



The Socio-Economic Implications of Tourism Sharing Economy

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has revolutionized the global economic map and the economic patterns which were anticipated to be a catalyst for the economic and developmental advancement of contemporary societies. It has consolidated the vigorous role of numerous economic connotations and systems that are considered outdated. The sharing economy is on the topmost of those economic systems as a substantial economic and social transformation. It is considered one of the historically fastest-growing trade tendencies. The study's primary objective was to estimate the magnitude of national income generated by tourism-related sharing activities and the magnitude of sharing-based national investments. A qualitative technique was used as the research methodology in this study. A sample of 510 Egyptian tourism-sharing service providers and tourists who received tourism services in Egypt under one of the sharing economy systems participated in a mixed electronic questionnaire. The significant findings revealed that the national tourism income accomplished in 2021 through tourism sharing economy is predestined to be 1% (EGP10 billion) of Egypt's national income, and is anticipated to increase to EGP 177 billion by 2035.

Keywords

Sharing Economy, Airbnb, Uber, GDP, P2P, Egypt

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Introduction

The economy has experienced substantial changes in recent decades that led to the emergence of new economic systems. These systems first appeared in the developed countries. Subsequently, the informational revolution has expanded over the world, which contributed to the development of these new models. One such model is the sharing economy. In the United States of America, the sharing economy mostly emerged in the first decade of the 20th century, but it significantly expanded during the global financial crisis of 2008. It continues to flourish and thrive as a result of technology and the internet, which give rapid access to knowledge from anywhere on the planet (Onete et al., 2018). The sharing economy, which is a socio-economic system, has long been a part of the business domains (Puschmann & Alt, 2016). This new economic pattern has been associated with a wide variety of controversy, including attempts to distinguish its definition, benefits, and the most significant challenges imposed by the sharing economy on the money and business markets. It has been a subject of discussion among economists, anthropologists, environmentalists, and sociologists, which all take different perspectives on the phenomenon, either distinguishing it as a techno-social trend in consumer societies (e.g., access-based consumption, collaborative consumption, and connected consumption) or as new economic logic (e.g., peer-to-peer economy, access-based economy, and sharing economy) (Dredge & Gyimóthy, 2015). The emergence of the sharing economy has had a tremendous impact on the tourism industry (Jang et al., 2021). The cost of conducting business has lowered, resulting in the lowering of the barriers of entry and more competition for consumers. Consumers have benefited the most, since competition has given greater power to consumers. As a consequence of technological advances, the sharing economy has developed and the consumer has become an active participant in the supply of services in the sharing economy, which competes with established enterprises (Henama, 2019).

This study was conducted to assess the indicators of Egypt's tourism sharing economy in the year 2021, with an estimate of the growth rate of tourism sharing income until 2035. Thus, the study metrics were designed to estimate sharing indicators of prior income and estimate the indicators of marginal propensity to savings, consumption, and investment resulting from tourism sharing income. Although the sharing economy is based on citizen empowerment and the modification of the distribution structure towards greater justice in order to contribute to the developmental transformation of economic structures, it could run into two systems, governmental laws and social culture, in a way that impede the flow of benefits towards citizens, particularly if such sharing economy activity is associated with the tourism industry. Governmental regulations, community culture, and traditions of the service provider may be dissuaded from agreeing to the concept of sharing sales or

legalizing transactions in a way that is incompatible with the nature of the tourism industry.

Literature Review

Tourism Sharing Economy

The ease with which consumers may access the web communities from anywhere via smartphones, as well as the rapid progress of technology, has boosted consumer's interest in digital content (Pektas & Hassan, 2020). Globalization and the digital revolution have caused significant changes in the money and business markets, which led to the emergence of more flexible and more efficient economic systems. The sharing economy is as an economic technological phenomenon based on information and communication technology that increases the awareness of consumers and social commerce particularly through web communities (Hamari et al., 2016). It has evolved as a result of the diffusion of digital technology; digitalization has made it possible to share a wide variety of resources (technical aspect of sharing) and to go beyond the confines of small groups and personal relationships (social aspect of sharing). This two-fold digital sharing transformation has resulted in unparalleled efficiency in coordinating access to resources (Pouri & Hilty, 2021). What does the term "sharing economy" imply exactly? To date, the literature has a plethora of definitions, many of which are incomplete and contradictory (Schlagwein et al., 2020). Schor et al. (2016) stated that it is difficult to identify a distinct definition of the sharing economy in the literature. In the year 2015, the term "sharing economy" was defined by the Oxford Dictionary as "an economic system in which private individuals, public, or private institutions share resources, human or physical assets generally via the Internet". The preceding definition makes it quite evident that the sharing economy consists of a three-dimensional correlation: GIG workers, consumers, and matching digital firms.

