

SHARING ECONOMY: A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The world has transitioned from the Stone-Age Economy to the Industrial Economy and then to the Performance Economy. Sharing economy was practiced in the Stone-Age Economy, the Industrial Economy and is being practiced in the Performance Economy. However, the meaning of the word 'share' has changed during the transition. The only constant in the world is – Change. There was a time when people aspired to be owners of homes, appliances, vehicles and luxury accessories. But now a time has come in which companies such as Airbnb, Uber, Fon, Spotahome, Stashbee, Omni are proving to be change-agents in a revolution named Sharing Economy where people simply want to use homes, vehicles and gadgets as per their needs without owning them. Indubitably, Sharing Economy is going to affect businesses in a major way. Research in the domain of Sharing Economy began almost four decades ago but phenomenal growth has been observed since 2016. The objective of this paper is to explore the extant texts in journals and assess the distinctive features of the research in the sharing economy domain published in the 1990 to 2022 time-frame. The main research methods pursued in this study are bibliometric review, citation analysis, top contributors to the field and collaboration by country. The primary findings of this study are most productive authors, most productive countries, and scientific productivity in the sharing economy domain. This research paper provides novel and deep insights into the Sharing Economy domain.

Keywords: Digital Payments, Digital India, MSMEs, Less-Cash Economy, Innovation.

INTRODUCTION

It was a watershed moment in the history of Indian cinema when five lakh farmers contributed ₹2 each for the funding of a Hindi film Manthan (churning) directed by ShyamBenegal(Nathan, 2014). The iconic film showcased the White revolution which began in Gujarat and became a source of inspiration and livelihood for many people across the nation. The money collected for the production of Manthan is an

example of sharing economy which helped improve the economies of quite a few regions in India. The present generation is a part of several economies: sharing economy (SE), market economy, price economy, digital economy, data economy, green economy, blue economy¹, purple economy (also known as creative economy), consumer economy, service economy, knowledge economy², command economy, linear economy, circular economy, design economy, domestic economy, hydrogen economy³,

attention economy, moral economy, forest economy, performance economy, net-zero economy, spaceman economy, hypercycle economy and mixed economy. Interestingly, SE pervades most of economies. Sharing economy is a scheme wherein goods and services are shared between people for a fee or gratis. Sharing economy is a result of the confluence of economy of abundance and economy of scarcity inter alia. The sharing economy concept has triggered significant transformations around the world. SE has introduced disruptions in the realm of work, wages, access to opportunities, jobs, labour markets in both developed and developing economies (Table 1 lists a few examples). Sharing economy allows sharing of spare, unutilized or underutilized assets. The core concept of sharing economy is sharing between peers wherefore companies play the role of brokers or provide peripheral services.

Table 1. Examples of SE

<i>SE in Europe</i>		<i>SE in Japan</i>	
Crowdcube	provides services pertaining to arranging of the investment by investors	akippa	parking lot reservation
Fixura	unites investors and private persons in need for financing in a way that benefits both	nokisaki	provides share-type parking service and bike share service
FundedByMe	connects investors with entrepreneurs	mercari	allows buying and selling
Getaround	Rent a car or a truck by the hour or day	laxus	online fashion-sharing platform (provides a mechanism for sharing high-end designer handbags)
miutcank	community building platform	air-closet.com	fashion rental service

¹Blue economy, according to the World Bank, is the viable use of ocean reserves for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health.

²Romer, P. M. used the word 'knowledge' 82 times in his article Increasing Returns and Long-Run Growth (1986) published in Journal of Political Economy, 94(5) and 32 times in his article Endogenous Technological Change (1990) published in Journal of Political Economy, 98(5).

³The term "hydrogen economy" applies to the energetic, ecological, and economic aspects of utilizing hydrogen as a medium of energy transport from an atomic reactor to sites at which energy is required. Bockris, J. O. and Appleby, A. J. authored a seminal paper Hydrogen Economy: An Ultimate Economy. A Practical Answer to the Problem of Energy Supply and Pollution which was published in Environ. This Mon. 1: No. 1 (July 1972).

MOL Bubi	public bike system	tasukaji	matching platform for finding housekeepers
Spotify	allows people to listen to songs and create radio stations	AsMama	child care and exchange toys and clothes
Streetbank	allows people to give things away, share things, share skills	Crowd Works	provides avenues to designers and developers to apply to more than seventy types of projects/tasks such as website and logo designs
toborrow	connects lenders, banks and borrowers	makuake	sharing accommodation and office space
Uber	offers vehicles for hire	timescar	car rental services
Yumber	meal sharing platform. It combines "housetaurants" and restaurants.		
<i>SE in India</i>		<i>SE in US</i>	
CityFurnish	sharing appliances. Available in Bengaluru, Delhi, Ghaziabad/Noida, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune	Airbnb	Offers travelers a place to stay
himalayanhomes tayuttarakhand	provides tourists with homestays and trekking assistance	eBay	connects sellers and buyers
KarmaSnap	crowdfunding	Getaround	Rent a car or a truck by the hour or day

⁴The term attention economy was coined by Herbert A. Simon who suggested that people's attention is a limited and valuable resource which can be used for economic gain.

