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Issues of the Sharing Economy in the Discussion of Overtourism in the Light of the Scopus Database

Abstract. The development of the tourism sector in response to new trends mean that the number of visitors is constantly increasing. This leads to the emergence of tourism innovations, such as the sharing economy, and phenomena like overtourism, which have been investigated in the growing number of studies in recent years. This article aims to analyse the treatment of the sharing economy in articles addressing the problem of overtourism by reviewing the scientific literature on the subject included in the Scopus database. The analysis focuses on articles that address both issues.

Keywords: overtourism, sharing economy, Scopus, tourism studies, tourism

1. Introduction

Tourism is an extremely dynamic and constantly developing sector of the economy. This is evidenced year by year by the growing number of travellers visiting foreign countries. The number of international tourist arrivals recorded in 2017 was over 1.3 billion [UNWTO 2018a: 2]. In 2018, this figure grew to over 1.4 billion, which means an increase of 5.4% [UNWTO 2019: 2]. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates that the number of international overnight visitors will continue to grow, reaching 20 billion in 2030 [UNWTO 2018b: 4]. The increasing number of visitors has many consequences, some of which are

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positive and desirable, while others are negative and are causing growing public concern [Martín, Guaita Martínez, Salinas Fernández 2018: 4]. Inhabitants of attractive tourist destinations, tired and irritated by the uncontrolled influx of tourists, are protesting against and trying to resist the phenomenon they have to deal with every day [Kowalczyk-Anioł, Zmyślony 2017: 8]. In some European cities, the level of dissatisfaction is so high that local residents are openly hostile towards tourists. As a consequence, a lot of attention in the media and the scientific literature in recent years has been devoted to the issue of overtourism [Koens, Postma, Papp 2018: 1]. Much of the discussion on overtourism has centred on the concept of the sharing economy, especially on the pressure on the local housing market exerted by commercial P2P platforms such as Airbnb, HomeAway, HomeExchange, which area provide tourists with an attractive and alternative form of accommodation associated with the increasingly popular trend of living like a local [Milano, Cheer, Novelli 2018 cited in: Sarantakou, Terkenli 2019: 414]. Although overtourism and the sharing economy are often linked, there are few publications that deal with both issues together.

There are more and more studies that examine the phenomenon of overtourism and the sharing economy from the perspective of various sciences (including economics, computer science, sociology) [Jaremen, Nawrocka, Rapacz 2017: 76]. It is interesting to analyse the relationship between both phenomena, especially the way they are presented in the scientific discussion. The aim of the article is to analyse the treatment of the sharing economy in articles addressing the problem of overtourism. The specific question is whether the sharing economy is viewed as the central topic (problem), as one of the key problems, or perhaps merely as a secondary issue or even an irrelevant part of the background of overtourism. The article is based on a non-exhaustive review of the literature on overtourism available in Elsevier's Scopus, the largest abstract and citation *database* of peer-reviewed literature. The analysis focuses on articles that address both issues.

The first part provides a brief description and definition of overtourism and the sharing economy. The second, analytic part is preceded by a description of the review process. The article is concluded with a summary and recommendations for further research.

2. Discussion in the literature

Nowadays, thanks to the growing use of the Internet as a facilitator of interpersonal communication, the exchange of experiences is extremely easy. The sale and sharing of goods with other people is also simplified. These technological advances enable the development of the sharing economy and contribute to the rise

of overtourism. The following section is devoted to a brief description of these two interrelated phenomena. It presents their definitions and effects.

2.1. Overtourism

Overtourism is a broad and complex phenomenon [Koens, Postma, Papp 2018: 2]. Although the term itself has only been used for about three years, the phenomenon itself is not new. Problems associated with large numbers of tourists and the negative effects resulting from the rapid development of the tourist sector have been known in the scientific community since the 1970s [Capocchi et al. 2019b: 2]. In 1975, Doxey developed the irritation index model, in which he showed how the growing number of tourists can change the attitude of residents. Butler [1980] proposed the life cycle of a tourism area and O'Reilly [1986] introduced the concept of tourism carrying capacity [Milano, Novelli, Cheer 2019b: 353]. While no-one talked about the risk of overtourism, there was awareness of problems that may occur with the growth of tourism.

Despite the growing interest in overtourism and the negative effects of tourism in the academic community, no single, widely accepted definition has been proposed so far. The first author to define overtourism was Harold Goodwin [2017], who wrote that "Overtourism describes destinations where hosts or guests, locals or visitors, feel that there are too many visitors and that the quality of life in the area or the quality of the experience has deteriorated unacceptably". Moreover, he noted that the phenomenon is the opposite of Responsible Tourism, whose aim is to make better places to live in and to visit. "Often both visitors and guests experience the deterioration concurrently and rebel against it" [Goodwin 2017: 1].

In 2018, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defined overtourism as "the impact of tourism on a destination, or parts thereof, that excessively influences perceived quality of life of citizens and/or quality of visitor experiences in a negative way" [UNWTO 2018b: 4].

Milano, Novelli, Cheer described the phenomenon as "the excessive growth of visitors leading to overcrowding in areas where residents suffer the consequences of temporary and seasonal tourism peaks, which have caused permanent changes to their lifestyles, denied access to amenities and damaged their general well-being" [Milano, Novelli, Cheer 2019b: 354].