Web 2.0 has paved the way for a new sharing economy, which is being led by globally powerful sharing businesses. At the same time, because of its significant economic and social consequences, this new economy (i.e., the sharing economy) has become a profoundly divisive phenomenon (Ma et al., 2019). The sharing economy is characterized by a shift from a culture where consumers own assets to one of sharing through internet-driven peer-to-peer (P2P) technological platforms that allow the utilization of excess capacity (Martin, 2016). The fact that the sharing economy is technology based is an additional benefit for the aviation and tourism industries, which have been responsive to technology (Henama, 2019). Technology was responsible for the emergence of the low-cost carriers (LCCs) in the United States in the year 1978 and in Europe in the early 1990s, which had lowered the price

of travelling (Abdelhady et al., 2018). LCCs, especially companies in the sharing economy, have used technology to reduce labor expenses (Henama, 2019).

Economic, cultural, psychological, social, environmental, and psychological changes that emerged in the second half of the twentieth century have had a considerable influence on tourism industry (Goktas & Polat, 2019). In the sharing economy era, the tourism industry adopts a model based on a global conception with a local practice. The 4Ts of sharing economy might be used to summarize the new paradigm: technology, trust, transformation, and togetherness. The tourism paradigm of the sharing economy is based on the development of shared services that boost the flows of tourists (Cesarani & Nechita, 2020). With the in-depth connection amid the sharing economy and the tourism industry, the sharing economy is growing at an exponential rate and the accommodation sector is especially affected (Toni et al., 2018). Globally, it has recently grown exponentially, with the total worldwide revenue reaching 15 billion dollars in 2014, and an anticipated 335 billion dollars by 2025. According to a report released by the Chinese Sharing Economy Research Center of the State Information Center, China's sharing economy market has reached 3452 billion Yuan in 2016, achieving an increase of 103% compared to 2015, and the number of sharing economy participants has surpassed 600 million people, achieving an increase of 100 million compared to 2015. By 2022, China's sharing economy is predicted to grow at a rate of 40% per annum, accounting for more than 10% of the China's GDP.

P2P Sharing Economy Platforms

Confidence, transparency, economic empowerment, creativity, and flexibility are all principles that underpin the sharing economy concept. It is a phenomenon that is boosted by technological advances, connectivity, and social trends that lead people to switch from the need of possession to the need of access (Toni et al., 2018). The sharing economy has been developed to differentiate a framework through which these resources that are not being utilized (e.g., houses, vehicles, etc.) might be used in a way that benefits all partners involved, as partners can meet on an online platform to provide others with their temporally unused or unexploited assets, skills, and capacities on a temporary basis (Nábrádi & Kovács, 2020). The expansion of the sharing economy is being propelled by the efflorescence of sharing platforms (e.g., Lyft, Uber, and Airbnb) which match possessors looking to share their resources with customers looking to leasehold them (Fang et al., 2019).

P2P sharing economy platforms such as Airbnb and Uber have lately flourished in the tourism and hospitality industry (Ert et al. 2016). Uber and Airbnb's sharing economy platforms have surpassed the traditional paradigm of major commercial and industrial businesses. Despite the fact that Uber employed 1,800 employees in the

United States and 6,000 internationally, compared to more than 200,000 in General Motors, Uber's profits reached \$5.5 billion at the end of 2016, and the company's worth reached \$68 billion, hitting the profits of PMW. Airbnb, which was founded in 2007, has garnered both criticism and acclaim in a short period of time. Since 2008, Airbnb has had over 200 million visitors and has 4.85 million active rooms. It operates in 191 countries and more than 65,000 cities globally (World Bank, 2018). The traditional lodging industry may be more vulnerable to disruption as Airbnb's popularity grows throughout the globe (Alrawadieh et al., 2020). Airbnb had absorbed roughly 8–10% of yields of the hotels with a lower price tag or low cost hotels (LCHs) in the state of Texas in the USA (Zervas et al., 2017), it has also culminated in a \$2 billion shortfall for the city of New York's accommodations and hotels (Bashir & Verma, 2016).

