highlight the need for further research. By addressing theoretical reliance, enhancing sample diversity, incorporating objective data, and broadening geographical and contextual scopes, future studies can provide more robust and actionable insights. This comprehensive approach will help develop effective strategies and policies for a more sustainable and equitable sharing economy.

## 5. Contradictions and debates:

The sharing economy's dynamic landscape is characterized by both significant promises and considerable pitfalls, resulting in ongoing debates and contradictions.

The tension between economic disruption and income inequality is particularly palpable.

While the sharing economy disrupts traditional markets, offering new income opportunities, it often does so by creating precarious work conditions that exacerbate income inequality. This duality shines the light on the need for balanced regulatory frameworks that support innovation while protecting vulnerable workers (Anand et al., 2023).

### 5.1 Economic and Social Impact

#### 5.1.1 Economic Disruption vs. Income Inequality:

The sharing economy significantly disrupts traditional economic models by creating new markets and changing consumer behavior. It offers precarious income opportunities that lack the benefits of traditional employment, often exacerbating income inequality.

Research indicates that gig workers often face low wages, job insecurity, and lack of benefits (Anand, Dutta, & Mukherjee, 2023). Moreover, the rise of platforms like Uber and Airbnb has disrupted conventional industries, creating both opportunities and challenges (Valente et al., 2019).

#### 5.1.2 Trust and Social Equity:

While trust between users and providers is crucial, the sharing economy can degrade social trust due to issues of discrimination and bias. Ethical issues, such as fair treatment of workers and transparency, play a critical role in user engagement.

Studies highlight the challenges in maintaining trust and reciprocity among participants (Huang et al., 2023). Additionally, there are mixed outcomes regarding social equity, with some platforms exacerbating inequalities while others provide opportunities for marginalized groups (Törnberg, 2022).

## 5.2 Regulation and Effectiveness

### 5.2.1 Innovation vs. Regulation:

The regulation of the sharing economy presents numerous challenges as existing frameworks struggle to keep pace with its rapid growth. Local governments often find it difficult to balance fostering innovation with ensuring consumer protection and fairness.

Attempts by U.S. local governments to regulate the sharing economy highlight the need for adaptive governance strategies that can manage the unique dynamics of these platforms (Lee et al., 2020). Similarly, the regulation of bike sharing in China underscores the role of government in managing public interest while preventing regulatory capture by powerful industry players (Reddick, Zheng, & Liu, 2020).

### 5.2.2 Regulatory Challenges:

Navigating regulatory environments is a major challenge, with varying implications for different platforms and regions. Effective regulation is necessary to balance innovation with protection for users and workers.

The lack of a cohesive regulatory framework can lead to inconsistencies and legal challenges. Effective regulation is necessary to balance innovation with protection for users and workers (Zhang, 2019). Field perspectives on regulating the sharing economy suggest that digital platforms pose both regulatory challenges and opportunities for innovation, which require a nuanced approach to governance (Kirchner & Schüssler, 2020).

## 5.3 Innovation vs Tradition

### 5.3.1 Innovation and Business Models:

The sharing economy thrives on technological innovation, enabling new business models and services that were previously impossible. However, this innovation often comes in conflict with traditional economic models, creating tension between new and established practices.

Community-based platforms in the sharing economy face challenges of scaling and maintaining their mission without drifting towards purely profit-driven motives (Cossey, Dedeurwaerdere, & Périlleux, 2023). The collaborative economy, which relies heavily on building tribal communities, presents a framework for innovation that can integrate traditional values and new business models (Huang et al., 2023).

### 5.3.2 Value Co-Creation vs. Co-Destruction:

The sharing economy's dark side reveals the balancing act between value co-creation and co-destruction, shine a light on the importance of preserving traditional economic safeguards while embracing innovation.

The sharing economy has been shown to create substantial economic value through collaborative consumption models, but also poses challenges such as revenue concealment and regulatory issues (Anand, Dutta, & Mukherjee, 2023).

The sharing economy's impacts are multifaceted, with significant positive and negative effects across economic, social, regulatory, and technological dimensions. Addressing these diverse impacts with a balanced approach is crucial for the sustainable development of the sharing economy.

## 6. Discussion and Recommendations for Future Research

### 6.1 Future Research Directions

**Testing Theories with Real Data:** Future studies should test ideas using real-world data to see if they hold true. This approach should include extensive studies involving large groups of people and the application of various research methods to achieve a comprehensive understanding [(Li et al., 2019), (Stemler, 2017)]. Leveraging advanced data analytics and machine learning techniques can uncover patterns that traditional methods might miss. Additionally, longitudinal studies tracking changes over time can reveal the long-term impacts of the sharing economy on different sectors. Collaborating with industry partners can provide access to proprietary data, offering richer insights into the effectiveness of sharing economy models and facilitating real-world pilot programs. Combining qualitative methods, like interviews and focus groups, with quantitative data ensures a thorough understanding of user behaviors and motivations. Transparency and reproducibility are crucial, and open access to data and methodologies allows other researchers to verify findings and build upon them. By adopting these strategies, future research can provide reliable, actionable insights that inform policy and business decisions.

**Including Diverse Groups:** To obtain more accurate and comprehensive results, research should include a wide variety of individuals from different backgrounds and locations. This approach helps to understand the impact of the sharing economy on diverse populations and reduces the bias that can arise from relying solely on self-reported experiences [(Begum & Anjum, 2016), (Barnes & Mattsson, 2016)]. Incorporating diverse groups ensures that the findings reflect a broader spectrum of experiences and perspectives, leading to more equitable and inclusive policy recommendations. Additionally, employing mixed-methods research, which combines qualitative and quantitative data, can capture the nuanced effects of the sharing economy on various demographics. By engaging with different communities, researchers can identify unique challenges and benefits that specific groups may encounter, thereby tailoring interventions and support mechanisms more effectively. It is also crucial to ensure that the sampling methods are inclusive and representative of the entire population, avoiding over-representation of certain groups. Furthermore, longitudinal studies involving diverse participants can track changes and trends over time, providing deeper insights into the long-

term impacts of the sharing economy. This comprehensive approach not only enhances the validity of the research but also contributes to the development of more effective and just policies and practices.

**Using Objective Data:** Researchers should employ objective data, such as observing behavior, utilizing third-party reports, and conducting direct measurements. This approach enhances the reliability and trustworthiness of research findings [(Culiberg et al., 2023), (Ahsan, 2020)]. By relying on observable and measurable data, researchers can reduce the biases that often accompany self-reported information. Additionally, integrating various sources of objective data can provide a more comprehensive and accurate picture of the phenomena under study. For instance, combining observational data with third-party reports and direct measurements can triangulate findings, ensuring that they are robust and well-substantiated. This methodology also allows for the validation of self-reported data, adding an extra layer of credibility. Furthermore, leveraging technology, such as sensors and tracking systems, can enhance the precision and scope of data collection, capturing real-time and context-specific information. Engaging with diverse data sources not only strengthens the validity of the research but also facilitates a deeper understanding of complex behaviors and interactions within the sharing economy. This multifaceted approach is crucial for developing effective policies and interventions that are grounded in solid evidence.

**Studying Different Contexts:** Research should be conducted across various regions and cultural settings to gain a comprehensive understanding of how the sharing economy operates in different environments. This approach ensures that the results are applicable to a wider range of situations, enhancing their utility and relevance [(Reichle et al., 2023), (Gyódi, 2019)]. By examining diverse contexts, researchers can identify unique factors and trends that may not be apparent in single-region studies. This can reveal how local regulations, cultural attitudes, and economic conditions influence the success and challenges of sharing economy platforms. Additionally, it is crucial to ensure that the scope of these studies includes a wide array of demographic, socio-economic, and geographical variables to capture a truly representative sample.

While macro-level studies provide essential insights into broad trends and impacts, there is often an overwhelming focus on these larger scales. Shifting some attention to micro-level

studies could offer valuable insights into the individual and community-level effects of the sharing economy. These micro-level studies can uncover detailed, context-specific information about user experiences, behaviors, and challenges that might be overlooked in broader analyses. This approach can help develop more effective and targeted interventions and policies that address specific needs and circumstances. Comparative studies across different settings can highlight best practices and innovative solutions that can be adapted to other regions while also identifying common challenges that might require global or regional policy interventions. Employing a multi-contextual and multi-scalar approach allows for a more nuanced understanding of the sharing economy, providing insights crucial for policymakers, businesses, and stakeholders aiming to optimize these platforms' benefits while mitigating their drawbacks. This comprehensive perspective is essential for developing inclusive and effective strategies that support sustainable growth in the sharing economy.