⁵In his book *The Performance Economy* (2010), Walter R. Stahel described Performance Economy as a business model which is knowledge-based and uncouples wealth creation from resource throughput.

SE is ubiquitous. People have been sharing their time, goods and services since times immemorial (Belk, 2014; Ranjbari, Morales-Alonso, & Carrasci-Gallego, 2018). The new technology comprising websites, apps, computers, smartphones has added a new dimension to sharing. The Internet has marshalled an unprecedented era of connectedness and collaboration. As on June 30, 2022, there were 5,473,055,736 Internet users (World Internet Users Statistics and 2022 World Population Stats, 2022). The number of smartphone mobile network subscriptions in 2022 was 6,598 million (Statista, 2023).

The Digital Sharing Economy has caused disruption in accommodation, personal and professional services, and transportation (Table 2). The existence of so many companies which act as SE enablers is a testimony that there is a change in the mindset where people are gradually shifting from an ownership culture to sharing economy culture. People can earn money through the sharing economy mechanism by sharing rooms, cars or even washing machines. By sharing intelligence, resources, and strength one can more likely ensure his/her individual survival.

Table 2. Examples of SE

eBay	a 24/7 platform which allows retailers and non-retailers to sell products at competitive prices
Airbnb	online platform which allows people to share living space in their homes
Uber	offers transportation convenience
Lyft	offers transportation convenience
TaskRabbit	allows people to offer their services as housecleaners, movers, shopping, etc.
Couchsurfing	allows travelers to stay with locals
LeftoverSwap	allows users to share unwanted food with a community member
NeighborGoods	allows community members to share stuff with friends
Fon	allows users registered with Fon to access Fon Wi-Fi community network
Spotahome	allows members to find rooms and/or apartments for temporary rental
Stashbee	allows members to find to find storage and parking in close proximity
JdOmni	allows users to create websites

SE offers its own advantages. It helps in reduction of waste, and achieving greater efficiency in the use of slack resources. SE might help several households which are under a credit card debt.

Although SE introduces new dimensions in the future of collaboration, production, and work but SE is a grey zone in terms of employment, safety regulations and taxation. The meaning of the word ‘sharing’ in SE has changed. The meaning of the word ‘economics’ is also changing. Although scarcity was an integral part of conventional economics, several western economies are employing the concept of abundance (Geissinger et al., 2020). Several platforms are actually matchmakers. Therefore, they cannot provide any form of employment security. There are a number of questions that need to be answered in the context of SE: does SE create new jobs? can SE affect business regulations and tax collections?

A number of terms related to SE have entered the common parlance. Some of the terms have been itemized in Table 3.

Table 3. Terms related to SE

Term	Author(s)	Term	Author(s)
prosumption	Toffler (1980); Ritzer&Jurgenson (2010)	connected consumption	Dubois et al. (2014)
consumer participation	Fitzsimmons (1985)	1099 economy	Kalleberg& Dunn (2016)
product-service systems	Mont (2002)	access economy	Kalleberg& Dunn (2016)
online volunteering	Postigo (2003)	collaborating economy	Kalleberg& Dunn (2016)
co-creation	Prahalad&Ramaswamy (2004); Lanier &Schau (2007)	crowdworking	Kalleberg& Dunn (2016)
co-production	Humphreys & Grayson (2008)	freelance economy	Kalleberg& Dunn (2016)
collaborative consumption	Botsman& Rogers (2010)	gig economy	Kalleberg& Dunn (2016)

the mesh	Gansky (2010)	platform economy	Kalleberg& Dunn (2016)
access-based consumption	Bardhi&Eckhardt (2012)	on-demand economy	Shapiro (2017)
commercial sharing systems	Lamberton& Rose (2012)	crowd-based capitalism	Sundararajan (2018)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The practices of collaborative consumption, viz. those activities in which one or more persons utilize economic goods or services in the process of participating in joint activities with one or more others were dissected by Felson and Spaeth in their seminal research paper *Community Structure and Collaborative Consumption* (Felson&Spaeth, 1978). Schlagwein, Schoder and Spindeldreher offered a comprehensive, systemic definition of SE after analyzing definitions and explanations in 152 sources and according to them sharing economy is *a commercial or non-commercial peer-to-peer model enabled by an intermediary* (Schlagwein, Schoder&Spindeldreher, 2019).

