

The carbon footprint of Airbnb is likely bigger than you think

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Credit: AI-generated image (disclaimer)

In its 13 years of existence, Airbnb has grown from a minnow to a whale in holiday accommodation. Today, it offers more than <u>5.6 million</u> active listings across 220 countries and regions. In Australia, Airbnb lists 346,581 spaces—that's 4% of Australia's total housing stock.



Tourists often perceive Airbnb as having a relatively small environmental footprint compared with other forms of holiday accommodation. Airbnb <u>reinforces</u> this view, <u>saying</u> "home sharing promotes more efficient use of existing resources and is a more environmentally sustainable way to travel."

But our study, published in the *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, suggests Airbnb has a bigger <u>carbon footprint</u> than many realize.

Assessing Airbnb's direct, indirect and induced carbon footprint in Sydney

We focused our study on the Sydney Airbnb market. Our calculations factored in things like electricity, household equipment, water and other energy, transport, communications, goods and services and so on.

In <u>Sydney</u>, we calculated Airbnb.com and its hosts generate direct and indirect <u>carbon emissions</u> of between 7.27 and 9.39 kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per room and night—about the same as <u>an</u> <u>economy hotel</u>.

The carbon footprint increases when we include what's called "induced carbon emissions". They result from Airbnb hosts spending their extra Airbnb income on purchasing additional goods and services to improve customer service for their guests, and to improve their own living standards.

Our study modeled various induced carbon emissions scenarios.

If Airbnb hosts put all their <u>extra income</u> into a <u>savings account</u> rather than spending it on goods and services, the carbon footprint of Airbnb ranges from 11 to 13 kg CO_2e per room per night.



But if hosts spend all their extra income from Airbnb, the total carbon emissions can reach 602 kg CO_2e per room and night—as much as is generated by taking a <u>flight</u> in economy class from Sydney to Auckland.

When you include direct, indirect and induced carbon footprint, the average carbon footprint for an Airbnb room is 44-46kg CO₂e per room and night—about as much as is generated by driving a large petrol car from Sydney to Wollongong.

Global environmental impacts

This analysis shows most tourist accommodation—be it Airbnb or traditional hotel accommodation—comes with sizeable greenhouse emissions. Collectively, <u>accommodation</u> accounts for about 1% of global emissions and 20% of tourism emissions.

The <u>Sustainable Hospitality Alliance</u> suggests hotels reduce their carbon emissions by 90% per room to be consistent with the 2°C threshold under the Paris Agreement.

The impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 has been the single most effective "intervention" in terms of reducing tourism-related carbon emissions: aviation-related emissions alone dropped by $\underline{60\%}$.

COVID-19 resulted in a <u>90% income loss for Airbnb hosts</u> in Sydney between January and August last year. Airbnb listings dropped from 12,067 to 2,196.

To cover their ongoing expenses, many Airbnb hosts sought shelter in the <u>long-term rental market</u>. <u>Investor hosts</u>, who purchased or were



renting a property to make money in the short-term rental market, were particularly hard-hit.

In some areas, many are now slowly <u>returning</u> to hosting. As nations around the world achieve high population vaccination rates, travel restrictions will eventually be lifted and travel will boom again. So it's important to think carefully about the environmental impact of the tourism sector.

A sustainable tourism future

There's no obvious pathway to a truly environmentally sustainable future for tourism in general, and peer-to-peer accommodation specifically. Airbnb is here to stay. For its part, Airbnb has <u>vowed</u> to "set a new standard for sustainable travel," saying:

"We are measuring the carbon footprint of both Airbnb's corporate operations and the carbon footprint of travel facilitated by the Airbnb platform. Measuring our impact informs our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint and set a new standard for sustainable travel."

Carbon emissions are an inevitable consequence of the Airbnb industry, but there's a lot Airbnb hosts can do, including:

- investing their income into sustainability measures in their property, such as rainwater tanks, <u>solar panels</u>, solar batteries and composting systems
- opting into <u>carbon neutral certified electricity or gas</u>
- providing small appliances such as toasters, sandwich makers or air fryers and a meal ideas book to entice people to make wastefree food instead of ordering take-away
- encouraging their guests to reduce, reuse and recycle.



And if you're a holidaymaker, consider ways to make your own tourism more sustainable. Camping makes an excellent lower emissions alternative to staying in a hotel or Airbnb, and holidaying closer to home also lowers your carbon footprint.

Airbnb has 5.6 million active listings worldwide. That's 5.6 million opportunities to reduce carbon emissions. It's also worth noting Airbnb.com is a highly effective communication platform. Airbnb could use it to give hosts simple ideas on how to reduce their <u>carbon</u> emissions, many of which would likely save hosts money in the long run.

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