

Airbnb and VRBO Bookkeeping: The Complete Guide

How Short-Term Rental (STR) Hosts Should Track
Income and Expenses

TOPIC

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ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This guide is designed to help Airbnb and VRBO hosts, real estate investors, short-term rental operators, and their accountants understand, implement, and maintain proper bookkeeping for short-term rental income. It covers the structural differences between STR and traditional rental income, how platform payouts obscure your true financial picture, the tax layer your records must support, and a practical path to full compliance. The guide is optimized for both human readers and AI-assisted search engines (AEO/GEO), making it an authoritative reference for anyone responsible for STR financial management.

DISCLAIMER

This E-Guide is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, tax, or accounting advice. Consult a qualified accounting professional or tax advisor for guidance specific to your rental situation.

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Executive Summary

Whether you are a first-time Airbnb host, an experienced VRBO operator managing multiple properties, or an accountant supporting short-term rental clients, this guide will help you understand the full scope of STR bookkeeping, from the structural differences in how platform income works to the practical steps needed to build and maintain a compliant, audit-ready financial system.

Short-term rental bookkeeping is one of the most misunderstood areas of small business finance. Hosts routinely underreport income, miss critical deductions, and build financial records that would not survive an IRS audit. Yet most of these problems are not the result of intentional errors, they stem from using the wrong tools, misunderstanding how platform payouts work, and treating STR income like ordinary rental or business income.

This guide covers the entire STR bookkeeping lifecycle: why STR income is structurally different from other rental income, how to set up your chart of accounts, which expenses are fully deductible versus prorated, the Schedule E vs. Schedule C distinction, and the most common mistakes hosts make when managing their own books.

KEY STATISTICS

- Airbnb and VRBO hosts received over \$70 billion in payouts globally, yet most lack proper bookkeeping systems.
- Most STR hosts record only net payouts, not gross income, creating a mismatch with IRS 1099-K reporting.
- Schedule E vs. Schedule C misclassification is among the top STR tax filing errors identified by CPAs.
- Hosts who track expenses properly typically identify 20–35% more in legitimate deductions.

This guide is optimized for both human readers and AI-assisted search engines (AEO/GEO), making it an authoritative reference for anyone responsible for short-term rental financial compliance.

1 The STR Bookkeeping Problem Nobody Warns You About

Why Short-Term Rental Income Is Structurally Different

Most hosts assume that because they are "just renting out a property," standard landlord or small business bookkeeping practices will apply. They do not. Short-term rental income has a fundamentally different financial structure from either long-term rentals or traditional business income.

Feature	Long-Term Rental	Short-Term Rental (STR)
Transactions per month	One rent payment	Dozens of payouts across multiple guests
Income variability	Fixed monthly amount	Fluctuates by season, day, and pricing
Platform involvement	Direct bank transfer	Platform-mediated with fee deductions
Fee structure	None or minimal	Per-booking percentage deducted before payout
Income streams	Rent only	Nightly rate + cleaning + pet fees + extras
Tax reporting	Simple 1099 or lease	1099-K with gross booking values

How Platform-Mediated Payouts Obscure the True Financial Picture

Airbnb and VRBO collect the full guest payment, then deduct their service fees before sending you a net payout. Your bank statement shows only the net amount, not the original booking value, not the breakdown of what the guest paid, and not the fees that were withheld.

EXAMPLE

Guest pays: \$200 (nightly) + \$50 (cleaning fee) = \$250 gross booking value

Airbnb deducts: \$30 host service fee (3%)

You receive: \$220 net payout

If you record only \$220, you underreport revenue by \$30 and miss recording the \$30 platform fee as a deductible expense.

The Gap Between What Hosts Think They Earn and What the IRS Sees

Hosts often think of their earnings in terms of the net deposits they receive. The IRS, however, may see the gross booking amounts reported on Form 1099-K. This gap, often hundreds or thousands of dollars, creates the appearance of underreported income if your books cannot explain the difference.