What all these definitions have in common is a considerable deterioration of living conditions in a given place las a result of large numbers of guests and visitors. An uncontrolled influx of tourists, which leads, among other things, to increasing prices, overcrowding, environmental degradation, has had a serious impact on many places, especially cities around the world [Koens, Postma, Papp

2018: 7]. In addition, historic districts in many cities face the problem of gentri-
fication, which involves a change in the character of a neighbourhood through
the influx of more affluent residents and the resulting displacement of those who
have lived there so far. One form of gentrification is tourism gentrification. It is
associated with the development of tourism and the influx of tourists to a giv-
en area. This concept was first defined by Gotham [2005], who described it as
"transformation of a middle-class neighborhood into a relatively affluent and ex-
clusive enclave marked by a proliferation of corporate entertainment and tour-
ism venues" [Gotham 2005: 1102]. The declining quality of life experienced by
local residents in Western European tourist destinations led to protests against
the growing number of tourists and mass tourism [Kowalczyk-Anioł, Zmyślony
2017: 1]. Moreover, in some regions, anti-tourism movements began to arise.
For example, Barcelona and Palma de Mallorca saw acts of vandalism or attacks
against tourists, and the situation became so tense that the Spanish media be-
gan to use the term "tourismophobia" (Spanish: *turismofobia)* [Milano, Novelli,
Cheer 2019b: 354].

Although researchers from around the world publish many articles on over-
tourism and overcrowding, it is still unclear how to deal with it and how to prevent
it. Diverse reports and many studies, including those conducted by World Travel
and Tourism Council [2017], World Tourism Organization [2018, 2019], the
European Parliament [Peeters et al. 2018], do not answer all questions [Milano,
Novelli, Cheer 2019b: 354]. The problem with the uncontrolled influx of tour-
ists and its negative consequences remains a challenge for local authorities and
communities.

2.2. The sharing economy

The second key term is the sharing economy, associated with such concepts
as home sharing, sharing platforms, collaborative economy, collaborative con-
sumption, peer-to-peer economy (P2P), peer economy, peer production econ-
omy, rental economy, gift economy, access economy, on-demand economy,
circular economy, mesh economy, alternative finance, gig economy, and even
anti-consumption [Czernek, Wójcik 2017: 67-68]. For the first time, issues re-
lated to this phenomenon were discussed by Marus Felson and Joe L. Spaeth
in 1978, in their work "Community Structure and Collaborative Consump-
tion: A routine activity approach" [Felson, Spaeth, 1978: 614]. However, as
E. Markiewicz [2013: 78] indicates, there was more interest in the subject fol-
lowing the publication in 2010 of Botsman and Rogers' book entitled *What's
mine Is Yours: the Rise of Collaborative Consumption.* The sharing economy, in
contrast to the traditional ownership-based market model, enables and fa-

cilitates the use and sharing of products and services between various people [Puschmann, Alt 2016: 93]. It is also defined as "consumers granting each other temporary access to under-utilized physical assets ('idle capacity'), possibly for money" [Frenken, Schor 2017: 4-5]. Puschmann and Alt [2016: 93], citing Botsman, among others, emphasize that the development of the sharing economy is driven by three factors:

– changes in consumer behaviour – superiority of use over ownership,
– social networks and electronic markets,
– mobile devices and electronic services.

The impact of the sharing economy is very extensive. It affects such areas of life as housing, transportation, catering services, tour guide services, loans, exchange of toys and clothes, car rentals, offering free time (e.g. in order to run someone else's errands), skills, parking/storage space, land/gardening [Krajewska-Smardz, Gruszka, Szalonka 2016: 35]. J. Schor [2014: 2], distinguishes four categories of activities that characterise the sharing economy:

– recirculation of goods by reselling them online (e.g. eBay, Craigslist),
– increasing use of durable assets (e.g. hourly car rentals, couchsurfing),
– exchanging services (e.g. non-profit time banks, monetized service exchanges),
– sharing production resources (e.g. sharing assets, space or skills to enable production or business activity).

Nowadays, in tourism studies, the sharing economy is typically associated with global online platforms such as Airbnb [Poniatowska-Jaksch, 2016: 64] and couchsurfing (non-profit hospitality platform) [see i.a. O'Regan, Choe 2019: 138-146; Kowalczyk-Anioł 2011: 141-156]. Most studies focus on the social consequences of such platforms, which include a sharp increase in property and rent prices, resettlement of residents to accommodate visitors/tourists, followed by a change in the character of districts and even entire cities [Cocola-Gant, Gago 2019].

3. Research aim and methodology

As indicated in the introduction, the purpose of the study is to analyse the treatment of the sharing economy in articles addressing the problem of overtourism. The present article can be viewed as a non-exhaustive review of the literature about the sharing economy in articles on overtourism. The analysis is based on articles available in the Scopus database, which was chosen because, as indicated by Müller [2019: 9], it contains more articles in the field of social science than the Web of Science.

The literature review comprised articles published until December 6, 2019. The process consisted of three stages (Fig. 1). The first stage involved searching for articles in which the term overtourism was used in the title, abstract or key words. 76 articles were identified published in 20 scientific journals indexed in the Scopus database (see Table 1). Most of the articles appeared in the following journals: Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes, Sustainability, Journal of Sustainable Tourism.