SE research is continuously evolving. The term “sharing economy” was coined by Professor Lawrence Lessing at Harvard University, in 2008 (Botsman, 2010, as cited in Hong, 2014). According to Quattrone et al., (2018) “The term “sharing economy” was originally coined to capture a class of economic arrangements whereby, rather than owning goods and services, individuals would share them with one another, under the premise that there exists substantial excess capacity in the system, and with that an opportunity to optimize resources, and increase their *value*, through sharing”.

The expression “sharing economy” has been commonly used for describing different organizations that associate users/renters and owners/providers through business-to-consumer or consumer-to-consumer platforms (Parente et al., 2018). SE is: (i) an economic opportunity; (ii) a pathway to a decentralized, equitable and ecological economy; (iii) a more viable form of utilization or consumption; (iv) creating unregulated marketplaces; (v) reinforcing the neoliberal template; and, (vi) an inarticulate field of innovation (Martin, 2016). Compared to the conventional market model, which is based on ownership, the “Sharing Economy” is based on using and sharing of products and services among others (Puschmann& Alt, 2016). Study topics on SE are varied (Lima, 2019) and the SE constitutes an apparent enigma (Richardson, 2015). SE presents an opportunity to ask new questions and develop new frameworks(Eckhardt et al., 2019). The rise and resulting plurality of the SE are not without controversy (Netter et al., 2019). The SE research field is split between various streams of research, such as reputation systems, taxation and regulation issues, trust, or conceptual foundations (Mont et al., 2020). The challenge with SE is that it does not fit into conventional regulatory standards (Agarwal & Steinmetz, 2019). Despite the extensive literature about the SE and specific outcomes such as loyalty, trust and customer satisfaction, little is known about the importance of risk as an outcome of quality in SE platforms (Akhmedova et al., 2020). Table 4 summarizes the initial research on SE.

Table 4. Initial research on SE

Authors	Year	Journal	Article/Paper	Key Idea(s)
Chang, J. -J.	2006	Small Business Economics (2006), 27(2-3): 261-273.	Profit Sharing, Risk Sharing, and Firm Size: Implications of Efficiency Wages	Developed an efficiency wage model exploring the link between profit sharing and fluctuations in output.
Heinrichs, H.	2013	GAIA - Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society, (2013), 22(4), 228-231.	Sharing Economy: A Potential New Pathway to Sustainability	Sharing economy might help in comprehending and channeling new inventions and the institutionalization of new economic practices, roles and interactions of societal actors.
Molz, J. G.	2013	Annals of Tourism Research, 43, 210-230.	Social Networking Technologies and the Moral Economy of Alternative Tourism: The Case of couchsurfing.org	Couchsurfing's moral affordances - connecting with strangers, sharing material resources, and engaging in caring relationships - are inseparable from the discourse of guilt, discipline, pleasure, authenticity, and virtue which shapes the moral terrain of alternative tourism.
Cohen, B., & Kietzmann, J.	2014	Organization & Environment, 27(3), 279-296.	Ride On! Mobility Business Models for the Sharing Economy	Sharing Economy may be the next stage in the development of fundamentally restructuring how economies work.
Weber, T. A.	2014	Journal of Management Information Systems, 31(3), 35-71.	Intermediation in a Sharing Economy: Insurance, Moral Hazard, and Rent Extraction	A trusted online intermediary can enable collaborative housing transactions in environments with moral hazard, implementing first-best actions by renters and fully insuring hosts (with, on average, better-than-zero deductible) at a balanced budget.
Birdsall, M.	2014	ITE Journal, 84(4), 37-40.	Carsharing in a Sharing Economy	The growing acceptance of sharing economy concept combined with rapid technology advances provide multimodal transportation solutions.
Belk, R.	2014	Journal of Business Research, 67(8), 1595-1600.	You are what you can access: Sharing and collaborative consumption online	Sharing makes a great deal of practical and economic sense for the consumer, the environment, and the community.
Malhotra, A., & Van Alstyne, M.	2014	Communications of the ACM, 57(11), 24-27.	The dark side of the sharing economy . . . and how to lighten it	Explored the dark side of the sharing economy with reference to hotels, taxis, insider sharing and offered solutions to the associated problems.