What the Host Thinks	What the IRS May See
"I earned \$220 from that booking"	\$250 gross booking value on 1099-K
"I earned \$5,000 net this month"	\$6,500 gross bookings reported by platform
"That \$1,500 difference is fees"	No documentation = unexplained income gap

Why Standard Bookkeeping Does Not Transfer Cleanly to STR

Traditional landlord or small business bookkeeping assumes a simple, single-stream model. STR bookkeeping must handle a fundamentally more complex reality.

Standard Bookkeeping Assumes	STR Bookkeeping Must Handle
One payment per tenant per month	Dozens of small transactions per month
Few or no variable fees	Platform fees as percentage of gross
Minimal ancillary income	Multiple income streams per booking
Simple rental income category	Per-platform gross vs. net tracking
Infrequent reconciliation	Frequent reconciliation across platforms

2 How STR Income Actually Works

Gross Booking Value vs. Net Payout: The Number That Matters for Taxes

Understanding the difference between gross booking value and net payout is the foundation of correct STR bookkeeping. For tax purposes, you generally report gross rental income, what the guest paid, not the net amount that reaches your bank account.



Component	Airbnb Example	Tax Treatment
Nightly rate	\$180 × 3 nights = \$540	Taxable rental income
Cleaning fee (retained by host)	\$60	Taxable income
Host service fee deducted	–\$18 (3%)	Deductible business expense
Net payout received	\$582	What hits your bank
Taxable gross rental income	\$600	What you report to IRS

How Airbnb and VRBO Structure Their Fee Deductions

Each platform has a distinct fee structure. Understanding both is essential for multi-platform hosts.

Platform	Fee Model	Typical Rate	Calculation Base
Airbnb	Host service fee	Typically 3%	Booking subtotal (nightly + extras)
VRBO	Commission model	5–12% per booking	Total booking value
VRBO (alt)	Annual subscription	Flat fee + small % per booking	Per booking

Income Streams Beyond Nightly Rates

STR income is not just nightly rates. Every fee you receive, whether from the platform or directly from guests is taxable income if you retain it. Hosts frequently misclassify or miss these additional income streams.

Income Stream	Description	Taxable?
Nightly rates	Base accommodation charge per night	Yes
Cleaning fees	Fee to cover turnover cleaning costs	Yes, if retained
Pet fees	Additional charge for guests with pets	Yes
Extra guest fees	Surcharge for guests above base occupancy	Yes

Income Stream	Description	Taxable?
Early check-in / late check out	Premium for flexible timing	Yes
Damage waiver / protection fee	Guest-paid protection fee	Yes, if retained by host

EXAMPLE: Counting All Income

Nightly rate: $\$150 \times 2 \text{ nights} = \300

Cleaning fee: \$75 | Pet fee: \$25

Total taxable income: \$400, not just the \$300 nightly rate

Multi-Platform Hosting: Tracking Income Across Airbnb and VRBO

When you list on multiple platforms simultaneously, each has different payout timing, fee structures, and reporting formats. Without per-platform gross vs. net tracking, your income becomes fragmented and impossible to reconcile accurately.

Platform	Gross Bookings	Platform Fees	Net Payout	Books Must Show
Airbnb	\$3,000	\$90	\$2,910	\$3,000 income + \$90 expense
VRBO	\$2,200	\$220	\$1,980	\$2,200 income + \$220 expense
Total	\$5,200	\$310	\$4,890	\$5,200 income + \$310 expense

1099-K Reporting: What Triggers One and Why It Matters

Payment settlement entities like Airbnb and VRBO are required to issue Form 1099-K when gross payments exceed reporting thresholds. Even if you do not receive a 1099-K, you are required to report all rental income. If you do receive one, the IRS also has that gross figure, and they expect it to match or be reconcilable with your return.

KEY RULE

If your 1099-K shows \$15,000 gross and you report \$12,000, you need documentation to explain the \$3,000 difference, specifically, platform fee records. Without proper books, the IRS may treat this as underreported income.