Research Methodology

The research method embraced in this study, to achieve its aims and objectives, is a qualitative approach that includes a literature review and an online qualitative questionnaire. A review of literature which discussed the tourism sharing economy and shed light on the most notable modern tourism sharing activities is also provided. The most comprehensive literature sources (i.e., research papers, academic publications, business and scientific reports, and periodicals) have been thoroughly discussed. The following is a representation of the research problem:

1-The sharing economy runs into several government's rules and aspects of social culture in the country, which may restrict community contribution in that economic pattern.

2-In the case of the sharing economy, tourists will not stay at a well-known hotel chain or at a distinctive brand that is regulated by many state institutions; instead, they will be hosted at someone's who's not under the same level of government supervision and whose activities are heavily reliant on customers' personal perceptions. Therefore, the main questions of the study are:

1-What influence does tourism sharing activities have on Egypt's national income in terms of internal flow (income) and accumulation (investment)?

2-What are the most prominent constraints facing Egypt's tourism sharing economy?

3-What are the proposed procedures of development for boosting tourism sharing economy?

Study Sample

The study metrics were designed to investigate the level of Egyptian Society based on the computation of individual averages at the national level, which is distinct from the average workforce in Egyptian Society in terms of demographic, sectoral

diversity, and income levels. According to International Labour Organization (ILO) guidelines, the age group of 15 and older is considered to be economically active. According to World Bank (WB) figures, this age group made up around 33% of the entire Egyptian population in 2012. The total workforce for the same period would be approximately 33 million if the same rate were applied to the entire population up until the time of study preparation (January-2022) (33,697,608). The magnitude of the sample can be roughly estimated utilizing Steven Thompson’s equation because the study’s estimations are based on individual averages that are derived at the national level. Thompson (2012) proposed the following random sampling formula:

$$n = \frac{N \times p(1 - p)}{[N - 1 \times (d^2 \div z^2)] + p(1 - p)}$$

Where, **n**: Size of sample **N**: Population of sample= 33,697,608

z = Level of confidence according to the standard normal distribution (for a level of confidence of 95%, z = 1.96).

p = Estimated proportion of the population that presents the characteristic (p = 0.5).

d = Tolerated margin of error.

Therefore, with d= 5% (at 95% confidence level), the sample size for the study is computed as below:

$$n = \frac{33,697,608 \times 0.5(1 - 0.5)}{[33,697,608 - 1 \times ((0.05)^2 \div (1.96)^2)] + 0.5(1 - 0.5)} = 384$$

An analysis of 510 Egyptian tourism sharing service providers and tourists who used one of the sharing economy systems in Egypt was done through a mixed electronic questionnaire. The study is based on the income data according to the local currency (Egyptian Pound-EGP) to measure the economic impact of sharing economy on the national income. Whereas the growth rate in actual income during the year 2021 was 4%, the change in current local currency (EGP) throughout the same period was 14%-16%, with a 15% average growth rate. Since it is hard for individuals to estimate the amount of real change in income, the study is based on the income date related to current local currency (EGP). In order to demonstrate the actual growth of sharing economy in tourism and its impact, the inflation variable is isolated.