Ballus-Armet, I., Shaheen, S. A., Clonts, K., &Weinzimmer, D.	2014	Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board, 2416(1), 27-36.	Peer-to-Peer carsharing Exploring public perception and market characteristics in the San Francisco Bay Area, California	Examined public perception of peer-to-peer carsharing and potential market characteristics through intercept survey.
Richardson, L.	2015	Geoforum, 67, 121-129.	Performing the sharing economy	Examined sharing through community, sharing through access, sharing through collaboration.
Panda, R., Verma, S. & Mehta, B.	2015	International Journal of Online Marketing, 5(3), 1-17.	Emergence and Acceptance of Sharing Economy in India: Understanding through the Case of Airbnb	Awareness of sharing economy and confidence in adopting sharing economy models needs to be built by marketers via conscious marketing and branding efforts.
Martin, C. J., Upham, P., & Budd, L.	2015	Ecological Economics, 118, 240-251.	Commercial orientation in grassroots social innovation: Insights from the sharing economy	Studied Freegie (an association of free reuse group activists) in the sharing economy domain. The paper is a treatise on indirect and coercive pressures on grassroots organizations so that they become more commercially-oriented.
Huefner, R. J.	2015	Journal of Revenue and Pricing Management, 14(4), 296-298.	The sharing economy: Implications for revenue management	Sharing economy is characterized by ease of entry. Though sharing economy can be a threat to the revenue being earned by traditional companies it may open new avenues for increasing revenues in the long run.
Morgan, B., &Kuch, D.	2015	Journal of Law and Society, 42(4), 556-87.	Radical Transactionalism: Legal Consciousness, Diverse Economies, and the Sharing Economy	Developed a new approach for the analysis of community-level action for sustainability by linking legal consciousness with diverse economies.
Light, A., &Miskelly, C.	2015	Interaction Design and Architecture(s) Journal, 24(Spring), 49-62.	Sharing economy vs sharing cultures? Designing for social, economic and environmental good	Sharing economy comprises practices not conventionally considered as sharing having a dissimilar social and economic paradigm.
Forno, F., & Garibaldi, R.	2015	Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism, 16(2), 202-220.	Sharing Economy in Travel and Tourism: The Case of Home-Swapping in Italy	Explored networks, trust, and reciprocity in home-swapping.

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King, S. P.	2015	Journal of European Competition Law & Practice, 6(10), 729-734.	Sharing Economy: What Challenges for Competition Law?	Examined the potential for network externalities to create market power and the potential use of third-party contracts to contain competition.
Lampinen, A.	2015	Social Media + Society, 1(1),1-2.	Deceptively Simple: Unpacking the Notion of "Sharing"	Examined the meanings and uses of "Sharing" and explained that sharing serves the economic interests of big corporations.
Teubner, T., &Flath, C. M.	2015	Business & Information Systems Engineering, 57(5), 311-324.	The Economics of Multi-Hop Ride Sharing	Examined the competitiveness and reliability of multi-hop ride sharing networks, and, the operational and strategic challenges the platform operators providing multi-hop ride sharing face.
Dredge, D., &Gyimothy, S.	2015	Tourism Recreation Research, 40(3), 286-302.	The collaborative economy and tourism: Critical perspectives, questionable claims and silenced voices	Explored the rise of the sharing economy in tourism.
Cheng, M.	2016	International Journal of Hospitality Management, 57, 60-70.	Sharing economy: A review and agenda for future research	Examined a three-level micro-meso-macro typology of SE.
Habibi, M. R., Davidson, A., &Laroche, M.	2017	Business Horizons, 60(1), 113-121.	What managers should know about the sharing economy	Presented the sharing-exchange continuum.
Ganapati, S., &Reddick, C. G.	2018	Government Information Quarterly, 35, 77-87.	Prospects and challenges of sharing economy for the public sector	SE and the evolution of digital government research.
Curtis, S. K., &Lehner, M.	2019	Sustainability, 11, 567.	Defining the Sharing Economy for Sustainability	Presented semantic properties of SE.
Lim, W. M.	2020	Australasian Marketing Journal, 28(3), 4-13.	The Sharing Economy: A Marketing Perspective	Presented the implications of the sharing economy for marketing theory.
Lyaskovskaya, E., &Khudyakova, T.	2021	Sustainability, 13, 11056.	Sharing Economy: For or against Sustainable Development	Examined the impact of the SE on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.
Lin, Z., & Zhang, Y.	2022	Information Systems Journal, 1-30.	Provider experience and order selection in the sharing economy	Empirically examined the order selection and business strategies of the provider in the SE.

3. BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Bibliometrics are used for a statistical analysis of citations, authors, and semantic items of all modes of printed communication (Gibson, et al., 2018). Bibliometric analysis is an enumerative approach that helps in producing a cognitive map of the area (Rajan, Dhir & Sushil, 2020). The scientific mapping aims to uncover the configuration, structure and dynamics of the area under study (Singh, Dhir, Das & Sharma, 2020). The term ‘bibliometrics’ was proposed by Alan Pritchard (Pritchard, 1969; Sengupta, 1992). Bibliometrics, and in particular evaluative bibliometrics, uses counts of publications, patents, and citations to develop science and technology performance indices (Narin, Olivastro & Stevens, 1994). The discipline of bibliometrics involves the application of mathematical and statistical methods to scholarly publications (Thompson & Walker, 2015). Bibliometric findings can be employed for: (i) promoting objective evaluation and reporting of research productivity and impact, (ii) determining reach for coverage claims, (iii) detecting social dominance or hidden biases for improvement efforts, (iv) identifying anomalies for further examination, and (v) assessing relative performance for equitable decision-making (Mukherjee, et al., 2022). Bibliometric databases can be used as a tool for information retrieval (Miyamoto, et al., 1989). Bibliometric analysis is useful for decrypting and representing the aggregate scientific knowledge and evolutionary nuances of well-established branches of learning by ordering and classifying large amounts of amorphous data in rigorous ways (Donthu, et al., 2021).