**Looking at the Big Picture:** Future research should consider all aspects of the sharing economy, including its economic, social, environmental, and technological impacts. This comprehensive view will provide a better overall understanding of how the sharing economy affects our world [(Barnes & Mattsson, 2016)]. By adopting a holistic approach, researchers can uncover the interconnectedness of these different dimensions and how they collectively influence the success and challenges of the sharing economy. For instance, economic benefits like cost savings and income generation must be weighed against social implications such as job security and community cohesion. Similarly, the environmental promise of reduced waste and optimized resource use should be balanced with the potential for increased consumption and carbon footprints associated with some sharing activities.

Moreover, the role of technology as both an enabler and a disruptor in the sharing economy requires careful examination. Advancements in digital platforms, data analytics, and mobile technologies have facilitated the rapid growth of the sharing economy, yet they also pose significant challenges in terms of data privacy, cybersecurity, and digital inequality. Understanding these multifaceted impacts can help in formulating policies and strategies that maximize the positive effects while mitigating the negative ones.

Engaging with stakeholders across sectors—such as policymakers, business leaders, and community organizations—can provide diverse perspectives and insights that enrich the

research. This collaborative approach ensures that the findings are relevant and applicable across different contexts and can guide the development of sustainable and inclusive practices in the sharing economy. By looking at the big picture, future research can contribute to a more balanced and informed discourse on the role of the sharing economy in shaping our future.

## 6.2 Policy and Practice Recommendations

**Creating Better Regulations:** Governments need to develop flexible and strong rules to deal with the challenges of the sharing economy. These rules should balance allowing new ideas and businesses to grow while also protecting consumers and workers. Good regulations can help minimize the negative effects while enhancing the positive ones (Lee et al., 2020).

This, in turn, should be done through dynamic regulation that will have the potential for adaptation with the speed of changes of technologies and business models in the sharing economy. For example, establishing regular feedback mechanisms with stakeholders—businesses, consumers, labour unions—would allow real-time adjustments to regulation through the information on new data and trends. In addition, by developing principles of experimental regulation, the likelihood is that it will be possible to test various regulatory strategies in controlled settings before increasing the scale of experiments.

In addition, international cooperation could be of utmost help in harmonizing regulations with a view to reduce barriers for globally operating businesses and provide uniform protection for consumers. Governments should also take seriously the need for educating and raising awareness among stakeholders about their rights and responsibilities in this new economy, which will ensure better compliance and increased support for sustainable and equitable practice.

Lastly, the regulation needs to address not just current problems but also imagine likely future developments in the sharing economy, based on good data and sustained feedback for a truly flexible and resilient regulatory framework.

**Encouraging Ethical Practices:** Sharing economy platforms should follow fair and honest business practices. This means being clear about their operations, treating workers fairly, and protecting users' personal information. Doing so will help build trust and ensure that these platforms can succeed in the long run (Chatterjee et al., 2022).

The context here is that the platforms should develop and put in place fully-fledged ethical guidelines, not just with regard to operational transparency but considering issues of fairness in remuneration and treatment toward gig workers. This amounts to benefits that are adequate, job security, and ability to scale up. The platforms have to come with the latest data privacy safeguards that would give a better guarantee than what the law would require. The level of encryption must be upgraded from time to time, together with regular audits of these measures, to curtail breaches.

Further, independent ethical review boards can be established to maintain constant watch and conformity to the same. These could be constituted with persons from different segments—advocates of consumer interest, representatives of labor, and technology experts—to obtain a diverse perspective of ethical behavior. What is more is that platforms should periodically engage and communicate with their users and workers so that they keep benefiting in terms of implementation of changes into their policies. For example, this approach can help identify and proactively engage ethical issues. Encouragement of ethical behavior—for example, through the use of recognition programs and rewarding of users and workers who contribute in good spirit to the community—goes a long way in fostering the correct culture of integrity and mutual respect.

What is more, international coordination of sharing economy platforms could make it possible to set global ethical norms and eliminate differences in practice across regions, thus reducing the possibility of unethical behavior in under-regulated markets. Facilitate the sharing of best practices and a collective response to common challenges (Cusumano, 2015).

To conclude, sharing economy platforms need to have strong ethical practices that sustain them. Being transparent and fair, protecting data, and developing a strong trust foundation can assure such platforms secure their future livelihoods.

**Promoting Sustainability:** Policymakers and sharing economy platforms should work together to encourage sustainability. This includes promoting the sharing and reuse of resources, reducing waste, and adopting environmentally friendly practices. Focusing on sustainability can help the sharing economy contribute positively to the environment (Jia et al., 2018).

In elaboration on that, policymakers must put in place incentives to companies operating within sustainable economies. These can be in the form of tax breaks, grants, and subsidies for companies who are using green technology or otherwise adopting modes of operation that are within sustainable business models. For example, a platform that cuts its carbon footprints by using electric vehicles or energy sources that are considered green should be incentivized (Geissinger et al., 2019).

Besides, there is a need to incorporate sustainability as part of the core business strategies of platforms within the sharing economy. For instance, it can be attained in the design of products and services, such as manufacturing durable goods or products with modular designs that ease repair and upgrading. Incentives should also be created for users to engage in sustainable behavior by being given rewards or discounts associated with eco-friendly actions, like recycling and reducing energy use (Zamani et al., 2017).

Also, it must report sustainability effort transparently. Platforms should publish sustainability reports with adequate regularity, detailing platforms' environmental impact and means taken to improve. By such reports, credibility can be established to consumers and stakeholders that the platform in question has a commitment to sustainability (Martin, 2016).

It is important also to educate and involve the users. The platform should educate the user on the benefits of sustainable consumption and how they can be part of a greener economy. This is easily achieved through targeted campaigns, informative content, and interactive tools that guide users toward more sustainable choices.

Thirdly, international cooperation is needed to effectively tackle global sustainability issues. Policymakers and platforms should work together across their borders to set global standards for a sustainable sharing economy. This would be helping in the sharing of best practices globally for a larger collective impact on the environment (Cusumano, 2015).

In conclusion, the sharing economy is one area in which policymakers and the platforms must work together to ensure sustainability. This will make the sharing economy a powerful means for the achievement of environmental protection and sustainability through embedded incentives, business strategies for the cause, transparency, user education, and international cooperation.

## 7. Conclusion

The sharing economy, characterized by innovative resource utilization and the facilitation of services on digital platforms, has significantly reshaped multiple industries such as transportation, accommodation, and services. This systematic literature review gives a deep insight into the dark sides of the sharing economy related to important themes: economic disruption, social inequality, regulatory challenges, exploitation on the platform, and environmental impacts. Our research showed that while the sharing economy provides numerous benefits of heightened efficiency, cost savings, and new potential revenue streams, it also poses formidable challenges.

The economic connotations of this are manifest: traditional business models are being disrupted, and new emergent labor dynamics are being built, in most cases to the detriment of job security and regulatory compliance. The sharing economy is also focusing on socially relevant community interactions and inclusiveness but might also be a threat to social inequities and ethical dilemmas.

In terms of technology, blockchain and smart contract development are radically revolutionizing sharing economy patterns and activities, although it introduces new complexities and governance issues. Another major concern is the environmental impact of the sharing economy. While promoting resource efficiency and reducing waste, it can also lead to increased consumption and emissions, depending heavily on the type of service and regional implementation.

The regulatory landscape remains a significant challenge, with existing frameworks struggling to keep pace with rapid technological advancements and the unique dynamics of sharing platforms. This shows that balanced approaches are necessary to count the diversity of impacts in ensuring sustainable and just development of the sharing economy.

Therefore, policymakers, researchers, and practitioners should work collectively toward developing robust regulatory frames, ethical guidelines, and sustainable practices that maximize the benefits while minimizing the negative consequences of the sharing economy.