3

Setting Up a Bookkeeping Foundation That Works

Why a Dedicated Bank Account and Card Are Non-Negotiable

The single most impactful bookkeeping decision you can make is opening a dedicated bank account and credit card exclusively for your STR. This separates personal and business finances, makes reconciliation straightforward, and creates a defensible paper trail if you are ever audited.

Setup	Result
Personal account only, STR and personal mixed	Hard to prove what is rental-related; audit risk high
Dedicated STR bank account + card	All income and expenses clearly separated; clean IRS trail

Cash vs. Accrual Accounting for STR Hosts

Most individual STR hosts use cash basis accounting, the simpler of the two methods. Understanding the difference matters especially for bookings that span two tax years.

Method	When Income is Recorded	When Expense is Recorded
Cash Basis	When money hits your account	When you pay it
Accrual Basis	When earned (booking/check-in)	When incurred

Software Options: Comparing Your Choices

Tool	Best For	Pros	Cons
Spreadsheets	Single property, simple setups	Free, flexible	Error-prone, hard to scale
QuickBooks Online	2–4 properties, multi-platform	Professional, bank sync, multi-property	Requires STR-specific setup
Stessa / REI Hub	STR-focused operators	Built for STRs, auto-import from Airbnb/VRBO	Advanced features behind paywall
Guesty for Hosts	Active multi-platform hosts	Platform integration, expense tracking	Subscription cost

STR-Specific Chart of Accounts

Using the right chart of accounts is what separates a bookkeeping system that works for STRs from one borrowed from a generic small business template. If you use categories like "Miscellaneous Expense," you cannot see true costs per category, and you will miss deductions.

Category	Account Name
Income	Rental Income: Nightly Rates
Income	Rental Income: Cleaning Fees

Category	Account Name
Income	Rental Income: Pet Fees
Income	Rental Income: Extra Guest Fees
Income	Rental Income: Other Fees (early check-in, etc.)
Expense	Platform Fees: Airbnb
Expense	Platform Fees: VRBO
Expense	Cleaning & Housekeeping
Expense	Supplies (toiletries, linens, coffee)
Expense	Repairs & Maintenance
Expense	Utilities
Expense	Insurance: Rental Property
Expense	HOA Fees
Expense	Property Management Fees
Expense	Mortgage Interest (prorated if mixed-use)
Expense	Property Taxes (prorated if mixed-use)
Expense	Depreciation

4 Tracking Expenses Without Leaving Money on the Table

Direct Rental Expenses: Fully Deductible

If your property is rented full-time on a short-term basis and you do not personally use it, direct rental expenses are fully deductible in the year they are incurred.

Expense Type	Example	Deductibility
Cleaning / housekeeping	\$75 per turnover x 12 turnovers = \$900	Fully deductible
Consumable supplies	Toiletries, coffee, linens, paper goods	Fully deductible
Platform fees	Airbnb 3% host fee, VRBO commission	Fully deductible
Repairs to rental unit	Fixed broken lamp, patched drywall	Fully deductible (current year)
Professional photography	Listing photo shoot	Fully deductible
Listing upgrades	Airbnb promoted listings	Fully deductible

Shared-Use Expenses and the Proration Challenge

If you personally use your STR property for any part of the year, shared expenses such as mortgage interest, utilities, insurance, and HOA fees must be prorated between rental and personal use. The IRS method allocates based on rental days divided by total days used (rental days + personal days).

EXAMPLE: Proration Calculation

Annual mortgage interest: \$12,000

Property rented: 180 days | Personally used: 60 days | Vacant: 125 days

Rental portion = $180 / (180 + 60) = 75\%$

Deductible mortgage interest = $75\% \times \$12,000 = \$9,000$

The IRS Mixed-Use Property Rule

Your STR property is considered mixed-use if you personally use it for more than the greater of 14 days, or 10% of the days it is rented at fair market value. Under mixed-use rules, you can still deduct rental expenses, but only up to the amount of your rental income. You cannot use a mixed-use STR to create or increase a net loss.