4. RESEARCH METHOD

4.1 Sample

The sample for this study was acquired from Scopus databank. The articles were looked for with the term TITLE-ABS-KEY (“Sharing Economy”). The search yielded 4,520 document results the detailed break-up of which is presented in Table 5. Table 6 details the filters applied while retrieving the sample from Scopus database.

Table 5. A break-up of 4,520 document results

Access type	Number	Access type	Number
All Open Access	1,510	Bronze	232
Gold	623	Green	1020
Hybrid Gold	206		
Results by Year			
2021	807	2012	1
2020	903	2011	2
2019	786	2010	1
2018	595	2009	1
2017	440	2007	1
2016	219	2006	1
2015	78	1997	1

2014	23	1990	1
2013	12		
Subject Area			
Business, Management and Accounting	1,908	Materials Science	45
Social Sciences	1,595	Physics and Astronomy	61
Computer Science	1,421	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	36
Engineering	964	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	17
Environmental Science	626	Multidisciplinary	28
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	678	Chemistry	16
Energy	450	Chemical Engineering	18
Decision Sciences	446	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	7
Mathematics	280	Neuroscience	10
Arts and Humanities	133	Nursing	7
Psychology	151	Health Professions	3
Earth and Planetary Sciences	111	Immunology and Microbiology	2
Medicine	66		
Source type			
Journal	3,076	Book	281
Conference Proceeding	853	Trade Journal	8
Book Series	302		

Table 6. Filters applied for retrieving the sample from Scopus database

Filter by year	2006 to 2021	3,870 document results
Filter by subject area	Business, Management and Accounting	1,604 document results
Filter by document type	Article	1,086 document results
Publication stage	Final	1,058
Filter by keyword	Sharing Economy, Collaborative Consumption, Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Circular Economy, Sharing Platforms, Access-based Services	792 document results
Filter by country/territory	No restrictions	
Source type	Journal	791 document results
Language	English	783

The articles were combed with the words TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Sharing Economy") AND (LIMIT-TO(SUBJAREA, "BUSI")) AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2021) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2020) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2019) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2018) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2017) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2016) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2015) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2014) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2013) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2012) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2011) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2010) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2009) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2007) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2006)) AND (LIMIT-TO(DOCTYPE, "ar") AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBSTAGE, "final") AND (LIMIT-TO(EXACTKEYWORD, "Sharing Economy") OR LIMIT-

TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Collaborative Consumption") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , " Sustainability ") OR LIMIT - TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Sustainable Development") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Sharing Platforms") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Circular Economy") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Access-based Services")
 The set of articles obtained was exported to BibTeX format.

5. RESULTS

5.1 General results

Scopus displayed detailed information of 783 articles

5.1.1 Number of publications from 2006 to 2021.

As per the data retrieved from scopus.com, the number of publications in the 2006-2010 time-frame was 4, the number of publications in the 2011-2015 time-frame was 116 and the number of publications in the 2016-2021 time-frame was 3750. Interestingly, the number of publications in the 2006-2012 time-frame was 7. It can be inferred that most of the articles on SE have been written after 2012.

5.1.2 Most mentioned articles on Sharing Economy.

The specifics of the 10 most cited articles on Sharing Economy and most cited first authors are detailed in Exhibit-1 and Table 7.

Table 7. Most cited first authors

Author name	Number of citations	Author name	Number of citations
Belk, R.	549	Proserpio, D.	344
Botsman, R.	425	Rogers, R.	321
Tussyadiah, I. P.	408	Eckhardt, G. M.	291
Guttentag, D.	376	Hamari, J.	282
Zervas, G.	347	Bardhi, F.	280

Source(s): Data collected from Scopus

5.1.3 Prominent journals.

The ten prominent journals and the number of articles published in each of the journal is listed in Exhibit-2.

5.1.4 Composition of authorship

Analysis of the first 235 results displayed on scopus.com showed that 27 articles have been authored by a solo author, 79 articles have been written by two authors, 71 articles have been written by three authors, 37 articles have been written by four authors, 17 articles have been authored by five authors, 3 of the articles has been written by more than five authors and one of the articles is jointly written by ten authors. Table 8 lists the name of the author and the number of documents published by the author and Exhibit-3 lists the details of the papers which have been written by ten or more than ten authors.