Taking into the geographic scope of the articles, most of them referred to problems in European countries. In the case of three articles, no full text was available. All of the articles were published between 2017 and 2019. The full list of authors includes a total of 151 names, mainly affiliated with European universities. Non-European authors came from Japan, China, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, USA, Hong Kong, Thailand, Nigeria, Kenya, Israel, Kenya. In terms of the number of published works, the leading authors are Seraphin Hugues and Vanessa Gowreesunkar (5 articles each) and Joseph Cheer, Ko Koens, Claudio Milano, and Marina Novelli (3 articles each).

The analysis in the final stage was limited to 24 articles selected in the second stage (see Table 2). They were published in the following journals: Journal of Sustainable Tourism (2), World-wide Hospitality and Tourism Themes (3), Sustainability (7), International Journal of Toursim Cities (3), Current Issues in Tour-

1st stage

Pre-selection: occurrence of 'overtourism' in
title, abstract, keywords:
OVERTOURISM

↓

2nd stage

Selection of articles containing the following terms:
sharing economy, share economy, home sharing, sharing platforms,
collaborative economy, collaborative consumption,
peer-to-peer economy (p2p), peer economy, peer production economy,
rental economy, gift economy, access economy,
on-demand economy, circular economy, mesh economy,
alternative finance, gig economy, anti-consumption

↓

3rd stage

Analysis of the treatment of the sharing economy in articles on overtourism
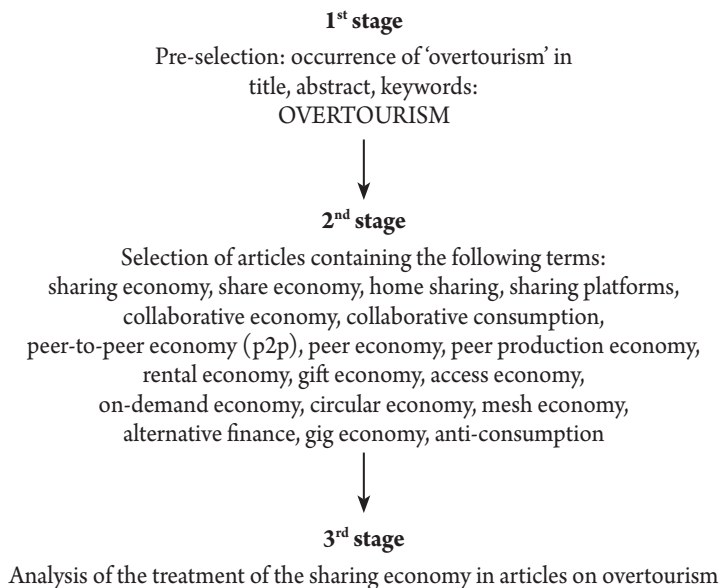
Fig. 1. Stages of the study

Source: compiled by authors.

Table 1. Articles in which 'overtourism' appears in the title, abstract or key words in journals indexed in the Scopus database (as at 6.12.2019)

No.	Journal	Author(s)
1.	Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska	Kruczek [2019]
2.	Annals of Tourism Research	Lalicic [2019]
3.	CESifo Forum	Hospers [2019]
4.	Current Issues in Tourism	Phi [2019]; Capocchi et al.[2019a]; Adie, Falk, Savioli [2019]
5.	International Journal of Tourism Cities	Zmyślony, Kowalczyk-Anioł [2019]; Pinke-Sziva et al. [2019]; Novy [2019]; Eckert et al. [2019]; Plichta [2019]; Gravari-Barbas, Jacqout [2019]; von der Heidt et al. [2019]; Ram, Hall [2018]
6.	Investigaciones Regionales	Trancoso González [2018]; Moreno-Izquierdo, Ramón-Rodríguez, Such-Devesa [2019]
7.	Journal of Destination Marketing and Management	Koens et al.[2019]
8.	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	Seraphin et al. [2019b]
9.	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Milano, Novelli, Cheer [2019a]; Oklevik et al. [2019]; Fletcher et al. [2019]; Valdivielso, Moranta [2019]; Higgins-Desbiolles et al. [2019]; Navarro-Jurado et al. [2019]; Gale, Ednie, Beeftink [2019]; Cheung, Li [2019]; Cheer, Milano, Novelli [2019]; Hardy, Aryal [2019]
10.	Journal of Tourism Futures	Huettermann et al.[2019]
11.	Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing	Jørgensen, McKercher [2019]
12.	Natur und Landschaft	Mösch [2019]
13.	Ocean and Coastal Management	Dodds, Holmes [2019]
14.	Sustainability	Padrón-Ávila, Hernández-Martín [2019]; Aall, Koens [2019]; Baños et al [2019]; Simancas Cruz, Peñarrubia Zaragoza [2019]; Szromek, Naramski [2019]; Gutiérrez-Taño, Garau-Vadell, Díaz-Armas [2019]; Kuščer, Mihalič [2019]; Perkumienė, Pranskūnienė [2019]; Capocchi et al. [2019b]; Alonso-Almeida, Borrajo-Millán, Yi [2019]; Ansari et al.[2019]; Koens, Postma, Papp [2018]; Martín, Guaita Martínez, Salinas Fernández [2018]
15.	Tourism Geographies	Gibson [2019]
16.	Tourism Management Perspectives	Joppe [2018]

Table 1 – cont.