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## Annexes

Title
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Beyond the Creative Class, Mapping the Collaborative Economy of Bangladeshi Creative Industries: Case Study of Oitij-jo
Blockchain-based Smart Contracts as New Governance Tools for the Sharing Economy
Building Tribal Communities in the Collaborative Economy: An Innovation Framework
Ethical Judgments in the Sharing Economy: When Consumers Misbehave, Providers Complain
China's New Regulatory Regime Tailored for the Sharing Economy: The Case of Uber under Chinese Local Government Regulation in Comparison to the EU, US, and the UK
Dark Side of Sharing Economy: Examining the Unethical Practices and Its Impact on Coopetition and Firm Performance
How sharing is the 'sharing economy'? Evidence from 97 Airbnb markets
Sharing economy: A systematic thematic analysis of the literature
Sharing economy based service triads: Towards an integrated framework and a research agenda
Sharing economy: Becoming an Uber driver in a developing country
Sharing economy promotes morality, not impedes it
Sharing Economy, Sharing Responsibility? Corporate Social Responsibility in the Digital Age
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Antecedents and Outcomes of Service Co-Creation in the Sharing Economy
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Roles of Government in Regulating the Sharing Economy: A Case Study of Bike Sharing in China
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Planning and the So-Called 'Sharing' Economy: Can Shared Mobility Deliver Equity?
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How Sustainable is the Sharing Economy? On the Sustainability Connotations of Sharing Economy Platforms
Ridesourcing, the Sharing Economy, and the Future of Cities
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Social Norms and Socially Responsible Consumption Behavior in the Sharing Economy: The Mediation Role of Reciprocity Motivation

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2016	South Asian Popular Culture
2021	Cities
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2023	Business Ethics, Environment & Responsibility
2019	Computer Law & Security Review
2022	Journal of Business-to-Business Marketing
2022	PLoS ONE
2020	Information Polity
2019	Journal of Cleaner Production
2019	Revista de Gestão
2019	Asian Journal of Social Psychology
2019	Journal of Business Ethics
2020	Journal of Cleaner Production
2019	Journal of Cleaner Production
2020	Psychology & Marketing
2021	Transportation Research Part D
2023	Journal of Housing Economics
2023	Capital & Class
2017	International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management
2019	Journal of Marketing
2022	SAGE Open
2020	Science of the Total Environment
2020	Information Polity
2017	Emory Law Journal
2019	Planning Theory & Practice
2023	Operations Research Letters
2019	Journal of Cleaner Production
2018	Cities
2020	Information Polity
2023	Journal of Cleaner Production

2020 Journal of Business Ethics  
2018 Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management  
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2019 Planning Theory & Practice  
2021 Revista Eletrônica de Negócios Internacionais  
2023 Journal of Cleaner Production  
2021 Routledge  
2022 Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism  
2017 Emory Law Journal  
2017 Journal of Cleaner Production  
2021 Journal of Travel Research  
2020 Research in the Sociology of Organizations  
2019 Technological Forecasting and Social Change  
2019 International Journal of Quality Innovation  
2016 Business Horizons  
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## Keywords

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Uber, Sharing economy, China, Local regulation, Fair competition, Personal data protection, Consumer protection  
Sharing economy, Ethics, Intellectual property, Human resource, Coopetition, Firm dis-performance  
Sharing economy, Airbnb, Revenue inequality, Racial gap, Gender gap, Regulation  
Sharing economy, Collaborative consumption, Gig economy, Platform economy  
Service triads, Sharing economy, Social capital, Sustainability, Conceptual development  
Sharing economy, Uber, Car sharing, Gig economy  
Cheating, Morality, Sharing economy, Socioecological psychology  
Sharing economy, Platform governance, Collaborative consumption, Digital transformation  
Sharing economy, Bicycle-sharing, Sustainable behavior, Stimulus-organism-response framework, Self-determination theory  
Service triads, Sharing economy, Social capital, Sustainability, Conceptual development  
Sharing economy, Value co-creation, Value co-destruction, Airbnb, Transformative service research  
Sharing economy, Clothing rentals, E-commerce, Sustainable last mile delivery, Discrete choice modeling, Nudge  
Sharing economy, Housing costs, Regional economics, Cities  
Canada, formal subsumption, migrant domestic workers, platform gig economy, reproductive labor  
Value co-creation, Social practices, Airbnb, Value co-destruction, Sharing economy  
Access-based consumption, Competition, Consumer behavior, Digital platform, Marketing and society, Marketing strategy, Prosumers, Regulation, Sharing economy  
Hospitality, Travel, Tourism, Management, Social sciences, Service management, Operations management, Entrepreneurship, Small business, Service dominant logic, Air  
Sharing economy, Management framework, Ecology, Society, Sustainable practice, Urban  
Sharing economy, Public interest theory, China, Local government, Case study method  
Sharing economy, Regulation, Innovation, Rhetoric, Public policy  
Sharing economy, Regulation, Equity, Planning, Urban development  
Platform exploitation, Sharing economy, Contract theory, Optimal control  
Platform, Sharing economy, Social media analytics, Sustainability  
Ridesourcing, Shared mobility, The sharing economy, On-demand work, Future cities  
Innovation, sharing economy, regulation, public engagement, policy innovation framework  
Social norms, Collaborative consumption, Reciprocity motivation, Socially responsible consumption behavior (SRCB), Focus theory of normative conduct

Sharing economy, Gig workers, Entrepreneur, Ethics, Economic inequality  
Segmentation, motives, trust, accommodation sharing  
Sharing economy, Social practice theory, Product-service systems, Emerging economies  
Shared mobility, Definition, Taxonomy, Smart mobility, Sharing economy  
Sharing economy, Sharing cities, City governance, Urban policy  
Marketing analytics capability, Sharing economy, Marketing agility, Marketing effectiveness, Market turbulence  
Sharing economy, Public relations, Communicative constitution of organizations, Economic sociology, Organization  
Pay-per-minute cafe, Prosumption, Sharing economy, Post-digital, Ethnography  
Sharing economy, Socio-spatial justice, Housing, Airbnb, Urban equity  
Sharing economy, Platform economy, Digital platforms, Community-based governance, Mission drift  
Collaborative economy, Tribal community, Innovation, Social capital, Digital platforms  
Collaborative fashion consumption, Business models, Customer attitudes, Sustainability, Second-hand fashion, Fashion renting, Fashion marketing  
Digital identity, Trust, Reputation, User judgement, Sharing economy, Peer-to-peer enterprise  
Sharing economy, platform economy, multi-sided platforms, data access, access regulation, competition law, user data, essential facilities doctrine  
Sharing economy, Collaborative consumption, Collaborative economy, Platform co-operativism, Platform governance, Platform cooperative  
Gig economy, Platform economy, Freelance, Side hustles, Urban planning, Economic development, Worker cooperatives  
Customer Relationship Management, Loyalty, Brand Personality, Virtual Brands, Sharing Economy  
Sharing economy platform, Relational strategies, Crisis, Debated legitimacy, Sustainability, Stakeholders  
Digital entrepreneurship, Sharing economy, Disruptive innovations, Artificial intelligence, Blockchains, Internet, Technological surveillance  
Airbnb, Tripadvisor, electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM), online travel reviews, customer satisfaction attributes, complaint response strategies  
Sharing economy, Uber, Lyft, Precautionary federalism, Environmental impacts, Regulatory authority  
Problem shifting, Apparel, Climate change, Ecotoxicity, Eutrophication, Water use  
Sharing economy, Peer-to-peer platform, Product quality, Intrinsic cues, Extrinsic cues  
Regulation, Sharing Economy, Digitalization, Market Organizers, Power Dynamics  
Sharing economy, Social licence, Community acceptance, Trust, Resilience, Systems thinking  
Sharing Economy, Legitimacy, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Regulation  
Sharing Economy, Business Models, Innovation, Competition  
Customer participation, Collaborative economy, Dysfunctional customers, Customer deviance, Customer misbehavior, Misbehavior contagion, Access-based services, Pi  
Service robots, Robotics, AI, Artificial Intelligence, Chatbot, Conversational Agent  
Sharing economy, Sustainability, User perspective, Business perspective, Urban governance  
Moral economy, Sharing economy, Householding, Polanyi, Mobilisation, Timebanking

Access-based consumption, Car sharing, Consumer relationships, Market mediation, Temporality, Anonymity, Consumer involvement  
Sharing economy, Tourism, Digitalisation, Platforms  
Sharing economy, Digital society, Uber, Social welfare, Technologically networked economy