Mathematical Model Structure

A mathematical model was designed to calculate the total value of the national investment in participatory tourism according to the following equation:

$$GNIN_{FV}^{TSh} = \llbracket PV\{(R_{Wf}^{TSh}, Y_R^{TSh}) GNP\} \times (1 + R_Y^{TSh})^n \rrbracket \times (1 - APC^{TSh}) \times APIN^{TSh}$$

Where:

$$GNS_{FV}^{TSh} = \llbracket PV\{(R_{Wf}^{TSh}, Y_R^{TSh}) GNP\} (1 + R_Y^{TSh})^n \rrbracket \times (1 - APC^{TSh})$$

$$GNP_{FV}^{TSh} = \llbracket PV\{(R_{Wf}^{TSh}, Y_R^{TSh}) GNP\} (1 + R_Y^{TSh})^n \rrbracket$$

$$GNP^{TSh} = \{(R_{Wf}^{TSh}, Y_R^{TSh}) GNP\}$$

$$\int_{FV}^{TSh} GNIN = \frac{GNIN_{FV}^{TSh}}{GNP_{FV}^{TSh}}$$

National Income/Product of Participatory Tourism = [Proportion of the Workforce that Includes Sharing Activities Related to Tourism X Proportion of the Sharing Activities Contribution to Their Income] X The Total of National Income, where the Gross of National Product/ Income (GNP/ GNI) is Gross Domestic Product GDP + Income Earned by the Residents from Overseas Investments.

$$GNP^{TSh} = \{(R_{Wf}^{TSh}, Y_R^{TSh}) GNP\}$$

Gross National Income of Tourism Sharing Economy = National Income of Participatory Tourism X Growth Factor, whereas Y_R is the Proportion of the Income Contribution, R_Y^{TSh} is Tourism Sharing Income Growth Rate and (N) is the Number of Years.

$$GNP_{FV}^{TSh} = GNP_{PV}^{TSh} (1 + R_Y^{TSh})^n$$

Gross National Savings of Tourism Sharing Economy = National Income of Participatory Tourism – Consumption = Tourism Sharing Income X (1- Average Propensity for Consumption), where (S) Refers to Savings and APC Refers to (Average Propensity for Consumption) which is the Result of Consumption Divided by the Income C/Y.

$$GNS^{TSh} = GNP_{FV}^{TSh} (1 - APC^{TSh})$$

Gross National Investment of Tourism Sharing Economy= Gross National Savings of Participatory Tourism X Average Propensity for Investment of Participatory Tourism) whereas (I) Refers to Investment and API Refers to (Average Propensity for Investment).

$$GNIN^{TSh} = GNS^{TSh} \times APIN^{TSh}$$

Model Variable Metrics

1-Proportion of the workforce involved in sharing activities related to tourism industry R_{Wf}^{TSh} , the subsequent metrics have been designed to measure that variable:

A-How much of your income is derived from participatory economic activities?

B-Are these sharing activities related to tourism industry?

2-Proportion of the sharing activities contribution to income Y_R^{TSh} , the following measures had been designed to gauge that variable:

A-What is the estimated contribution of participatory economic activities to your income?

3-Gross National Product/ Income (GNP/GNI): International official statistics have been relied upon to obtain statistics on that variable.

4-Average growth rate of tourism sharing income R_Y^{TSh} , the following metric has been prepared to estimate that variable, as follows:

A-What is the average annual growth rate (AAGR) of participatory economic activities contribution to your income over the past three years?

5-Average propensity of tourism sharing consumption APC^{TSh} , the following measure was designed to estimate general average propensity for consumption:

A-What is your spending rate in the event of a raise in your income?

6-Average propensity of tourism sharing investment $APIN^{TSh}$, the following measure was designed to estimate that variable, as follows:

A-In case of saving a part of your income, to what extent do you tend to invest in sharing activities?

Results and Discussions

A composite measure, consisting of a first metric formatted as a question, has been formulated to assess the proportion of individuals who participate in sharing activities relevant to the tourism industry R_{Wf}^{TSh} (How much of your income is generated by participatory economic activities?) The results revealed that 91.1% of the sample's income originates from non-participatory economic activities, whereas 8.9% of the respondents' was related to participatory economic activities. The second metric was designed to estimate the proportion of tourism activities of those sharing activities in the following format (Are these sharing activities related to tourism industry?).

The findings showed that 37.2% of these activities were related to tourism industry, while 62.8% are not related to tourism industry. The contribution of tourism sharing economy activities may be estimated at 0.99% of the total income at the national level, which reached a total of 3.6 trillion Egyptian Pounds (EGP) in 2021. This estimated rate of business activities according to World Bank data, which does not report all sales for tax purposes, is 30%.