No.	Journal	Author(s)
17.	Tourism Planning and Development	Namberger et al. [2019]; Panayiotopoulos, Pisano [2019]; Sarantakou, Terkenli [2019]; Smith, Pinke-Sziva, Olt [2019]; Taş Gürsoy [2019]; Milano, Novelli, Cheer [2019b]; Novy, Colomb [2019]
18.	Tourism Review	Butler [2019]; Fyall, Garrod [2019]; Muler, Coromina, Galí [2018]
19.	Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes	Santander [2019]; Avond et al. [2019]; Maingi [2019]; Seraphin [2019a]; Gowreesunkar, Seraphin [2019a]; Mhanna, Blake, Jones [2019]; Bourliataux-Lajoinie et al.[2019]; Gowreesunkar, Seraphin [2019b]; Ait-Yahia Ghidouche, Ghidouche [2019]; Carballo, León, Carballo [2019]; Gowreesunkar, Seraphin, Teare [2019]; Akbulut, Ekin [2019]; Moisescu et al.[2019]; Veiga et al. [2018]; Butler [2018]; Costa, Montenegro, Gomes [2018]; Cardoso, Silva [2018]
20.	Zeitschrift für wirtschaftsgeographie	Benner [2019]

Source: personal collection.

ism (1), Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska (1), Tourism Planning and Development (3), Journal of Destination Marketing and Management (1), Investigaciones Regionales (1), Tourism Review (1), Journal of Tourism Futures (1). The list of authors included 56 names, most of whom are affiliated with European universities. Taking into the geographic scope of the articles, the selected articles referred to issues of overtourism in Spain, Greece, Australia, Slovenia, Germany, Croatia, or in individual cities, e.g. Barcelona, Hamburg, Dubrovnik, Munich or the island of Santorini.

The selected articles were classified into two categories: review articles and research articles [Apanowicz 2002: 129]. For the purpose of this study, a third category was added – a review and research article – which refers to articles in which authors stated two goals: providing a broad review (discussion) of the literature and presenting their own study results.

The final part of the analysis consisted in determining the importance of the sharing economy in the discussion of overtourism. To this end, a four-level scale was proposed to facilitate the assessment:

– the sharing economy as the main/leading topic in the discussion of overtourism – the whole article is devoted to the phenomenon of the sharing economy,

Table 2. Overtourism articles in Scopus with 'sharing economy' – related terms

Year	Title	Authors	Terms related to sharing economy
2019	Tourism and degrowth: an emerging agenda for research and praxis	Robert Fletcher, Ivan Murray Mas, Asunción Blanco-Romero, Macià Blázquez-Salom	car-sharing (+ brief description of the Airbnb platform)
2019	The social construction of the tourism degrowth discourse in the Balearic Islands	Joaquín Valdivielso, Joan Moranta	sharing economy
2019	The dark side of digital technology to overtourism: the case of Barcelona	Stéphane Bourliataux-Lajoinie, Frederic Dosquet, Josep Lluís del Olmo Arriaga	sharing platforms
2019	Preventing Overtourism by Identifying the Determinants of Tourists' Choice of Attractions	Hugo Padrón-Ávila, Raúl Hernández-Martín	sharing economy
2019	The discourse on sustainable urban tourism: The need for discussing more than overtourism	Carlo Aall, Ko Koens	sharing economy
2019	Overtourism and the night-time economy: a case study of Budapest	Ivett Pinke-Sziva, Melanie Smith, Gergely Olt, Zombor Berezvai	sharing economy
2019	Urban tourism as a bone of contention: four explanatory hypotheses and a caveat	Johannes Novy	sharing economy, platform economy, home-sharing
2019	The Influence of Knowledge on Residents' Perceptions of the Impacts of Overtourism in P2PAccommodation Rental	Desiderio Gutiérrez-Taño, Joan B. Garau-Vadell, Ricardo J. Díaz-Armas	P2P, collaborative economy
2019	Residents' Attitudes towards Overtourism from the Perspective of Tourism Impacts and Cooperation – The Case of Ljubljana	Kir Kuščer, Tanja Mihalič	control Airbnb sharing
2019	Framing overtourism: a critical news media analysis	Giang Thi Phi	sharing platforms
2019	Overtourism: Between the Right to Travel and Residents' Rights	Dalia Perkumienė, Rasa Pranskūnienė	sharing economy
2019	Overtourism: A literature review to assess implications and future perspectives	Alessandro Capocchi, Cinzia Vallone, Mariarita Pierotti, Andrea Amaduzzi	sharing economy, P2P

Table 2 – cont.