## Research Objectives

- To explore how the British Bangladeshi diaspora in the UK collaborates to contribute to the growth of the creative sector in both the UK and Bangladesh, using the case study of the British Bangladeshi diaspora in the UK.
- To propose blockchain-based management systems (BMSs) as new governance tools to improve traceability, transparency, and decentralization of transactions in the sharing economy.
- To examine the development of collaborative consumption businesses and understand the critical success factors for building tribal communities among customers and providers.
- To examine how providers within the sharing economy develop their ethical judgment of consumer misbehavior, with a focus on rule breaking, and how these judgments in turn influence their business practices.
- To analyze the regulatory framework tailored for the sharing economy in China, particularly focusing on Uber, and comparing it with regulatory approaches in the EU, US, and other countries.
- To examine the unethical practices that could take place in the sharing economy and their impact on B2B cooperation and competition among rival firms and their performance.
- To examine the revenue distribution in Airbnb markets across 97 cities and regions, focusing on the level and evolution of revenue inequality, and estimating racial and gender disparities.
- To analyze the existing literature on the sharing economy, understanding its impacts on the larger economy, society, and governance, and to identify research trends and gaps.
- To develop a concept and a synthesized conceptual framework for Sharing Economy-based Service Triad (SEST), differentiating it from traditional manufacturing triads and service triads.
- To analyze why people have become suppliers in the sharing economy as Uber drivers in a developing country.
- To examine the effect of the sharing economy (SE) on individuals' unethical behaviors, specifically whether participation in SE reduces or facilitates subsequent cheating.
- To examine the ethical issues and corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices within the sharing economy, and to explore how digital technologies and platform governance influence these practices.
- To explore the formation mechanisms of sustainable behaviors in the bicycle-sharing economy using the self-determination theory (SDT) and the stimulus-organism-response model.
- To develop a concept and a synthesized conceptual framework for Sharing Economy-based Service Triad (SEST), differentiating it from traditional manufacturing triads and service triads.
- To explore the principles of service-dominant (S-D) logic and transformative service research (TSR) within the accommodation sharing economy, particularly focusing on the role of digital technologies.
- To determine whether consumers' environmental attitudes and behavior are reflected in their stated preferences for last mile delivery options for clothing rentals and what factors influence these preferences.
- To analyze the impact of Airbnb listings on residential rents and housing prices in 25 European cities between 2010 and 2019, and to determine the effectiveness of recent regulatory interventions.
- To expand understanding of the platform gig economy from the perspective of reproductive labor and migrant domestic workers, examining the relationship between the gig economy and these workers.
- To develop a theoretical framework of value co-creation and value co-destruction of guest-host social practices facilitated through Airbnb in the sharing economy.
- To define the sharing economy and examine its implications for marketing thought and practice, specifically how it challenges traditional marketing beliefs and practices in the sharing economy.
- To examine the role of customers in the peer-to-peer sharing economy, focusing on the activities they undertake to obtain their desired service experience and the resource requirements.
- To propose a sharing economy management framework with social and ecological approaches in urban interfaces.
- To examine the roles of government in regulating the sharing economy, using bike-sharing services in China as a case study.
- To critique the sharing economy by exploring the intersection between narrative and regulation and to distill lessons for regulating future innovations.
- To explore the implications of the sharing economy for urban planning, focusing on issues of equity, regulation, and the integration of informal activities within the urban fabric.
- To model and analyze a revenue-sharing contract between a sharing economy platform and a freelance service provider, focusing on the phenomenon of platform exploitation.
- To describe and classify the sustainability connotation of sharing economy platforms and analyze how they describe themselves in terms of sustainability.
- To systematically review the existing literature on the impact of ridesourcing on the efficiency, equity, and sustainability of urban development.
- To examine determinants influencing the legislative status of regulations focused on sharing economy innovations in the U.S., and to explore stakeholder groups perceived to influence these determinants.
- To investigate the impact of social norms on promoting socially responsible consumption behavior in the sharing economy, focusing on the role of injunctive norms and descriptive norms.

To critically examine the claim that work in the sharing economy represents entrepreneurship, using Uber as an exemplar, and to discuss the ethical implications and economic consequences.

To examine the motives and concerns influencing the satisfaction of peer-to-peer accommodation users based on age, gender, and frequency of use, and to provide marketing recommendations.

To examine the prospects for broader uptake of collaborative consumption (CC) practices in Southeast Asia and their potential to offer more sustainable consumption options.

To propose a taxonomy for shared mobility by critically engaging with the main bodies of literature across disciplinary areas that underpin this concept: interactions between users, providers, and platforms.

To analyze the roles municipalities exert in supporting and regulating urban sharing initiatives and propose an integrated framework for urban governance that promotes urban sustainability.

To present a marketing analytics capability model using dynamic capabilities and contingency theories to advance thought and practice in industrial marketing research, particularly in the sharing economy.

To reconceptualize public relations by identifying the constitutive aspects of the sharing economy and developing the notions of 'deliberate disintermediation' and 'circuitous communication'.

To explore the theoretical relationship between prosumption and the sharing economy, focusing on the phenomenon of pay-per-minute cafes.

To explore the socio-economic patterns of Airbnb listings in Sydney and Melbourne, focusing on who participates in the sharing economy and its implications for urban equity.

To investigate whether community-based platforms (CBPs) in the sharing economy experience mission drift when scaling up, and to analyze their comparative performance.

To explore how start-up entrepreneurs perceive the challenges of creating a tribal community among customers and users in collaborative consumption ventures.

To synthesize prior studies on collaborative consumption in the fashion sector, highlighting key bibliometric aspects, research methods, opportunities and barriers, collaborative consumption models, and consumer behavior.

To investigate the impact of trust and reputation information (TRI) on user judgment in the Sharing Economy (SE) and how digital identity (DI) elements influence users' decision-making.

To examine whether a statutory data access regime is necessary for the sharing economy to address the competitive advantages held by platforms that control vast amounts of user data.

To explore the potential for more democratic models of platform governance in the sharing economy to promote social and environmental values alongside the economic value.

To explore the implications of the gig and platform economy on urban labor markets, worker conditions, and the role of urban planning in shaping equitable economic development.

To investigate the relationship between brand personality and users' loyalty to virtual brands in the sharing economy, focusing on ride-sharing apps.

To investigate how Airbnb managed its legitimacy and stakeholder relationships during the COVID-19 crisis, focusing on the impacts on sustainability. The study explores the role of digital technology in this process.

To explore the intersection of digital entrepreneurship and the sharing economy, examining how new technological opportunities and societal trends influence business models.

To analyze the impact of electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) on bookings, customer satisfaction attributes, and response strategies to unfavorable opinions in traditional (T) and sharing economy (S) contexts.

To explore how regulatory authority should be allocated for sharing economy companies like Uber and Lyft, using the principle of precautionary federalism to address their unique challenges.

To explore the environmental performance of clothing libraries and investigate key factors influencing their impact compared to conventional fast fashion business models.

To examine the independent and combined effects of quality cues (intrinsic and extrinsic) on travelers' demand for peer-to-peer ridesharing services, using data from BlaBlaCar.

To explore how regulatory solutions for the sharing economy can be developed by understanding its organization and the roles of various actors.

To develop and apply the concept of Social Licence to Operate (SLO) to the sharing economy and analyze its community acceptance.

To evaluate the legitimacy of the sharing economy and the role of CSR in managing it.

To explore how the sharing economy impacts existing business models and whether it represents a long-term transformation in consumption behavior.

To investigate what service providers can do to minimize financial losses when customers misbehave with the service providers' assets in ABSs and examine the effects of digital technology on this process.

To review recent service robot literature following a Theory-Context-Characteristics-Methodology (TCCM) approach and highlight opportunities for further development and research.

To advance the research field by focusing on understanding the sharing economy conceptually, user perspectives, business perspectives, and urban governance perspectives.

To scrutinize the sharing economy from a moral householding perspective and evaluate the moral justifications for a sustainable form of the sharing economy.

To examine the nature of access-based consumption as it contrasts to ownership and sharing, specifically in the context of car sharing.

To examine the characteristics of Airbnb networks in the context of their potential impact on local residents and the traditional hotel industry.

To descriptively characterize the impact of the sharing economy, using Uber as an example, on the social welfare of those working via the app.

## Methodology

The study employs netnographic interviews, infographics, and qualitative data from events and online interactions to map out the collaborative economy model.

The study builds a BMS prototype for managing co-working spaces, demonstrating how blockchain can be used to track transactions and store information about spaces, and how it can be used to manage co-working spaces.

The study uses qualitative interviews with founders and co-founders of collaborative consumption ventures during 2014-2015. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and focus groups.

The study employed two empirical studies: an experiment and a survey. The experiment manipulated ethical climate and trust in consumers, while the survey was conducted with consumers.

The article uses a comparative legal analysis method, examining the regulatory evolution and framework in China, the EU, the US, and the UK, and discusses the most common regulatory approaches.

A theoretical model was developed from literature review and theories, later validated using the structural equation modeling technique with samples from 16 firms involved in the sharing economy.

The study conducted a large-scale international comparative analysis using data from 97 cities and regions, encompassing 834,722 listings, 513,785 hosts, and 13,466,812 reviews.

The study involves a systematic thematic analysis of 610 articles published between 2006 and 2018. The authors conducted a keyword-based search and categorized the articles into themes.

The study adopts a systematic literature review method, conducting content analysis of 100 peer-reviewed journal articles focused on triads and the sharing economy. Case studies are used to illustrate the findings.

The study conducted qualitative research based on 20 semi-structured interviews with Uber drivers and participant observation as both drivers and passengers in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

The study involved four empirical studies:- Study 1: Participants were told they were using a shared computer versus a regular one to examine the impact on cheating behavior. Study 2: A survey of Uber drivers. Study 3: A survey of Uber passengers. Study 4: A survey of Uber drivers and passengers.

The study includes an editorial essay that synthesizes existing literature and presents five articles that develop theoretical frameworks and conduct empirical investigations.

Online survey conducted in China. Data collected from 387 shared-bicycle users. Structural equation modeling used to examine the research model and hypotheses.

The study adopts a systematic literature review method, conducting content analysis of 100 peer-reviewed journal articles focused on triads and the sharing economy. Case studies are used to illustrate the findings.

The study employs a literature review, netnography, and a case study of Barcelona. The literature review covered more than 150 publications related to the sharing economy.