Demographic Data of Research Sample

The demographic characteristics of the respondents were ascertained by asking them questions regarding their gender, whether they were tourists or suppliers of tourism-related sharing services, and their monthly income. According to Table 1, 62.7% of the participants are male. Taking into account the different types of participants, tourism sharing service providers have the highest rate at 67.6%. When the participants' monthly income is taken into consideration, the highest value is between 33.3% and 50,001 EGP, more when the participants' monthly income is examined. The demographic results are shown in table (1) along with the findings.

Table 1
Participants' Demographic Profile

Measure	Item	Count	Rate
Gender	Male	320	62.7%
	Female	190	37.3%
Type of Participants	Providers of Sharing Services	345	67.6%
	Tourists	165	32.4%
Monthly income	Less than 10000 EGP	20	3.9%
	10001- 20000 EGP	35	6.9%
	20001- 30000 EGP	60	11.8%
	30001- 40000 EGP	135	26.5%
	40001- 50000 EGP	90	17.6%
	50001 EGP and More	170	33.3%

Individual and National Contributions of Participatory Economic Activities

As for the measures related to individual and national contributions of participatory economic activities, the sample's answers were arranged according to Likert pentameter scale through the categorical data processing in an ascending order from 0 to 4, as shown in the table (2), to estimate standardized rate according to the following equation:

$$\mu = 100 \times \frac{\bar{x} - SE_{\bar{x}}}{x_{max}}$$

Table 2
Personal Income Contribution of Participatory Economic Activities

Indicator		Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	Rate
Contribution Rate of Sharing Activities in Income	Y_R^{TSh}	2.0256	0.93153	.14916	27%
Average growth Rate of Tourism Sharing Income	R_Y^{TSh}	1.9744	1.06344	.17029	23%
Average Propensity for Consumptions of Participatory Tourism	APC^{TSh}	1.9750	0.91952	.14539	26%
Average Propensity for Investment of Participatory Tourism	$APIN^{TSh}$	1.7436	0.75107	.12027	24%

It is noteworthy from table (2) that the eventually results statistics show that 0.99% of the Egyptian population participated in participatory economic activities, contributing to their income at a rate of 27%, with a total amount of 10 billion EGP in 2021, which is expected to reach 12.31 billion EGP by the year 2022 and 177 billion EGP by 2035, as shown in table (3).

Table 3
Contribution of Tourism Sharing Activities at the National Level

Indicators		2021	2022	2025	2030	2035
Sharing National Tourism Investment	$GNIN_{FV}^{TSh}$	1.83	2.25	4.16	11.60	32.37
Sharing National Tourism Savings	GNS_{FV}^{TSh}	7.38	9.06	16.76	46.76	130.44
Sharing National Tourism Product	GNP_{FV}^{TSh}	10.02	12.31	22.77	63.53	177.20
Investment Factor for Sharing Income	$\int_{FV}^{TSh} GNIN$			18.3%		

According to the previous findings, 81.7% of value added is earmarked annually for enhancing and raising living standards. The study expects that tourism-related investments will reach 2.25 billion EGP by the year 2022, 4.16 billion EGP by the year 2025, 11.60 billion EGP by the year 2030, and 32.37 billion EGP by 2035, all of which will be generated by the industry’s participation in economic activities.

Tourism-Related Sharing Economy Services

Regarding the diversity of tourism services that are associated with the sharing economy, the results have proved that 30.8% of these activities are related to transportation services, 28.2% related to accommodation and hospitality activities, while only 7.7% were related to food and beverages services. This means that about 66.7% of tourism activities are related to transportation, hospitality, and food and

beverages services, while 33.3% are related to other tourism services, as shown in table (4).

Table 4
Tourism Sharing Services

Activity/ Service	Rate
Transportation	30.8%
Accommodation and Hospitality	28.2%
Food and Beverages	7.7%
Other	33.3%
100%	100%

These findings are consistent with the theoretical analysis of the study's literature, which shows the growth of participatory transportation more than that of participatory hospitality. In general, these results demonstrate the opportunity to open new horizons to introduce participatory services that are related to the diversification of tourism services as participatory facilities related to the entertainment and food and beverages services.