Year	Title	Authors	Terms related to sharing economy
2019	Ways to counteract the negative effects of overtourism at tourist attractions and destinations	Zygmunt Kruczek	sharing economy
2019	Overcrowding, Overtourism and Local Level Disturbance: How Much Can Munich Handle?	Philipp Namberger, Sascha Jackisch, Jürgen Schmude, Marion Karl	sharing economy
2019	Overtourism Dystopias and Socialist Utopias: Towards an Urban Armature for Dubrovnik	Aggelos Panayiotopoulos, Carlo Pisano	sharing economy
2019	The Smart City Hospitality Framework: Creating a foundation for collaborative reflections on overtourism that support destination design	Ko Koens, Frans Melissen, Igor Mayer, Carlo Aall	sharing economy, share economy
2019	Non-Institutionalized Forms of Tourism Accommodation and Overtourism Impacts on the Landscape: The Case of Santorini, Greece	Efthymia Sarantakou, Theano S. Terkenli	sharing economy, home-sharing, sharing platforms, time-sharing economy
2019	Airbnb in the Byron Shire, Australia – bane or blessing?	Tania von der Heidt, Sabine Muschter, Rod Caldicott, Deborah Che	sharing economy, home-sharing, peer-to-peer (P2P),shared economy,
2019	The challenge of long-term tourism competitiveness in the age of innovation: Spain as a case study	Luis Moreno-Izquierdo, Ana Ramón-Rodríguez, María Jesús Such-Devesa	sharing economy,
2018	Sustainability as a key driver to address challenges	Célia Veiga, Margarida Custodio Santos, Paulo Águas, José Antonio C. Santos	sharing accommodation, sharing economy, home-sharing
2018	What challenges and opportunities will lead to success?	Jorge Costa, Monica Montenegro, João Gomes	circular economy, sharing economy
2018	Is overtourism overused? Understanding the impact of tourism in a city context	Ko Koens, Albert Postma, Bernadett Papp	sharing economy platforms, sharing economy accommodation platforms,
2018	An analysis of the factors behind the citizen's attitude of rejection towards tourism in a context of overtourism and economic dependence on this activity	José María Martín Martín, Jose Manuel Guaita Martínez, José Antonio Salinas Fernández	sharing economy, collaborative economy, P2P (peer to peer)

Table 2 – cont.

Year	Title	Authors	Terms related to sharing economy
2017	Understanding and overcoming negative impacts of tourism in city destinations: conceptual model and strategic framework	Albert Postma, Dirk Schmuecker	sharing economy, sharing portals

Source: compiled from the Scopus database (as at December 6, 2019).

– the sharing economy as one of the main topics in the discussion of overtourism,

– the sharing economy as a secondary issue in the discussion of overtourism – the phenomenon is mentioned and briefly discussed,

– the sharing economy mentioned in the discussion of overtourism – the phenomenon is only mentioned as an example without being described in more detail.

The results of the analysis are presented in the next section.

4. The sharing economy in articles on overtourism

Overtourism is not a new phenomenon, but the topic has recently aroused great interest in the academic world [Padrón-Ávila, Hernández-Martín, 2019: 3], as evidenced by the number of articles published in 2019 [see Table 1]. Research still continues on how the phenomenon should be studied and, above all, what measures should be taken to prevent it and how to cope with it when it occurs. While causes and effects of the phenomenon may vary from area to area, most studies focus on overtourism in cities.

The analysis is divided into two parts. Table 3 lists the 24 articles indicating the type and providing a brief description of the study and the research method. Table 4 assesses the treatment of the sharing economy in the discussion of overtourism and indicates what geographical area the study concerned.

In terms of type, the selected articles are split more or less equally between the three categories: there are 7 research articles, 9 review and research articles and 8 review articles. Studies described in the first category of articles are mainly based on surveys conducted among local residents, guests or tourists [e.g. Pinke-Sziva et al. 2019: 1-16; Gutiérrez-Taño, Garau-Vadell, Díaz-Armas 2019: 1-17], but some authors carried out case studies based mainly on secondary research

Table 3. Basic characteristics of the reviewed articles

Title [author(s), year]	Article type (review, research, review and research)	Description of the study / research method
Tourism and degrowth: an emerging agenda for research and praxis [Fletcher et al. 2019]	review and research	Outlines a conceptual framework and research agenda for exploring the relationship between tourism and degrowth
The social construction of the tourism degrowth discourse in the Balearic Islands [Valdivielso, Moranta 2019]	review and research	Briefly analyses the debate around tourism degrowth in the 2014-2019 period and differentiates between two approaches.
The dark side of digital technology to overtourism: the case of Barcelona [Bourliataux-Lajoinie et al. 2019]	review and research	The article is based on secondary data (literature and online reviews) and a case study of Barcelona.
Preventing Overtourism by Identifying the Determinants of Tourists' Choice of Attractions [Padrón-Ávila, Hernández-Martín 2019]	review and research	The survey was carried out at Canary Island airports among tourists returning home. The survey conducted on the island of Lanzarote contains a question regarding visits to 11 tourist attractions on the island, which were selected by the destination management organization. First, a pilot study using contingency tables was applied to establish which variables could explain whether the attractions analysed were visited or not. Afterwards, 96 variables were chosen to carry out the analysis based on the results obtained and the literature review
The discourse on sustainable urban tourism: The need for discussing more than overtourism [Aall, Koens 2019]	review	Secondary research
Overtourism and the night-time economy: a case study of Budapest [Pinke-Sziva et al. 2019]	research	Methods used include mapping, observation, interviews and questionnaires with local residents, visitors and tourists.
Urban tourism as a bone of contention: four explanatory hypotheses and a caveat [Novy 2019]	review	A review of international sources to identify key themes relating to conflicts about and around tourism
The Influence of Knowledge on Residents' Perceptions of the Impacts of Overtourism in P2P Accommodation Rental [Gutiérrez-Taño, Garau-Vadell, Díaz-Armas 2019]	review and research	Data from a convenience sample collected using self-administered questionnaires

Table 3 – cont.