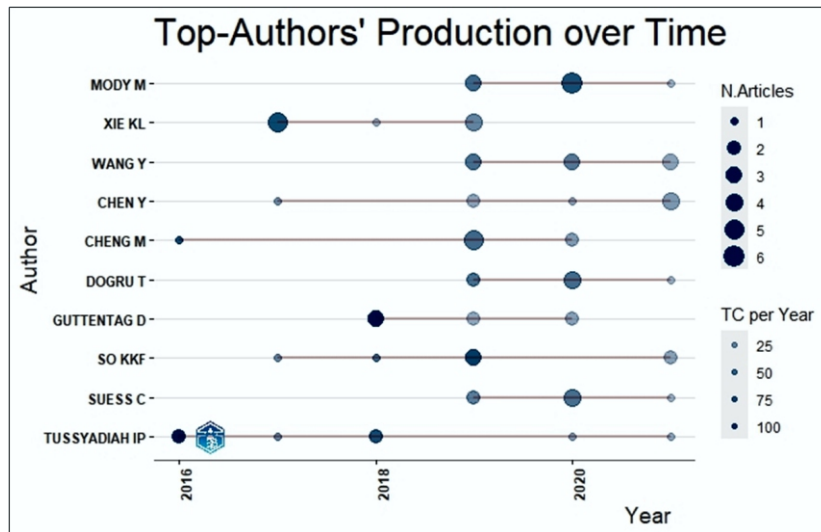
Table 8. Number of documents published by the top ten authors

Sr. No.	Name of the author	Number of documents published	Sr. No.	Name of the author	Number of documents published
1	Mody, M.	10	6	So, K. K. F.	7
2	Xie, K. L.	10	7	Suess, C.	7
3	Dogru, T.	8	8	Tussyadiah, I. P.	7
4	Cheng, M.	7	9	Wu, J.	7
5	Guttentag, D.	7	10	Dolnicar, S.	6

Source(s): Data collected from Scopus

5.1.5 Top-author's production over time

Figure 1 presents the number of publications of top authors in the 2016 to 2021 time-frame. The size of the circles in Figure 1 is proportional to the number of articles published by the author in that particular year. The intensity of shading of the circles represents the number of citations, i.e., the darker the circle, the more the number of citations that have been received in that particular year.



Source: Prepared by the author (research data)

Figure 1. Top-authors' production over time

5.1.6 Most productive countries

Table 9. Lists the details of the five most productive countries.

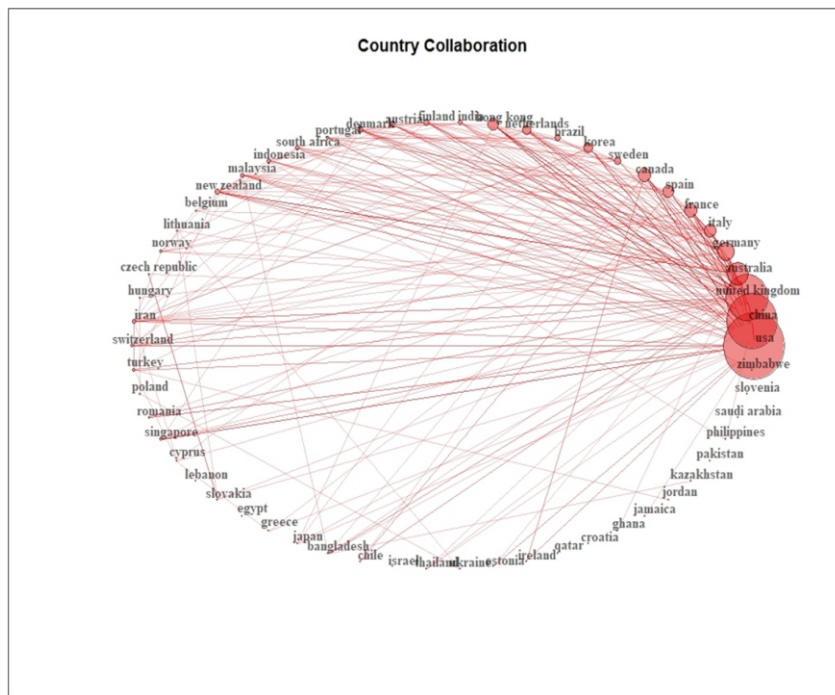
Table 9. Most productive countries

Rank	Country	Number of articles
1	United States	194
2	China	137
3	United Kingdom	112
4	Australia	58
5	Germany	54