The study relies on data collected through a discrete choice experiment among Norwegian females aged 18-70, focusing on consumer preferences for last mile delivery options.

The study employs fixed effects and dynamic panel regressions to analyze data on Airbnb listings and housing market metrics.

The study draws on critical platform and labor studies, historical and contemporary analyses of transnational migrant domestic workers, and interviews with 12 Filipino female domestic workers.

The study uses a qualitative online content analysis to extract Airbnb data, analyzing guest reviews and host responses in the context of Malta. A six-phase coding strategy was used.

The article provides a conceptual analysis based on existing literature, defining the sharing economy and identifying its key characteristics. It examines how these characteristics influence the sharing economy.

The study developed a theoretical model of service co-creation based on S-D logic, which was tested using structural equation modeling. Survey data were collected from 100 participants.

Literature review conducted between October 24th, 2018, and March 19th, 2019. The search was based on terms like 'share OR sharing' and 'sustainability OR sustainable'.

Case study analysis of bike-sharing services in one of the largest cities in China. Public interest theory was used to understand the evolution of regulation.

Theoretical analysis of the narrative and rhetoric used by sharing economy platforms to subvert regulation. Examination of regulatory challenges and market failures.

Theoretical analysis of the sharing economy's impact on urban planning. Case studies of various cities and regulatory responses to platforms like Airbnb and Uber.

Theoretical model of revenue-sharing contracts. Analysis of audit mechanisms and optimal control theory to understand platform exploitation.

Social media analytics and text analysis of sharing economy platform websites. Data collection via the Notified tool to track user-generated content on social media platforms.

Systematic review of academic literature, news articles, blogs, websites, and non-academic reports.

Survey data collected from local government officials in U.S. cities and counties. Analysis of legislative status and stakeholder influence.

Behavioral experiment to analyze the influence of injunctive and descriptive norms on SRCB. Examination of the mediating role of reciprocity motivation.

Theoretical analysis using insights from the entrepreneurship literature. Application of stakeholder theory to analyze the ethical dimensions of the sharing economy

Segmented analysis based on age, gender, and repeat vs. first-time users. Partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) to analyze the data

Utilizes social practice theory to analyze qualitative field data. Draws on results from four studies examining current use of CC in Bangkok, Metro Manila, and Hanoi

Critical review of literature on the interactions between digital technology and transport, and the sharing economy. Analysis of definitions and proposals from academic, gov

Mixed-method analysis to map 134 practices and policies deployed in 75 worldwide cities. Content analysis of strategy documents, position papers, and website informat

Thematic analysis and a survey-based empirical study on B2B cloud sharing platforms (n = 252). Dynamic capabilities and contingency theories are employed to develop t

Theoretical framework development. Review of literature from economic sociology and communicative constitution of organizations (CCO) theory

Multi-site, multi-method case study of the world's first pay-per-minute cafe franchise. Ethnographic methods including participant observation, interviews, and critical dis

Comparative case study approach using Airbnb data and Australian Census-based Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA). Analysis of the distribution of Airbnb listings

Mixed-methods research design, including quantitative analysis of a granular dataset and a comprehensive geographical mapping. In-depth case study to explain mechan

The study employs qualitative interviews with founders and co-founders of collaborative consumption ventures conducted during 2014-15. It uses an exploratory approach

A systematic literature review of 101 journal articles from 1980 to 2020, using databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. The review focused on synthesizing research

Three studies were conducted using an artificial SE accommodation platform. Participants were presented with different profiles varying in TRI elements, and their percept

Theoretical analysis of competition law and the current regulatory environment in the EU, supplemented by case studies of platforms like Airbnb and Uber. The paper revie

The study employs a mixed methods case study approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data. It focuses on Freegle, a platform enabling the gifting of unwanted c

A collection of essays and case studies employing qualitative interviews, theoretical analysis, and empirical insights to examine different aspects of the gíg and platform e

Survey of 580 users of ride apps, using structural equation modeling to test the prediction of brand personality on user loyalty.

A mixed-methods approach using both secondary data and primary data collected through semi-structured interviews. The study analyzes the relationships between Airbn

The book consists of eleven chapters organized into three parts, each addressing different aspects of digital entrepreneurship and the sharing economy through case studi

A mixed-method approach combining quantitative analysis (linear logarithmic model) and qualitative analysis (comments through Nvivo 12) supplemented by online surve

Theoretical analysis of precautionary federalism and review of regulatory frameworks affecting the sharing economy, with a focus on environmental impacts

Life cycle assessment (LCA) according to ISO 14044, analyzing three garments: jeans, T-shirts, and dresses, using GaBi software and data from the Ecoinvent database

Empirical research using data from 52,248 transactions collected from BlaBlaCar, analyzing intrinsic cues (product reputation and seller reputation) and extrinsic cues (re

Qualitative analysis, mapping out actors involved in regulating the sharing economy, and discussing digitalization's impact on regulation.

Development of a conceptual framework and outlining a research agenda for SLO in the sharing economy.

Theoretical analysis using legitimacy theory and CSR concepts.

Analysis based on a business model framework and illustrative examples.

Scenario-based experiment to test the conceptual model.

Identified and analyzed 88 manuscripts featuring 173 individual studies published in academic journals, complemented with qualitative input from 79 researchers active i

Review and synthesis of 20 articles discussing sustainability implications of the sharing economy from different perspectives and geographical contexts.

Conceptual analysis based on Karl Polanyi's conceptualisation of householding, using timebanking as a case example.

Interpretive study of Zipcar consumers using qualitative interviews and observational methods.

Empirical analysis based on a dataset constructed by web-scraping Airbnb listing data and hotel offers available on Booking.com in Paris, Barcelona, Berlin, and Warsaw.

Theoretical concept of a technologically networked economy and critical review of different approaches to the sharing economy.

## Key Findings

1. The British Bangladeshi diaspora in the UK has been instrumental in fostering collaborations that contribute significantly to the creative sectors in both the UK and Bangladesh.
1. Blockchain technology can significantly enhance traceability, transparency, and decentralization in managing co-working spaces.
2. BMSs can provide a more efficient and effective way of managing co-working spaces.
1. Collaborative consumption entrepreneurs strive to build tribal communities by matching supply and demand innovatively, co-creating shared commonality, developing shared norms, and creating a sense of community.
1. Ethical climate positively affects the strictness of providers' ethical judgments of consumer misbehavior.
2. Trust in consumers negatively affects the strictness of providers' ethical judgments of consumer misbehavior.
1. China's regulatory regime for Uber evolved through three stages: a regulatory vacuum prior to 2015, official legalization in 2015-2016, and the enactment of numerous local regulations.
1. There is a significant negative impact of unethical practices in the sharing economy on B2B cooperation, which in turn negatively impacts firm performance.
2. The misuse of sharing economy platforms negatively impacts B2B cooperation.
1. The average Gini coefficient of 0.68 indicates significant revenue inequality, with about 10% of the hosts receiving the majority of market revenue.
2. Revenue centralization is a common feature of sharing economy platforms.
1. There has been a rapid increase in publications on the sharing economy starting in 2014, with most research coming from business, economics, technology, and environmental studies.
1. Two types of strategies for sharing-economy platforms were proposed: commitment-based and control-based platform strategies.
2. These strategies reveal five service-economy types.
1. Becoming an Uber driver is more a matter of solving unemployment in a more permanent way rather than searching for temporary and flexible work to supplement income.
1. Using shared goods or thinking about SE consistently reduced subsequent cheating on tasks for monetary rewards across all studies.
2. The effect of SE on reducing cheating is mediated by the sense of community.
1. The sharing economy blurs traditional boundaries between producers and consumers, leading to new organizational forms and market structures that pose ethical challenges.
1. Environmental stimulation (government laws, enterprise regulations, and social ethics) positively impacts users' sense of self-determination (perceived autonomy, competence, and relatedness).
1. Two types of strategies for sharing-economy platforms were proposed: commitment-based and control-based platform strategies.
2. These strategies reveal five service-economy types.
1. The sharing economy has both positive and negative impacts on service ecosystems, often leading to value co-destruction due to rapid and uncontrolled expansion.
2. The sharing economy also leads to value co-creation.
1. Females show a negative utility from delivery time, delays, local air pollutants (PM), and greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) from last mile deliveries, and a positive utility from the convenience of home-sharing.
1. Home-sharing significantly contributed to a rise in rents and house prices in European cities, particularly in city centers.
2. The effects of home-sharing are also observed in other cities.
1. Digital labor platforms become a technology-enabled, capital-driven force in the commodification and exploitation of migrant workers' reproductive labor.
2. These processes are mediated by the platform's algorithmic management.
1. Six distinct themes of guest-host social practices were identified: welcoming, expressing feelings, evaluating location and accommodation, helping and interacting, recommending, and sharing.
1. The sharing economy is defined as a technologically enabled socioeconomic system characterized by temporary access, transfer of economic value, platform mediation, and shared resources.
1. Both customers' and operators' operant resources positively affect service co-creation. Cost-saving motives also positively impact service co-creation.
2. Service co-creation is a key feature of the sharing economy.
1. The sharing economy can modify urban interfaces through new mobility models and disruptive technology, enhancing social urban approaches.
2. Sustainable practices are a key feature of the sharing economy.
1. The government took on three roles: protector, coordinator, and regulator, in regulating the sharing economy, demonstrating alignment with public interest theory.
2. The sharing economy is a key feature of the sharing economy.
1. The sharing economy's rhetoric convinces people that platforms are self-regulating and altruistic, masking their market-driven nature.
2. Platforms like Airbnb and Uber are key players in the sharing economy.
1. The sharing economy challenges traditional regulatory frameworks and introduces complexities in urban governance.
2. Shared mobility services like Uber and Lyft have become a key feature of the sharing economy.
1. Freelance service providers tend to hide revenue by canceling assignments and performing them for cash, known as 'platform exploitation'.
2. The platform responds with algorithmic management.
1. The sustainability connotation closely connects to specific sectors such as fashion, on-demand services, and logistics.
2. Dominant role model platforms like Airbnb and Uber are key players in the sharing economy.
1. Ridesourcing improves economic efficiency by better matching demand and supply and reducing transaction costs.
2. It both complements and competes with public transportation.
1. Stakeholder groups engaged in legislative lobbying and jurisdictional characteristics such as geographical region are associated with active regulation of the local sharing economy.
1. Injunctive norms have a stronger influence on socially responsible consumption behavior (SRCB) than descriptive norms.
2. Rewards are more effective than punishment in promoting SRCB.