Title [author(s), year]	Article type (review, research, review and research)	Description of the study / research method
Residents' Attitudes towards Overtourism from the Perspective of Tourism Impacts and Cooperation– The Case of Ljubljana [Kuščer, Mihalič 2019]	review and research	Combines the existing theoretical framework on sustainability–responsibility tourism with current industry research on overtourism in order to propose a sustainable tourism impact and stakeholder cooperation based on the overtourism risk monitoring model.
Framing overtourism: a critical news media analysis [Phi 2019]	review	Content analysis (202 news articles)
Overtourism: Between the Right to Travel and Residents' Rights [Perkumienė, Pranskūnienė 2019]	review	A review of the scientific literature and legal document
Overtourism: A literature review to assess implications and future perspectives [Capocchi et al. 2019b]	review	Exploratory study, literature review
Ways to counteract the negative effects of overtourism at tourist attractions and destinations [Kruczek 2019]	review and research	Review of literature, review of media reports, observation of phenomena described in social media
Overcrowding, Overtourism and Local Level Disturbance: How Much Can Munich Handle? [Namberger et al. 2019]	research	Door-to-door household survey, media analysis and own observations The sample included adult residents (aged 18 and older) of the city of Munich. 54 addresses were randomly selected from all possible addresses in the city. At these address, households were selected using the random walk technique. In each sampled household respondents were randomly selected based on the birthday selection technique to keep the door-to-door household survey simple.
Overtourism Dystopias and Socialist Utopias: Towards an Urban Armature for Dubrovnik [Panayiotopoulos, Pisano 2019]	research	Rapid or quick ethnography methods involving observations and field visits. It was an exploratory study following an interdisciplinary approach focusing on tourism development research and urban planning in the city of Dubrovnik. The study examined tourism, architecture and urban design in order to determine the impact of overtourism in Dubrovnik and also design an alternative urban plan, containing proposed interventions with practical implications.

Table 3 – cont.

Title [author(s), year]	Article type (review, research, review and research)	Description of the study / research method
The Smart City Hospitality Framework: Creating a foundation for collaborative reflections on overtourism that support destination design [Koens et al. 2019]	review and research	Literature review, 60 interviews with key stakeholders, participant observation, a Q-sort study and serious-gaming stakeholder workshops based on a serious game specifically developed for this purpose.
Non-Institutionalized Forms of Tourism Accommodation and Overtourism Impacts on the Landscape: The Case of Santorini, Greece [Sarantakou, Terkenli 2019]	research	A case study of Santorini, empirical research, an overview of the legal framework and related national and sectoral policies, statistical data, participant observation, surveys
Airbnb in the Byron Shire, Australia – bane or blessing? [von der Heidt et al. 2019]	research	Qualitative in-depth semi-structured interviews
The challenge of long-term tourism competitiveness in the age of innovation: Spain as a case study [Moreno-Izquierdo, Ramón-Rodríguez, Such-Devesa 2019]	review	Literature review
Sustainability as a key driver to address challenges [Veiga et al. 2018]	review	Review of academic, institutional and trade literature
What challenges and opportunities will lead to success? [Costa, Montenegro, Gomes 2018]	review	The authors formulate the strategic question and review of the literature
Is overtourism overused? Understanding the impact of tourism in a city context [Koens, Postma, Papp 2018]	review and research	Qualitative investigation based on interviews with 80 stakeholders in 13 European cities
An analysis of the factors behind the citizen's attitude of rejection towards tourism in a context of overtourism and economic dependence on this activity [Martín, Guaita Martínez, Salinas Fernández 2018]	research	Case study of Barcelona, a literature review
Understanding and overcoming negative impacts of tourism in city destinations: conceptual model and strategic framework [Postma, Schmuecker 2017]	research	Secondary research

Source: personal collection.

Table 4. The treatment of the sharing economy in the discussion of overtourism with the indication of the geographic scope

Title [author(s), year]	Treatment of the sharing economy (mention, secondary topic, one of the main topics, main topic)	Geographic scope of the study
Tourism and degrowth: an emerging agenda for research and praxis [Fletcher et al. 2019]	secondary topic	examples from different cities
The social construction of the tourism degrowth discourse in the Balearic Islands [Valdivielso, Moranta 2019]	one of the main topics	Balearic Islands
The dark side of digital technology to overtourism: the case of Barcelona [Bourliataux-Lajoinie et al. 2019]	secondary topic	case study: Barcelona; examples also from around the world
Preventing Overtourism by Identifying the Determinants of Tourists' Choice of Attractions [Padrón-Ávila, Hernández-Martín 2019]	mention	Lanzarote
The discourse on sustainable urban tourism: The need for discussing more than overtourism [Aall, Koens 2019]	mention	–
Overtourism and the night-time economy: a case study of Budapest [Pinke-Sziva et al. 2019]	mention	Budapest
Urban tourism as a bone of contention: four explanatory hypotheses and a caveat [Novy 2019]	secondary topic	examples from different cities
The Influence of Knowledge on Residents' Perceptions of the Impacts of Overtourism in P2P Accommodation Rental [Gutiérrez-Taño, Garau-Vadell, Díaz-Armas 2019]	main topic	Mallorca
Residents' Attitudes towards Overtourism from the Perspective of Tourism Impacts and Cooperation– The Case of Ljubljana [Kuščer, Mihalič 2019]	secondary	Ljubljana + examples from different cities
Framing overtourism: a critical news media analysis [Phi 2019]	mention	–
Overtourism: Between the Right to Travel and Residents' Rights [Perkumienė, Pranskūnienė 2019]	secondary topic	examples from different cities
Overtourism: A literature review to assess implications and future perspectives [Capocchi et al. 2019b]	mention	–

Table 4 – cont.