Source(s): Data collected from Scopus

5.1.7 Country scientific collaboration

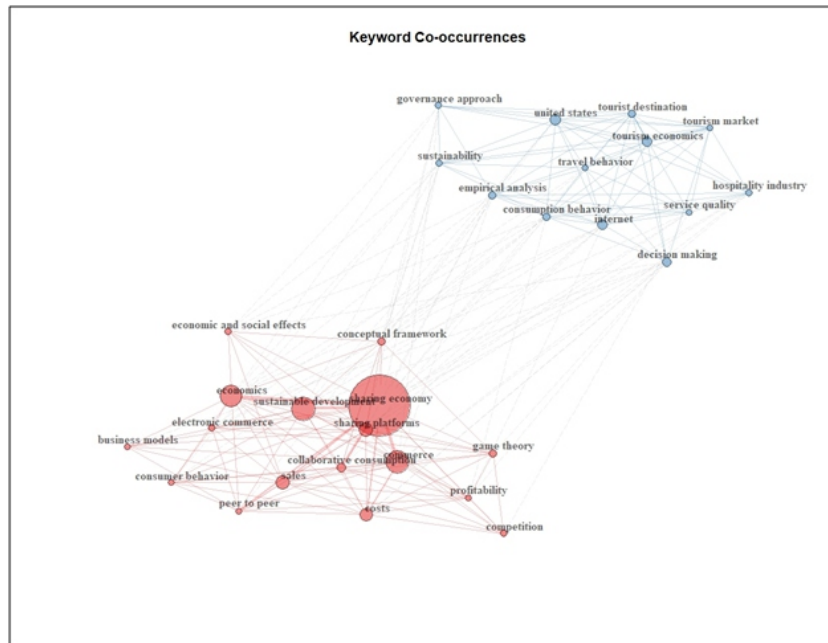
It can be inferred from Figure 2 that USA, China, UK and Australia have been some of the most collaborative countries.



Source: Prepared by the author (research data)
Figure 2. Country scientific collaboration

5.1.8 Keyword co-occurrences

Figure 3 presents the keywords co-occurrence network for 783 documents. The most frequently used keywords in Cluster 1 are “governance approach”, “united states”, “tourist destination”, “tourism market”, “tourism economics”, “sustainability”, “travel behavior”, “empirical analysis”, “hospitality industry”, “consumption behavior”, “service quality”, “internet”, “decision making” suggesting the tourism and hospitality play a major role in the sharing economy. The most frequently used keywords in Cluster 2 are “sharing platforms”, “business models”, “profitability” among others which suggest that economic gains affect the sharing economy in a major way.



Source: Prepared by the author (research data)

Figure 3. Keyword co-occurrences

6. CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

This study offers the methodical production on SE via bibliometric indicators. SE is an emerging field which is becoming more and more important with each passing day. SE is going to change the lifestyle of the consumers and the marketing function of companies in a major way. The SE concept has triggered significant transformations around the world. SE has introduced disruptions in the realm of work, wages, access to opportunities, jobs and labour markets.

6.1 Theoretical Implications:The economy, society and the environment are the pillars of sustainability. The concept of SE lies at the heart of sustainability. SE seeks to retain as much as possible of products, parts and materials through optimal reuse, refurbishment and resupply. Economics as a subject comprises microeconomics, macroeconomics, meso-economics, and meta-economics. While extensive research on SE in micro, macro and meso-economics has been carried out, the area of meta-economics still needs to be explored.

6.2 Practical Implications:Sharing differs across platforms and services. The ambiguity pertaining to the definition of SE is an obstacle in its implementation. SE is a promising economic development model. There is a need to analyse whether the traditional competition instruments would cover all aspects of SE or whether SE demands new legislations from policy-makers. The field of SE may soon give rise to SE 2.0.

6.3 Limitations and Future Research:This study examines only academic journal articles. An analysis of grey literature is also required for understanding the impact of SE. The relationship between circular economy (CE) and SE might be a new field of research.

Statements and Declarations

I (Wallace Jacob) hereby declare that there are no financial or non-financial interests that are directly or indirectly related to the work submitted for publication. The author did not receive support from any organization for the submitted work.

