

Inequality and the Sharing Economy

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disrupting inequality?

Do sharing platforms reduce inequality by providing income to less privileged residents via new technologies that have low barriers to entry and open access?



reproducing inequality?

Or do platforms intensify racial and class inequalities by expanding opportunities for already privileged residents?



MacArthur Project: Connected Consumption & Connected Economy 2011-18

https://tinyurl.com/macschor



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Four Findings on Inequality

Racial discrimination on lodging platforms

Unequal experiences on "gig" labor platforms

Opportunity hoarding on all types of platforms

Cultural capital inequalities on community non-profits

In a census tract where residents are 100%

White

In models without age, housing value, homeownership, income distribution, education

Predicted number of listings

12

Predicted Nightly Price

\$217

Predicted Annual Revenue

\$1203

Predicted number of listings

8

where residents are 100%

non-White

In models without age, housing value, homeownership, income, income distribution, education

Predicted Nightly Price

\$145

Predicted Annual Revenue

\$880

Our Airbnb research also finds

Public reputation systems do not eliminate racial preferences (as hypothesized), but reproduce them

"rent gap" is large and contributing to gentrification across major cities (x3, cities at different stages in the process)

Insider/outsider conflicts structure lodging inequalities

Gig labor experiences structured by inequality of situation: platform dependence

Platform workforces are highly diverse. Most work few hours; a minority are full time.

Dependent: wholly or primarily dependent on the platform for their livelihood; rely on earnings to pay for monthly expenses; roughly equivalent to full-time workers)

Partially-dependent: rely somewhat on partially on platform earnings, but either work on multiple platforms or have part-time jobs, small businesses or other sources of income.

Supplemental: platform earnings are not part of their regular income source, and are considered extra, or supplemental. Many have full-time employment or activity (i.e., schooling).

Inequalities among "providers" findings from seven for-profits

illidings from Seven for profits			
Outcomes	Earnings are supplemental	Earnings used for living expenses	
Satisfaction	High	Mixed/low	
Autonomy	High	Limited	

High

Can be selective to earn
highest wages

Wages

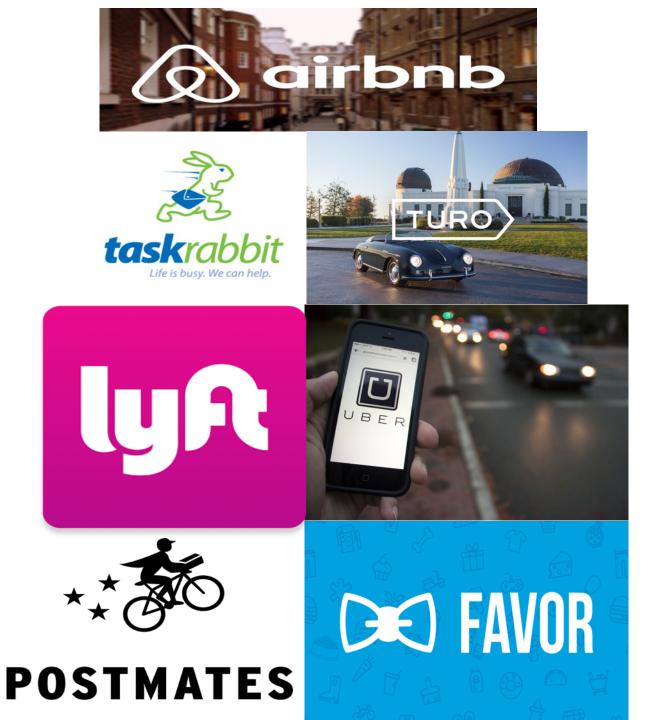
Must accept all/most trades/ wages lower

Assessing precarity and poverty

Case	Is platform activity a response to precarity?	Do platform earnings mitigate precarity?
Airbnb	Generally not	Yes
TaskRabbit	Generally not	Not for dependent earners
Uber/Lyft/Postmates/Favor	Mixed	Not for dependent earners/ poverty incomes common