Title [author(s), year]	Treatment of the sharing economy (mention, secondary topic, one of the main topics, main topic)	Geographic scope of the study
Ways to counteract the negative effects of overtourism at tourist attractions and destinations [Kruczek 2019]	mention	Cracow, examples of attractions and tourist destinations from Poland and the world
Overcrowding, Overtourism and Local Level Disturbance: How Much Can Munich Handle? [Namberger et al. 2019]	secondary topic	Munich
Overtourism Dystopias and Socialist Utopias: Towards an Urban Armature for Dubrovnik [Panayiotopoulos, Pisano 2019]	secondary topic	Dubrovnik
The Smart City Hospitality Framework: Creating a foundation for collaborative reflections on overtourism that support destination design [Koens et al. 2019]	mention	six European cities
Non-Institutionalized Forms of Tourism Accommodation and Overtourism Impacts on the Landscape: The Case of Santorini, Greece [Sarantakou, Terkenli 2019]	one of the main topics	Santorini
Airbnb in the Byron Shire, Australia – bane or blessing? [von der Heidt et al. 2019]	main topic	Byron Shire – Australia
The challenge of long-term tourism competitiveness in the age of innovation: Spain as a case study [Moreno-Izquierdo, Ramón-Rodríguez, Such-Devesa 2019]	mention	Spain
Sustainability as a key driver to address challenges [Veiga et al. 2018]	secondary topic	–
What challenges and opportunities will lead to success? [Costa, Montenegro, Gomes 2018]	mention	–
Is overtourism overused? Understanding the impact of tourism in a city context [Koens, Postma, Papp 2018]	mention	examples from different cities
An analysis of the factors behind the citizen's attitude of rejection towards tourism in a context of overtourism and economic dependence on this activity [Martín, Guaita Martínez, Salinas Fernández 2018]	one of the main topics	Barcelona
Understanding and overcoming negative impacts of tourism in city destinations: conceptual model and strategic framework [Postma, Schmuecker 2017]	secondary topic	Hamburg

Source: personal compilation.

or observation data. Many authors combined a literature review with their own study, e.g. observation of participants during events, protests, public debates, informal conversations combined with the analysis of the literature, reports, books [Valdivielso, Moranta 2019: 1876-1892]. The articles mainly address social aspects, but some highlight the negative impact of overtourism on the natural environment [Veiga et al. 2018].

Table 4 presents the assessment of how the sharing economy is approached in the discussion of overtourism in the analysed articles. Only in five cases is it the main topic or one of the main topics [Valdivielso, Moranta 2019: 1876-1892; Gutiérrez-Taño, Garau-Vadell, Díaz-Armas 2019: 1-17; Sarantakou, Terkenli 2019: 411-433; von der Heidt et al. 2019; Martín, Guaita Martínez, Salinas Fernández 2018: 1-18]. In the remaining articles, the sharing economy is either merely mentioned as an example or a cause of overtourism [e.g. Padrón-Ávila, Hernández-Martín 2019: 1-17; Aall, Koens 2019: 1-12; Novy 2019: 63-74].

Some articles discussed the phenomenon of overtourism more generally, without focusing on specific examples [e.g. Veiga et al. 2018: 662-673; Capocchi et al. 2019b: 1-18]. However, the majority of articles focus on a specific area, e.g. the island of Santorini [Sarantakou, Terkenli 2019: 411-433], Byron Shire in New South Wales [von der Heidt et al. 2019], the Balearic Islands [Valdivielso, Moranta 2019: 1876-1892]. It is noteworthy that most authors describe the phenomenon of overtourism in the context of a specific city, e.g. Budapest [Pinke-Sziva et al. 2019: 1-16]; Ljubljana [Kuščer, Mihalič 2019: 1-16]. Of course, many articles refer to Barcelona and Venice, which are stereotypical examples of the sharing economy and overtourism [e.g. Phi 2019: 3; Aall, Koens 2019: 8]. In addition to the dominant share of European examples, other tourist destinations are also analysed, providing enough evidence to conclude that overtourism and the sharing economy can be found all over the world, and the number of affected destinations keeps increasing.