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Exhibit - 1. Most cited articles

Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
The sharing economy: Why people participate in collaborative consumption	Hamari, J., Sjuklint, M., Ukkonen, A.	2016	Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology	1630
You are what you can access: Sharing and collaborative consumption online	Belk, R.	2014	Journal of Business Research	1575
The rise of the sharing economy: Estimating the impact of airbnb on the hotel industry	Zervas, G., Proserpio, D., Byers, J. W.	2017	Journal of Marketing Research	1001
Collaborative consumption: Determinants of satisfaction and the likelihood of using a sharing economy option again	Mohlmann, M.	2015	Journal of Consumer Behaviour	766
Trust and reputation in the sharing economy: The role of personal photos in Airbnb	Ert, E., Fleischer, A., Magen, N.	2016	Tourism Management	746
The sharing economy: A pathway to sustainability or a nightmarish form of neoliberal capitalism?	Martin, C. J.	2016	Ecological Economics	743
Ride On! Mobility Business Models for the Sharing Economy	Cohen, B., Kietzmann, J.	2014	Organization and Environment	575
Putting the sharing economy into perspective	Frenken, K., Schor, J.	2017	Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions	574
Algorithmic labor and information asymmetries: A case study of Uber's drivers	Rosenblat, A., Stark, L.	2016	International Journal of Communication	504
Sharing economy: A review and agenda for future research	Cheng, M.	2016	International Journal of Hospitality Management	491

Source(s): Data collected from Scopus

Exhibit - 2. Most prominent journals

Name of Journal	Number of articles published
Journal of Cleaner Production	67
International Journal of Hospitality Management	59
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	57
Journal of Business Research	52
Lecture Notes in Computer Science Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics	52
Current Issues in Tourism	44
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	39
Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing	34
IEEE Access	25
Tourism Management	25
International Journal of Production Economics	24
Developments in Marketing Science Proceedings of The Academy of Marketing Science	22

Source(s): Data collected from Scopus

Exhibit – 3. Details of documents published by ten or more than ten authors

Sr. No.	Author names	Title	Journal	Vol and No.	Pages
1	Field, J. M., Victorino, L., Buell, R. W., Dixon, M. J., Goldstein, S. M., Menor, L. J., Pullman, M. E., Roth, A. V., Secchi, E., Zhang, J. J.	Service operations: what's next?	Journal of Service Management	Vol 29, No 1, 2018	55-97
2	Boyko, C. T., Clune, S. J., Cooper, R. F. D., Coulton, C. J., Dunn, N. S., Pollastri, S., Leach, J. M., Bouch, C. J., Cavada, M., Laurentiis, V. D., Goodfellow-Smith, M., Hale, J. D., Hunt, D. K. G., Lee, S. E., Locret-Collet, M., Sadler, J. P., Ward, J., Rogers, C. D. F., Popan, C., Psarikidou, K., Urry, J., Blunden, L. S., Bourikas, L., Buchs, M., Falkingham, J., Harper, M., James, P. A. B., Kamanda, M., Sanches, T., Tuner, P., Wu, P. Y., Bahaj, A. S., Ortegon, A., Barnes, K., Cosgrave, E., Honeybone, P., Joffe, H., Kwami, C., Zeeb, V., Collins, B, Tyler, N.	How sharing can contribute to more sustainable cities?	Sustainability	Vol 9, Iss 5, April 2017	Article no 701 (From the Jan 2016 issue, MDPI journals use article numbers instead of page numbers)
3	Kim, A. J., Brown, A., Nelson, M., Ehrenfeucht, R., Holman, N., Gurran, N., Sadowski, J., Ferreri, M., Sanyal, R., Bastos, M., Kresse, K.	Planning and the So-Called 'Sharing' Economy / Can Shared Mobility Deliver Equity? / The Sharing Economy and the Ongoing Dilemma about How to Plan for Informality / Regulating Platform Economy in Cities – Disrupting the Disruption? / Regulatory Combat? How the 'Sharing Economy' is Disrupting Planning Practice / Corporatised Enforcement: Challenges of Regulating AirBnB and Other Platform Economies / Nurturing a Generative Sharing Economy for Local Public Goods and Service Provision	Planning Theory & Practice	Vol 20, No 2, 2019	261-287

Sharing Economy: A Bibliometric Review

4	Kucukvar, M., Kutty, A. A., Al-Hamrani, A., Kim, D., Nofal, N., Onat, N. C., Ermolaeva, P., Al-Ansari, T., Al-Thani, S. K., Al-Jurf, N. M., Bulu, M., Al-Nahhal, W.	How circular design can contribute to social sustainability and legacy of the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022TM? The case of innovative shipping container stadium	Environmental Impact Assessment Review	Vol 91, 2021	106665
5	Stucki, M., Jattke, M., Berr, M., Desing, H., Green, A., Hellweg, S., Laurenti, R., Meglin, R., Muir, K., Pedolin, D., Shinde, R., Welz, T., Keller, R. L.	How life cycle-based science and practice support the transition towards a sustainable economy	The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment	Vol 26, No 5	1062-1069
6	Narasimhan, C., Papatla, P., Jiang, B., Kopalle, P. K., Messinger, P. R., Moorthy, S., Proserpio, D., Subramanian, U., Wu, C., Zhu, T.	Sharing Economy: Review of Current Research and Future Directions	Customer Needs and Solutions	Vol 5, Nos 1-2, 2017	93-106

Source(s): Data collected from Scopus