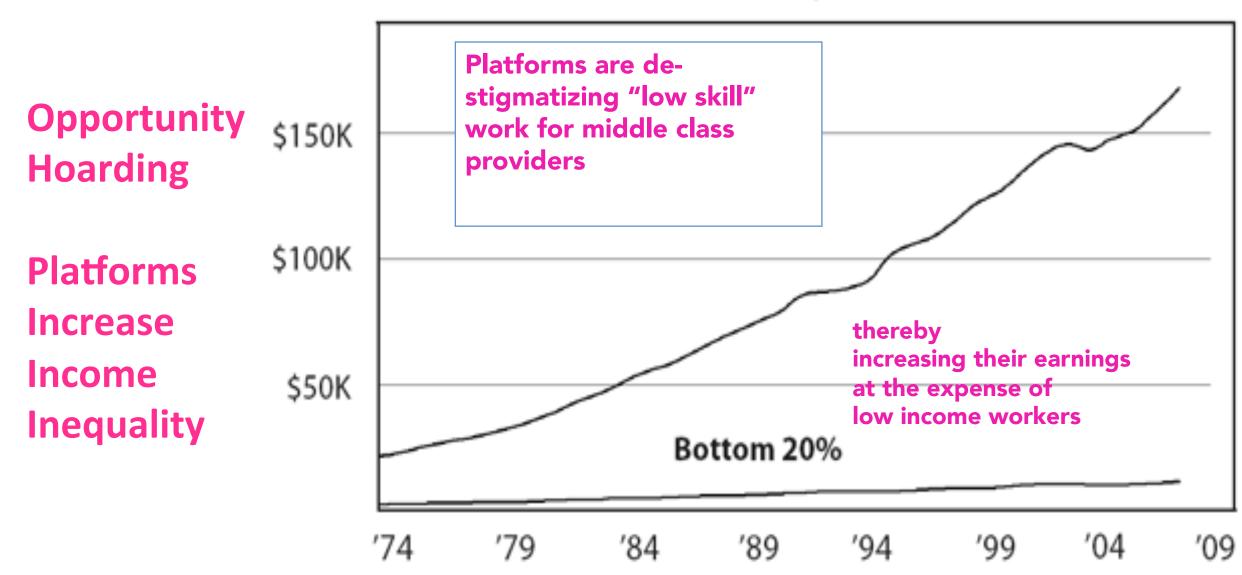
The Platform Hierarchy

capital v labor income wages job control race and socioeconomic class of provider



Income Inequality

Mean household income: top 20% and bottom 20%



Dynamics of inequality in community non-profits

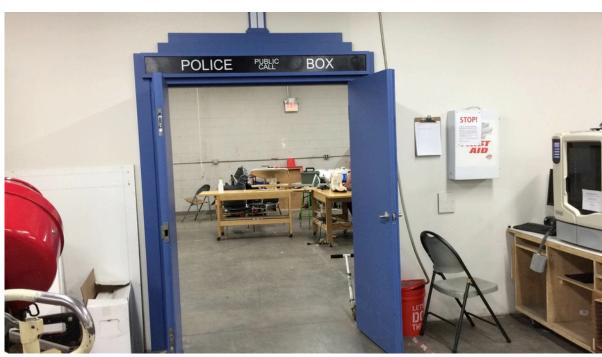
Markets hard to establish across class

Failure of foodswap; small trading volume at timebank

Exclusionary behaviors by gender, race and class

Two-tier system makerspace





Can cities reduce unequal outcomes?

remove photos from listings
increase renters' rights to on lodging platforms
require platforms to follow non-discrimination laws
enforce minimum wage laws and employment protections
use diversity incentives for community non-profits/where state
supported create diversity guidelines

In a census tract where residents are 100%

White

In models with age, housing value, homeownership, income distribution, education

Predicted number of listings

7

Predicted Nightly Price

\$187

Predicted Annual Revenue

\$1168

Predicted number of listings

10

where residents are 100%

non-White

In models with age, housing value, homeownership, income, income distribution, education

Predicted Nightly Price

\$174

Predicted Annual Revenue

\$919