The authors discuss the causes and effects of both phenomena [among others Moreno-Izquierdo, Ramón-Rodríguez, Such-Devesa 2019: 13-34]. However, there are also articles discussing possible countermeasures. J. Valdivielso and J. Moranta, describing the situation in the Balearic Islands, indicate that "Tourism inspections face constant scrutiny from public opinion and some multinationals, such as Tripadvisor or Airbnb, have been fined for advertising illegal tourist accommodation, moreover, the municipality of Palma – where pressure from residents has been constant – has maintained a ban on holiday rentals in residential apartments" [2019: 1885]. The authors also point out that "the results provide useful information for public and private managers involved in evenly reallocating tourist flows in time and space to avoid the negative impacts of overtourism", referring to the situation in the island of Lanzarote [Padrón-Ávila, Hernández-Martín 2019: 1]. In their article, I. Pinke-Sziva et al. [2019: 1-16] make recom-

mendations for improving the management of the night-time economy (NTE) in order to improve the experience for tourists and visitors and the quality of life for local residents, describing the so-called "party quarter" of Budapest. K. Kuščer, T. Mihalič address the monitoring of the risk of overtourism for destinations, which requires the understanding of factors that contribute to overtourism [2019: 1-16]. The study conducted by D. Perkumienė and R. Pranskūnienė shows "the importance of rethinking the concept of sustainability in tourism as a holistic principle of democracy, and as a degrowth movement" [2019: 1-17]. The regulations they describe are introduced mainly at the local level, with the exception of Dubrovnik, which, as a UNESCO world heritage site, must comply with its requirements [Panayiotopoulos, Pisano 2019: 393-410].

Some of the authors discuss overtourism in the context of sustainability [Aall, Koens 2019: 1-12; Koens, Postman, Papp 2018: 1-15; Capocchi et al. 2019b: 1-18], indicating that the phenomenon in question is a manifestation of a conflict between the concern for sustainable development and the quality of life for local residents on the one hand and the development of the tourism industry and the satisfaction of visitors.

5. Conclusion

This purpose of the study was to analyse the treatment of the sharing economy in articles addressing the problem of overtourism. The authors conducted an in-depth analysis of articles that address both issues. The Scopus database (as at December 6, 2019) contained 76 works in which the term 'overtourism' appeared in the title, abstract, or keywords. 24 of those articles refer to the phenomenon of the sharing economy, but only 5 treat it as the main topic or one of the main topics. After analysing the short-listed articles it can be concluded state that in the discussion of overtourism the sharing economy is considered to be one of many factors contributing to the emergence of overtourism. At the same time, these phenomena are usually described separately. According to some authors [e.g. Padrón-Ávila, Hernández-Martín 2019: 1-17; Aall, Koens 2019: 1-12; Novy 2019: 63-74], the spread of unregulated tourist accommodation and the uncontrolled popularity of sharing platforms are often given as the causes of overtourism. H. Goodwin [2017] believes that sharing platforms (mainly Airbnb) create problems in the housing market, causing rents to rise and residents to be priced out of housing districts [Goodwin 2017: 5].

Another thing worth noting are the recommendations given by the authors of the analysed articles. For example, Novy [2019: 63-74] indicates that "Tourism's current problematisation and politicisation in cities constitutes a research fron-

tier with a wide-open landscape to explore and it goes without saying that the issues this commentary has focused on are not the only ones worthy of attention. But they hopefully will provide orientation and inspiration as we try to make better sense of the rise of urban tourism as a source of discontent and dispute. Doing so will require further in-depth single case and comparative analyses concerning cities and places within them in which tourism-related conflicts in cities can be observed, but, crucially, would also benefit from more engagement with heavily visited urban environments in which these conflicts are absent or at least appear significantly less pronounced." G. Phi emphasizes that "there is a need to explore responsibilities of diverse tourism actors in addressing overtourism, along with discussions on alternatives to the pro-growth paradigm and the industrial workhome-travel model that fuel modern mass tourism" [Phi 2019: 1]. It is also recommended that the problem of overtourism should be solved "by working together and by striving to develop sustainable tourism goals, thus balancing the right to travel and the residents' rights" [Perkumienė, Pranskūnienė 2019: 13-14].

Finally, a note on some limitations of the study. The obvious one, which the authors are fully aware of, is related to the nature of the sample. Firstly, the analysis covered only articles available in the Scopus database. Secondly, the criterion for selection was the presence of the word 'overtourism' in the title, abstract or key words. This means that the analysis may have overlooked other articles addressing the problem but not mentioning this term.

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Zagadnienie 'sharing economy' w dyskusji o nadmiernej turystyce (na podstawie bazy Scopus)

Streszczenie. Rozwój sektora turystycznego oraz nowych trendów sprawił, że liczba podróżujących stale się powiększa. Prowadzi to do powstawania innowacji turystycznych takich jak *sharing economy* oraz zjawisk takich jak *overtourism*. Stają się one przedmiotem wielu badań podejmowanych coraz częściej w ostatnich latach. Niniejszy artykuł ma na celu analizę dyskusji na temat overtourismu związanej ze zjawiskiem *sharing economy*. Autorki sprawdziły, jaką funkcję pełni *sharing economy* w dyskusji naukowej o overtourismie. Praca opiera się na niewyczerpującym przeglądzie literatury dotyczącej overtourismu. Wykorzystano publikacje dostępne w bazie Scopus (udostępnione przez Elsevier). Pogłębiona analiza obejmuje artykuły naukowe, które odnoszą się do obu kwestii.

Słowa kluczowe: *overtourism* (nadmierna turystyka), *sharing economy*, Scopus, turystyka, badania w dziedzinie turystyki