Contribution of Tourism Sharing Services in the National Income

Table (5) makes it abundantly clear that the sharing economy's influence on the sectors of transportation, accommodation, and food and beverage may be quantified.

Table 5
The Contribution Size of Tourism Sharing Services in the National Income

Activity/Service	2021	2022	2025	2030	2035
Transportation	3,087,242,713	3,790,299,868	7,014,261,594	19,565,724,735	54,577,032,704
Accommodation and Hospitality	2,826,631,315	3,470,339,489	6,422,148,602	17,914,072,647	49,969,880,592
Food and Beverages	771,810,678	947,574,967	1,753,565,398	4,891,431,184	13,644,258,176
Other	3,337,830,595	4,097,954,078	7,583,601,009	21,153,851,742	59,006,986,657
Total	10,023,515,301	12,306,168,402	22,773,576,603	63,525,080,308	177,198,158,129

According to the above table, the contribution of the sharing transportation sector to Egypt's national income has reached 3.1 billion EGP in 2021 and is predicted to reach 54.6 billion EGP by the year 2035, while the contribution of the sharing accommodation sector has totally reached 2.8 billion in 2021 EGP and is anticipated to increase to 50 billion EGP by the year 2035 and the contribution of food and beverages services reached 0.772 billion in 2021 EGP and is projected to rise to 13.6 billion EGP by the year 2035. Other tourism sharing services have reached 3.3 billion EGP in 2021 and are expected to increase to 59 billion EGP by the year 2035.

Contribution of Tourism Sharing Services in the National Savings

It turns out from the data presented in table (6) that the size of national savings attributable to tourism-related income in the transportation sector has reached roughly 2.3 billion EGP in 2021 and is projected to increase to 40.2 billion EGP by the year 2035. The national savings resulting from tourism sharing accommodation totally reached 2.1 billion EGP in 2021 and is expected to increase to 36.8 billion EGP by the year 2035, whereas the national savings of food and beverages services have reached 0.568 billion EGP in 2021 and is estimated to increase to 10 billion EGP by the year 2035.

Table 6
The Magnitude Contribution of Tourism Sharing Services in the National Savings

Activity/Service	2021	2022	2025	2030	2035
Transportation	2,272,610,211	2,790,151,272	5,163,404,373	14,402,905,752	40,175,759,850
Accommodation and Hospitality	2,080,766,492	2,554,619,022	4,727,532,575	13,187,076,045	36,784,299,603
Food and Beverages	568,152,553	697,537,818	1,290,851,093	3,600,726,438	10,043,939,962
Other	2,457,075,326	3,016,624,590	5,582,511,871	15,571,972,777	43,436,779,318
Total	7,378,604,582	9,058,932,702	16,764,299,912	46,762,681,012	130,440,778,733

It is also evident from table (6) that other tourism-related sharing services have achieved 2.5 billion EGP in 2021 and are expected to reach 43.4 billion EGP by the year 2035.

Contribution of Tourism Sharing Services in the National Investment

The size of investment resulting from tourism sharing activities has reached 1.8 billion EGP in 2021 according to tourism services (see table 7).

Table 7
The Magnitude Contribution of Tourism Sharing Services in the National Investment

Activity/Service	2021	2022	2025	2030	2035
Transportation	563,903,980	692,321,719	1,281,198,273	3,573,800,664	9,968,832,659
Accommodation and Hospitality	516,301,696	633,878,977	1,173,045,172	3,272,116,193	9,127,307,824
Food and Beverages	140,975,995	173,080,430	320,299,568	893,450,166	2,492,208,165
Other	609,675,407	748,516,664	1,385,191,639	3,863,881,887	10,777,991,154
Total	1,830,857,078	2,247,797,790	4,159,734,652	11,603,248,910	32,366,339,802

The tourism sharing investment resulting from tourism transportation sector reached approximately 0.564 billion EGP in 2021 and is anticipated to increase to 10 billion EGP by the year 2035. The size of investment generated by tourism sharing accommodation activities was 0.516 billion EGP in 2021 and is anticipated to increase to 9.1 billion EGP by the year 2035, whereas food and beverages services provided through participatory activities reached 0.141 billion EGP in 2021 and is anticipated to increase to 2.5 billion EGP by the year 2035. As for the other tourism

services, the investment resulting from them reached about 0.610 billion EGP in 2021 and is anticipated to increase to 11 billion EGP by the year 2035. Eventually, the size of investment resulting from tourism sharing activities is anticipated to reach 32.4 billion EGP by the year 2035, as can be seen from table (7).