1. The sharing economy perpetuates economic inequalities by categorizing workers as independent contractors or entrepreneurs rather than employees, which benefits platform owners and investors.

1. Lack of trust is a significant barrier, particularly for Baby Boomers compared to Generation X. 2. Generation X values economic benefits similar to first-time users, while Millennials value experiential benefits.

1. CC services are established and normalized with strong prospects for further uptake due to alignment with existing practice configurations. 2. Shared-access CC practices are more prevalent in urban areas.

1. There is no broadly accepted definition of shared mobility in the academic literature, leading to varied interpretations and a lack of clarity.; 2. Shared mobility is often used as a marketing tool.

1. The sharing economy in cities includes a wide variety of initiatives and is influenced by the active participation of municipalities. 2. Municipalities can act in various roles: regulator, partner, and provider.

1. Marketing analytics capability consists of pattern identification, real-time solutions, and data governance as its antecedents, influencing marketing agility and effectiveness.

1. The sharing economy exerts conceptual pressure on public relations, requiring a shift from traditional organizational-centric models to communication-focused models.

1. Prosumption and the sharing economy, as seen in pay-per-minute cafes, involve diverse configurations of organizational culture, physical design, food offer, and pricing.

1. Airbnb listings are socio-economically biased, with a higher concentration in affluent areas. Over 95% of entire house listings in Sydney are in the highest SEIFA deciles.

1. CBPs perceive increased scaling potential while avoiding mission drift, contrary to the inherent instability thesis.; 2. CBPs are able to integrate societal missions with social entrepreneurship.

Collaborative consumption entrepreneurs strive to build a tribal community by innovatively matching supply and demand through shared commonality, scalable electronic networks, and social norms.

Collaborative consumption in the fashion industry encompasses various modes such as renting, swapping, reselling, and sharing. These modes offer opportunities for sustainable consumption.

Trust and reputation information increases users' perceived trustworthiness, credibility, and sociability of hosts, and the propensity to rent a private room in their home. Trust is a key factor in the sharing economy.

Current EU competition law is inadequate to address data access issues in the sharing economy, necessitating a sector-specific statutory data access regime. Platforms like Uber and Airbnb are challenging existing legal frameworks.

Democratic platform governance models can better accommodate social and environmental values compared to traditional capitalist platforms. In Freegle's case, social norms and community governance are key.

The flexibility offered by gig platforms like Uber and Airbnb can help workers fill income gaps, but often at the cost of job security, consistent wages, and benefits. The gig economy is a double-edged sword.

Credibility and audacity are the most prominent characteristics of virtual brands in the ride-sharing sector. Credibility, reflecting users' trust in the brand, is the main driver of success.

Airbnb employed three relational strategies—identity, professionalization, and selection—to maintain its legitimacy during the crisis. The identity strategy involved emphasizing its role as a community.

The sharing economy has become increasingly popular due to major technological and societal shifts, significantly altering transactions between individuals, businesses, and communities.

eWOM significantly influences bookings for both traditional and collaborative accommodations. Positive user ratings correlate with higher bookings. Key attributes of customer reviews include reliability and value.

The rise of Uber and Lyft exposes deficiencies in existing regulatory frameworks that were designed for a different economic model. The principle of precautionary federalism is relevant.

Clothing libraries can reduce environmental impacts by prolonging garment service lives, but increased customer transportation can offset these benefits. Different transportation modes have different impacts.

Both intrinsic cues (product and seller reputation) significantly increase demand for ridesharing services. Extrinsic cues such as offer duration positively affect demand, but price is a strong negative factor.

Digital platforms play a crucial role in organizing the sharing economy and present significant regulatory challenges. There is a need for understanding the power dynamics and governance structures.

SLO is a relevant concept for analyzing community acceptance of sharing economy platforms, requiring adaptations for this context. Factors such as distributional fairness and social norms are important.

The sharing economy faces challenges in legitimacy due to socially irresponsible practices. CSR can help in managing these challenges by improving public perception and demonstrating social responsibility.

The sharing economy presents both opportunities and threats to traditional business models. Businesses need to evaluate and possibly reinvent their models to stay competitive.

Injunctive norms reduce the mediating effect of descriptive norms on misbehavior contagion. Customer-company identification (CCI) and reduced interpersonal anonymity are key factors.

Key research foci include comparing service robots with humans, the role of service robots' look & feel, consumer attitudes toward service robots, and the role of service robots in the sharing economy.

Sharing economy platforms are transforming production and consumption systems in cities globally. The sharing economy contributes to sustainability issues but has potential for negative impacts.

The sharing economy can be mobilized in collective battles against the neoliberal system of economic crisis through moral householding practices. Timebanking provides an alternative.

Six dimensions differentiate access-based consumption: temporality, anonymity, market mediation, consumer involvement, type of accessed object, and political consumption. A minority of Airbnb listings can be classified as sharing economy services, while commercial offers constitute a significant share. Airbnb facilitates tourism spread to areas. The sharing economy, particularly in cases like Uber, does not significantly differ from traditional capitalist enterprises in terms of social welfare. Grassroots sharing practices

