

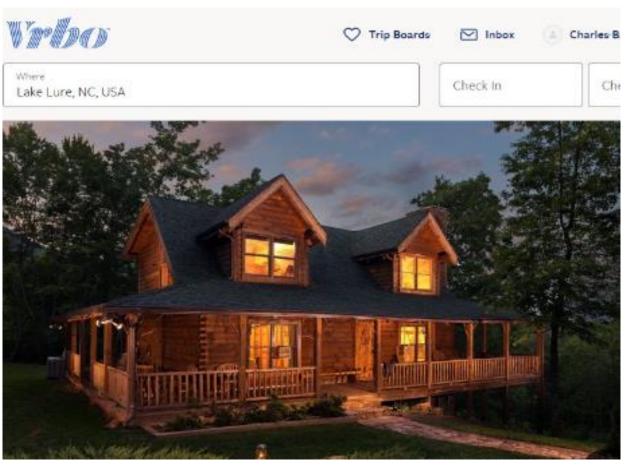
# Direct and Indirect Rebound Effects of Cost Savings from a Peer-to-peer Accommodation Stay

Minsun Kim, Mehdi Darban (Louisiana State University Shreveport), & Chihyung "Michael" Ok (Temple University)

#### Introduction

- The sharing economy is an economic model that "allows for shared creation, production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services among individuals." (Tussyadiah & Pesonen, 2016, p.1022)
- Peer-to-peer (P2P) accommodations





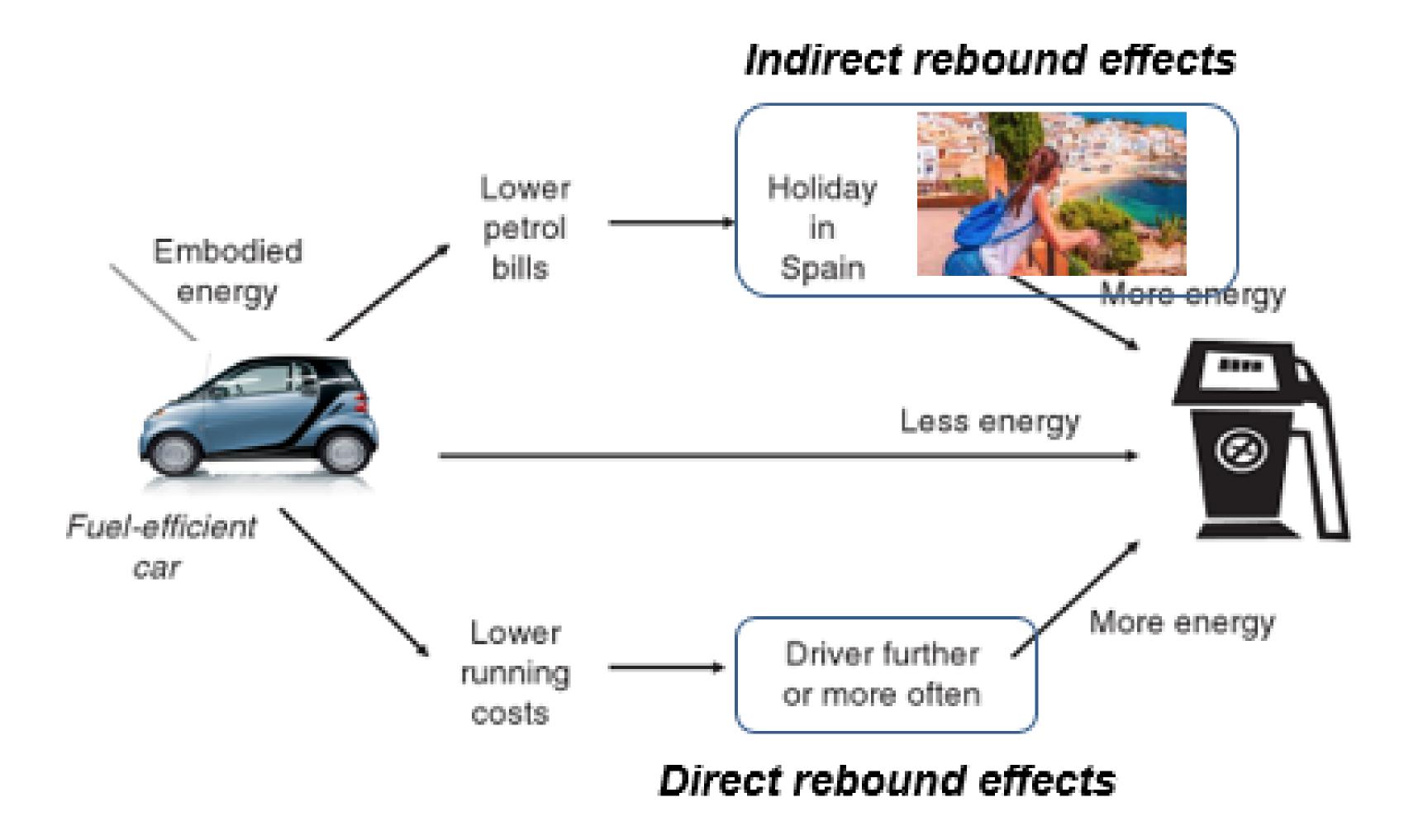
- ➤ More affordable than hotels (Griswold, 2016)
- ➤ Have challenged the traditional hotel industry, especially budget/economy hotels attracting price-sensitive travelers (Zervas et al., 2016)

#### Literature Review

Rebound effects from energy economics literature (Chitnis & Sorrell, 2015; Jenkins et al., 2011; Owen, 2012; Thiesen et al., 2008)

- Direct rebound effects occur when the money saved due to the efficiency improvements or reduced costs is *re-spent* on the *same* goods or services.
- Indirect rebound effects occur when the money saved is re-spent on other goods or services.

## Examples of rebound effects



#### **Research Questions**

- Do the economic benefits of P2P accommodation (i.e., cost-saving by staying at Airbnb instead of a hotel) lead to rebound effects?
- If there are rebound effects,
  - 1) Why do the rebound effects present?
- 2) Do the magnitudes of the rebound effects differ contingent on seasonality, perceived uncertainty, or prior destination experience?

## Methodology

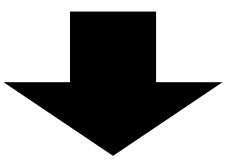
- Scenario-based experimental design
- 300 adult consumers in the U.S.

## **Expected Implications**

- Provide the possible influence of the collaborative consumption model in the tourism and hospitality sector.
- Apply the rebound effects in the context of P2P accommodations.
- Advance understanding of travelers' perceptions due to the price difference between hotels and P2P accommodations.

## Practical implications

Hotels hugely fund DMOs (destination marketing organizations) through accommodation taxes (Sheehan & Ritchie, 2005)



DMOs may have evaded publicly supporting P2P accommodations despite their various benefits

(e.g., promoting a destination image as trendy, enabling event hosting, or offering a diverse accommodation alternative) (Guttentag, 2017; Sciacca, 2015)

 Help DMOs consider rebound effects and build strategies that can support local economic growth.