Constraints Facing Tourism Sharing Industry

Results of the most acute problems facing tourism sharing business were related to administrative and governmental systems with 63.2%, while community issues were 10.5%, and clients' issues were likewise 10.5%, as summarized in table (8). The aforementioned results make it clear that administrative and governmental issues, which accounted for 63.2% of the problems facing tourism service providers in relation to the sharing economy, need to be clarified in order to avoid issues arising from conflicts or a lack of understanding of the legal positions governing these activities. To a lesser degree, there are problems related to the community and customers which accounted for 10.5% of the total problems and may be avoided through organizing the relationship between tourism sharing service providers, beneficiaries, and the community.

Table 8
Problems Facing Tourism Sharing Industry

Issue	Rate
Community Issues	10.5%
Administrative and Governmental Issues	63.2%
Clients' issues	10.5%
Environmental Issues	2.6%
Infrastructure Issues	5.3%
Other	7.9%
Total	100%

Conclusion

Over the last few years, the sharing economy has revolutionized how people exchange and perform transactions in digital areas (Sutherland & Jarrahi, 2018). Even though the majority of digital platforms which facilitated tourism sharing activities have only been around for a few years, they have acquired a vigorous competitive position over gargantuan traditional tourism economic organizations that have been rooted in time. While the Airbnb market value was estimated at \$ 25.5 billion in 2015, the market value of Hilton Hotels chains reached \$39.5 billion in the same year. Meanwhile, the international Marriot Hotels chains in the same period achieved \$25.4 billion. The current research sought to evaluate the magnitude of the national income attributable to shared tourism-related activities and the magnitude of sharing national investments attributable to those revenues. A mixed electronic questionnaire was conducted with 510 Egyptian tourism sharing service providers and tourists who

have obtained one of the sharing economy systems in Egypt. The survey included one questionnaire with open questions, related to the most distinguished problems that confronted the study sample, as well as eight closed metrics in the form of monometers (Compute Variables). The substantial results concluded that from Egypt's entire national income, the total of national tourism income achieved in 2021 through participatory activities could be estimated at 10 billion EGP, and that is anticipated to increase to 177 billion EGP by 2035. Additionally, it is anticipated that 18.3 % of Egypt's total tourism sharing income will be re-invested in tourism sharing activities, with about 59% of the tourism sharing income made by the accommodation and transportation activities. Tourism sharing activities also exemplify a new opportunity to attract new tourist segments, predominantly from the youth, in order to generate foreign exchange surpluses and to enhance Egypt's payments balance. On the one hand, they have the potential to raise living standards. Furthermore, they have a crucial role in the social and cultural development as a consequence of the immediate communication between Egyptians of all stripes and foreign tourists of different countries, which is not achieved through conventional tourism activities. The sharing economy has contributed to getting out of the global recession caused by the global financial crisis in 2008, and it may play a considerable and energetic role in the development of human societies beneath the informatics, technological evolution, and artificial intelligence (AI) systems. Thus, the current study emphasizes the significance of implementing a scheme that distinctly demonstrates the legal attitude of tourism sharing activities, while also taking into consideration the distinctive nature of these activities.

Limitations and Future Research

The sharing economy, which is swiftly gaining traction as a new socioeconomic phenomenon, is receiving attention from academics and professionals. While this study has made substantial contributions to the growth of Egypt's GDP, it is not without limitations. The research aimed to assess the socio-economic implications of tourism sharing economy. Despite the fact that this study's sample is confined to Egypt, it permits us to control over a variety of external variables and thus boost internal validity. Accordingly, to enhance the generalizability of the findings, future research might examine our mathematical modeling accuracy in various countries.

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