## Implications

The study suggests that collaborative economy models offer valuable alternatives to traditional policy approaches like the 'creative class' and 'creative clustering'. There is a need for more research in public administration and political science to address the regulatory challenges posed by the sharing economy. There is a need to incorporate digital insertion and disruptive technologies to enable the sharing of knowledge and support new transportation models. Sustainable practices are essential for the sharing economy to be a positive force for urban development. The findings emphasize the importance of social media in building tribal communities and suggest that new ventures in the collaborative economy need to focus on creating strong social networks. The findings highlight the importance of regulating consumer misbehavior in the sharing economy and suggest that platforms should establish strong ethical climates and robust reporting mechanisms. The study suggests that China's approach to regulating Uber could serve as a model for other jurisdictions. Policymakers need to balance innovation and competition with consumer protection and public interests. The study emphasizes the need for firms involved in cooperation to assess the trustworthiness of their partners to mitigate unethical practices. It also highlights the importance of transparency and accountability in the sharing economy. The findings contribute important data to ongoing debates about inequality in the sharing economy and suggest that current regulations are insufficient to counteract growth and income disparities. The study highlights the need for more research in public administration and political science to address the regulatory challenges posed by the sharing economy. There is a need for more efficient audit mechanisms and contract designs to minimize revenue falsification in the sharing economy. Platforms must balance the cost of audit and enforcement with the benefits of increased trust and participation. The study argues that SESTs should not only follow economic benefits but also adopt social and environmental sustainability logic to avoid negative externalities. This integrated approach is essential for the sharing economy to be a positive force for urban development. The study suggests that Uber and similar platforms should focus on improving transparency and work conditions for drivers to address the high dissatisfaction levels and safety concerns. The findings suggest that SE can positively influence individuals' moral behaviors by enhancing their sense of connection to others. Policymakers and platform designers should focus on creating strong social networks and fostering a sense of community. The study suggests that businesses in the sharing economy need to balance their economic goals with ethical considerations, focusing on transparency, fairness, and inclusion. Governments and firms should develop policies to elicit user sustainable behaviors effectively. Encourages the integration of external environmental stimuli with internal motivation. The study argues that SESTs should not only follow economic benefits but also adopt social and environmental sustainability logic to avoid negative externalities. This integrated approach is essential for the sharing economy to be a positive force for urban development. The study highlights the need for regulatory frameworks and governance mechanisms to mitigate the negative impacts of the sharing economy. Policymakers and platform designers should focus on creating strong social networks and fostering a sense of community. The findings are relevant for urban planners, online retailers, and transport operators as they indicate consumers' preference for environmentally sustainable last mile delivery options. The findings suggest that while home-sharing platforms like Airbnb provide economic benefits, they also exacerbate housing affordability issues. Policymakers need to balance economic growth with social equity and housing stability. The study suggests that labor activism and movements should address the entwined power dominations beyond merely demanding regulations over platforms. Understanding the power dynamics is crucial for effective policy-making. The study provides strategic implications for the hospitality sector to understand the distinct value propositions offered by Airbnb compared to traditional accommodation. This understanding is essential for the sector to remain competitive and innovative. The article suggests that marketing scholars and practitioners need to rethink traditional marketing frameworks and develop new strategies to address the unique characteristics of the sharing economy. The study highlights the importance of service providers expanding their customer base by targeting individuals with lesser operant resources and emphasizing the process of service delivery. There is a need to incorporate digital insertion and disruptive technologies to enable the sharing of knowledge and support new transportation models. Sustainable practices are essential for the sharing economy to be a positive force for urban development. The need for a comprehensive regulatory framework to manage the sharing economy and mitigate negative externalities. Governments should balance innovation with regulation to protect public interests. Emphasizes the need for new regulatory frameworks that address the realities of the sharing economy and protect public interests. Highlights the importance of distinguishing between different types of sharing economy activities. Urban planners need to develop innovative regulatory frameworks to balance the benefits and drawbacks of the sharing economy. Equitable access to shared mobility services is essential for urban development. There is a need for more efficient audit mechanisms and contract designs to minimize revenue falsification in the sharing economy. Platforms must balance the cost of audit and enforcement with the benefits of increased trust and participation. The study highlights the need to critically assess the sustainability claims of sharing economy platforms. It suggests that while some platforms emphasize sustainability, not all are equally committed. Ridesourcing presents both opportunities and challenges for urban planners in achieving goals of efficiency, equity, and sustainability. Policymakers need to consider the trade-offs and develop balanced policies. Local governments must balance innovation with regulation to achieve local goals without stifling progress. Effective governance of the sharing economy requires collaboration between different stakeholders. Emphasizes the importance of promoting injunctive norms to enhance SRCB in the sharing economy. Suggests that rewards can be a more effective strategy than punishment to encourage positive behaviors.

The need for regulatory oversight to ensure fair treatment of workers and address economic inequalities in the sharing economy. Encourages entrepreneurship scholars to

Suggests that marketing efforts should focus on the specific motives and concerns of different user segments to effectively target them. Traditional accommodation provi

The study suggests that supportive policies and institutional environments are crucial for the expansion of shared-access CC. Emphasizes the potential for CC to contribut

A unified taxonomy helps create a common understanding among policymakers, academics, and industry stakeholders, facilitating planning and evaluation of shared mot

Highlights the need for municipalities to engage in innovative and collaborative governance to support sustainable urban development. Suggests that municipalities shoul

Highlights the importance of marketing analytics in enhancing marketing agility and effectiveness, especially under conditions of market turbulence. Emphasizes the need

Public relations must adapt to the dynamic and fluid nature of the sharing economy, focusing on enabling and facilitating communication rather than controlling it.; Highlig

Highlights the need for a nuanced understanding of prosumption and sharing economy practices, considering their diverse and dynamic nature. Suggests a post-digital ap

Regulatory interventions are needed to address the socio-economic disparities and mitigate the impact on local rental markets.; Monitoring systems should be adopted in

Highlights the viability of CBPs as a stable organizational form in the sharing economy, capable of scaling without sacrificing their societal missions.; Suggests that CBPs c

The findings emphasize the importance of integrating traditional marketing strategies with social media to foster trust and build social capital in tribal communities. The st

The findings suggest that collaborative consumption in the fashion industry can significantly contribute to sustainability by promoting resource efficiency and waste reduc

The findings highlight the importance of trust and reputation systems in the SE, suggesting that platforms should prioritize displaying key TRI elements to enhance user tru

A statutory data access regime could help level the playing field in the sharing economy by allowing new entrants and smaller competitors access to crucial data. This coul

The findings suggest that adopting democratic governance models in the sharing economy could help promote sustainability by aligning platform operations with social an

The findings suggest that urban planners need to engage more actively with the economic development aspects of platform economies to ensure that these new labor prac

The findings suggest that ride-sharing brands should focus on building and communicating credibility to foster user loyalty. This has broader implications for CRM strategie

The study suggests that while relational strategies can help sharing economy platforms maintain legitimacy during crises, they must balance economic performance with :

The findings suggest that digital entrepreneurship and the sharing economy can drive significant economic and social changes. However, they also pose challenges relate

The study highlights the importance of managing eWOM and customer feedback to enhance bookings and customer satisfaction. Both accommodation systems share cor

Advocates for a precautionary approach to regulation, promoting policy experimentation and information gathering to address uncertain impacts of sharing economy comp

Emphasizes the need to account for transportation and logistics when implementing collaborative consumption models to ensure environmental benefits

The study highlights the importance of managing both intrinsic and extrinsic quality cues to enhance demand for peer-to-peer ridesharing services, suggesting that sellers

Highlighting the need for new regulatory frameworks that consider the digital nature of the sharing economy and the various actors involved.

Provides a framework for mutual learning between sectors and suggests strategies for building and maintaining SLO for sharing economy practices.

Highlights the importance of CSR in improving the legitimacy and public perception of sharing economy firms.

Businesses need to evaluate and possibly reinvent their models to stay competitive in the face of sharing economy trends.

ABS firms should strive to mitigate financial and reputational losses from customer misbehavior, benefiting both the firm and customers.

Provides a comprehensive picture of the field to date and highlights key pathways to inspire future work.

Emphasizes the need for future research to address sustainability issues and leverage the benefits of the sharing economy while avoiding its pitfalls.

Highlights the importance of moral economy and householding as practices creating self-sufficiency and autonomy from the market economy through informal exchange (

Highlights the distinct nature of access-based consumption and suggests that consumer relationships and behaviors differ significantly from those associated with owner  
The study addresses crucial research gaps, presents a robust methodology, and provides a detailed market analysis of Airbnb's impact on local residents and the tradition  
Emphasizes the need for critical evaluation of sharing economy models and their actual benefits to social welfare compared to traditional economic models.

## Limitations

The study is based on qualitative data from a specific case study (Oitij-jo) and lacks broader empirical data. The findings are context-specific and may not be generalizable.

The study is based on a prototype and theoretical analysis, lacking empirical validation and real-world application data.

The study's sample size is small, focusing on specific ventures in advanced economies, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. The reliance on qualitative data

The study relies on self-reported data, which may be biased. It also focuses on a specific segment of the sharing economy (Airbnb hosts), limiting the generalizability of the

The study is primarily theoretical and lacks empirical data on the practical impacts of the regulations. The focus is on legal analysis, which may not capture all aspects of the

The study is based on cross-sectional data, which may introduce bias. It focuses on firms in India, limiting external validity, and relies on self-reported data from a limited sample

The study relies on web-scraped data, which may introduce biases in estimating host revenue. The machine learning model's accuracy in identifying race and gender based

The analysis relies on abstracts rather than full papers, which may lead to undercounting theories and methods used. There is also a potential bias due to the exclusion of relevant

The study is primarily theoretical and based on a literature review and secondary data. There is a lack of empirical data to validate the proposed framework.

The study is based on a small sample size of 20 drivers in a single city, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other contexts and regions.

The study relied on experimental manipulations and self-reported data, which may introduce biases. Further research is needed to validate these findings in real-world contexts.

The editorial nature of the essay means it synthesizes existing research rather than presenting new empirical data. The special issue covers a range of topics, which may limit the

Focus on bicycle-sharing in China may limit generalizability to other forms of sharing economy or regions. Reliance on self-reported data, which may introduce bias.

The study is primarily theoretical and based on a literature review and secondary data. There is a lack of empirical data to validate the proposed framework.

The research relies on qualitative methods and a case study approach, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Further empirical research is needed to validate the

The study focused on a specific demographic group (Norwegian females), which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other groups and contexts.

The study is limited by its reliance on data from Airbnb and its focus on European cities. Further research is needed to explore the impact of other home-sharing platforms and

The study is based on qualitative methods and a specific case study of Canada, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Further research is needed to explore the

The findings are based on data from Airbnb properties in Malta, which may limit the transferability to other sharing economy platforms and tourist destinations. More empirical

The study is primarily conceptual and based on existing literature, which may limit its empirical validation. Further research is needed to test the proposed frameworks and

The sample was limited to domestic home and ride-sharing customers, which may not generalize to international travelers. Further research should consider a broader range of

The study is primarily theoretical and lacks empirical data.

The study is based on a single case of bike-sharing and may not be generalizable to other sharing economy sectors. Limited interview and document analysis may not fully capture

The analysis is theoretical and lacks empirical data.

The analysis is largely theoretical and based on case studies, lacking empirical data. Focuses on a limited number of cities, which may not be representative of global trends.

The model is primarily theoretical and lacks empirical data.

Focuses on platforms operating in Sweden, which may not be representative of global trends. The analysis relies on how platforms present themselves, which may differ from

The review is constrained by the predominance of U.S.-focused studies, which may not be applicable globally.

The study focuses on local government perspectives and may not fully capture all stakeholder views. Limited to survey data, which may not reflect all regulatory nuances.

Focuses on the sharing economy in the context of shared bicycles in China, which may not be generalizable to other regions or types of sharing economy services.

The analysis is theoretical and lacks empirical data.

The study is based on a sample of domestic travelers in Australia and may not be generalizable to international tourists or different ethnic groups. The analysis is cross-sectional.

The study is limited to three cities and may not be generalizable to other regions or contexts. Focuses on qualitative data and lacks quantitative analysis.

The proposed taxonomy is based on observed characteristics of existing services, which may change as new solutions emerge.; Focuses on the literature up to June 2021,

Based on observed practices and policies, which may evolve over time. Focuses on a specific set of cities and may not be generalizable to all urban contexts.

Focuses on cloud sharing platforms, which may not generalize to other contexts within the sharing economy. Based on survey data from Australian firms, limiting its applicability.

Theoretical focus with limited empirical data.; Application of the proposed reconceptualization may vary depending on the specific context and organization.

Focuses on a specific case study, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Relies on qualitative methods, which may introduce subjective biases.

Methodological limitations due to the use of data from different time periods (Airbnb data from 2016 and SEIFA data from 2011).; Focuses on two Australian metropolitan regions.

The study's generalizability is limited by its focus on a specific geographical setting (Brussels-Capital Region, Belgium) and the car-sharing sector.; The mixed-methods approach.

The study is based on qualitative data from a limited number of case studies, and the findings may not be generalizable to all collaborative consumption ventures.

The literature review is limited by its focus on journal articles published in English up to December 2020. The findings may not be exhaustive or applicable to all contexts within the sharing economy.

The studies used hypothetical scenarios and may not fully capture real-world behavior. Additionally, the artificial platform setup may not entirely reflect the complexity of the sharing economy.

The analysis is primarily theoretical and does not include empirical data. Additionally, the proposed regulatory changes are speculative and require thorough testing and evaluation.

The study is based on a single case study (Freegle), which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the study relies heavily on qualitative data, which may introduce biases.

The essays highlight the need for more empirical data and case studies across different geographical contexts to fully understand the impact of the gig and platform economy.

The cross-sectional nature of the data makes the results more indicative than conclusive. The study's sample, collected exclusively online, may have a bias towards users who are active on the platform.

The research is focused on a single case study (Airbnb in New York City) during a specific period (COVID-19 crisis), which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Additional research is needed to explore other contexts.

The book focuses on specific case studies and theoretical frameworks, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Further empirical research is needed to explore the broader implications.

The focus on New York City limits generalizability. The reliance on available online data and surveys introduces potential biases.

Primarily theoretical and conceptual analysis, lacking empirical data to validate the proposed regulatory approach.

Focuses on theoretical and modeled data for Sweden; results may vary with different geographic contexts and customer behaviors.

The study is based on secondary data from BlaBlaCar and may not account for other contextual factors affecting demand in different geographic regions or other sharing economy platforms.

Theoretical focus without empirical validation; the study's conclusions are based on conceptual analysis rather than quantitative data.

Conceptual framework without empirical testing; limited to theoretical discussions.

Lacks empirical data and focuses primarily on theoretical aspects.

Primarily conceptual and illustrative, without empirical validation.

Limited to scenario-based experiments; further research needed in field settings.

Emphasis on specific industries and experimental methodologies; need for more diverse contexts and methods.

Limited empirical evidence on the actual impacts of the sharing economy; need for more diverse geographical research.

Theoretical focus without extensive empirical data; based on case study and fieldwork observations.

Based on qualitative data from a specific case study; further research needed to generalize findings.

The analysis is limited by the geographical focus on four cities and the time-specific nature of the data collection.

Theoretical focus with descriptive analysis; lacks empirical data.

Micro or Macro Study
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## Geographical Location

The study focuses on the British Bangladeshi diaspora in the UK and their connections with Bangladesh.

General focus, applicable to various global urban contexts.

The study focuses on ventures in advanced economies including Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

The study focuses on providers and consumers in the sharing economy, with specific reference to Airbnb hosts in the United Kingdom.

The study covers regulatory approaches in China, with comparisons to the EU, US, and UK.

The study focuses on firms in India, with implications for global B2B competition practices.

The study includes a large-scale international comparison across 97 cities and regions.

The study covers research from multiple countries, with a focus on the United States, China, and the United Kingdom.

The study does not focus on a specific geographical location but includes global perspectives from the reviewed literature.

The study focuses on Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

The study included participants from China and the United States.

The study includes global perspectives, with a focus on digital platforms and their impact on various industries.

Focus on China.

The study does not focus on a specific geographical location but includes global perspectives from the reviewed literature.

The study includes global perspectives, with a detailed case study of Barcelona, Spain.

Norway.

The study covers 25 cities across 14 European countries.

The study focuses on Canada, particularly Vancouver.

The study focuses on Malta.

The study includes global perspectives with examples from various sharing economy platforms.

The study focuses on Sydney, Australia.

General focus, with examples from various global contexts, including China, Brazil, and other regions.

Focus on Guangzhou, China, with broader implications for other regions.

General focus, with examples from the U.S. and global contexts.

Case studies from various global cities, including London, New York, Barcelona, and New Orleans.

General focus, applicable to various global contexts.

Focus on Sweden, but includes global platforms operating there.

Predominantly U.S. focus, with broader implications for global contexts.

Focus on various U.S. cities and counties, highlighting regional differences in regulatory approaches.

Focus on Chengdu, China, with broader implications for other regions.

General focus, with examples primarily from the U.S.

Focus on Australia, particularly New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.

Focus on Southeast Asia, specifically Bangkok, Metro Manila, and Hanoi.

General focus, with examples from various global contexts.

General focus, with examples from various global contexts.

Focus on Australia, with implications for global contexts.

General focus, with examples from various global contexts.

Focus on multiple locations including Moscow, London, and Manchester.

Sydney and Melbourne, Australia.

Brussels-Capital Region, Belgium, with a case study on the car-sharing sector.

The study includes examples from various global contexts, including Sweden, Denmark, the UK, and Australia.

The review includes studies from various global contexts, emphasizing the widespread interest and application of collaborative consumption in the fashion industry

General focus, with studies conducted using online participants from various locations.

Focus on the European Union, with references to global examples

Focus on the UK, with broader implications for the global sharing economy.

Focus on various global cities with specific case studies in cities like Los Angeles and New York.

Focus on Brazilian users of ride-sharing apps, with broader implications for global virtual brands.

Focus on New York City, with broader implications for global sharing economy platforms.

The book includes case studies and examples from various global contexts, including Norway, France, Belgium, Turkey, and the EU.

Focus on New York City, with implications for global tourist accommodation markets.

General focus on regulatory approaches in the United States, with examples applicable to multiple local contexts

Focus on Sweden, with implications for other regions with similar urban contexts

Focus on France, with data from intercity ridesharing transactions

General focus

General focus

General focus

General focus

General focus

Predominantly US-based studies; need for more research in Asian and European contexts.

Includes perspectives from high-income and emerging economies like Brazil, China, Indonesia, Poland, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Example from the Helsinki Timebank in Finland.

Predominantly US-based, focused on urban areas.

Paris, Barcelona, Berlin, Warsaw

General focus, with examples from various global contexts.

The paper conducts a systematic literature review on the dark side of the sharing economy through reviewing 64 peer-reviewed sources from EBSCO Business Source Premier. The study categorizes research according to some key themes: regulatory frameworks, ethical perspectives, access-based consumption, technological solutions, and collaborative communities. For instance, important social impacts of community building and social equity issues are revealed, while problems on the platform are being identified to include governance, data privacy, and regulatory hurdles. It also addresses mixed environmental effects in regard to the sharing economy. The review indicates that, over time, the study focus has changed from basic concepts to current technological and regulatory challenges. It pinpoints that future research should build on empirical studies that bring in different geographic and cultural contexts, with objective measures integrated so as to get a comprehensive understanding and addressing of the complex issues associated with the sharing economy.

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