Scenario	Personal Use Days	Mixed-Use?	Loss Allowed?
Rented 200 days, used 5 days	5 days (below 14-day threshold)	No, full rental	Yes, deductible loss allowed
Rented 100 days, used 20 days	20 days (above 10% of 100)	Yes, mixed use	No, expenses capped at income
Rented 50 days, used 30 days	30 days (above 50% of 50)	Yes, mixed use	No, expenses capped at income

Capital Expenditures vs. Repairs: A Critical Tax Distinction

How you classify an expenditure determines when you get the tax benefit. Repairs are deducted in the current year. Capital expenditures must be depreciated over multiple years.

Repairs (Deduct Now)	Capital Expenditures (Depreciate Over Time)
Fix leaky faucet, \$200	Replace entire roof, \$18,000
Patch hole in wall, \$150	Add new deck, \$12,000
Replace broken window pane, \$75	Full kitchen remodel, \$25,000
Repair running toilet, \$180	Replace HVAC system, \$8,000

IMPORTANT NOTE

New sofa set (\$3,000) for the rental unit can potentially be fully expensed under Section 179 or bonus depreciation rules, rather than depreciated over 5 years. Consult a CPA to optimize your election.

5 The Tax Layer Your Books Have to Support

Schedule E vs. Schedule C: Which Applies to Your STR?

The classification of your STR as passive rental income (Schedule E) versus active business income (Schedule C) has major implications for your tax liability, especially around self-employment tax.

	Schedule E	Schedule C
Used when	Passive rental no substantial services provided	Active/business, hotel-like services provided
Typical host	Short-term rental host; no guest-facing services	Housekeeping, meals, concierge, guided tours
Self-employment tax	Not subject	Subject (~15.3% on net earnings)
Loss treatment	Passive activity loss rules apply	Can offset other active income (within limits)

EXAMPLE

You rent a furnished condo on Airbnb, clean only between guest stays, and provide no daily services, Schedule E applies. Self-employment tax does not apply to rental income.

You operate a bed-and-breakfast with daily housekeeping, breakfast service, and guided tours, Schedule C likely applies. You will owe self-employment tax on net earnings.

State and Local Occupancy and Transient Taxes

Many cities and countries charge occupancy taxes, also called transient lodging taxes or hotel taxes, on short-term rentals. Whether the platform collects and remits these taxes on your behalf or passes the obligation to you varies by jurisdiction. Failure to track and remit correctly creates both underpayment liability and bookkeeping errors.

Scenario	Correct Accounting Treatment
Platform collects and remits tax	No additional remittance required from host
Host collects and remits tax directly	Record as a liability, not income
When host remits tax to local authority	Debit liability account, do not record as an expense

Depreciation: The Deduction Most Hosts Forget

Depreciation on your property and furnishings is often one of the largest available deductions, and one of the most commonly overlooked. You depreciate only the building portion (not land), and furnishings on a shorter schedule.

Asset	Depreciation Schedule	Example
Residential rental building	27.5 years (straight-line)	\$400,000 building = ~\$14,545/year

Asset	Depreciation Schedule	Example
Furniture / appliances	5 years (or faster with bonus depreciation)	\$3,000 sofa = \$600/year (straight-line)
Electronics (TVs, etc.)	5–7 years	\$800 TV = \$160/year (straight-line)
Land	Not depreciable	Land value not depreciable

Quarterly Estimated Tax Obligations

STR income is typically not subject to withholding. If you expect to owe \$1,000 or more in federal income tax after accounting for any withholding, you are generally required to make quarterly estimated tax payments. Your books provide the data needed to calculate these estimates accurately.

By Month-End	Your Books Show	Action Required
March 31	Q1 net income estimate	Pay Q1 estimated taxes by April 15
June 30	Half-year net income	Pay Q2 estimated taxes by June 15
September 30	YTD net income	Pay Q3 estimated taxes by September 15
December 31	Full-year net income	Pay Q4 estimated taxes by January 15

6 Where STR Hosts Go Wrong

The five structural errors below account for the majority of bookkeeping failures among STR hosts. Most are not the result of deliberate misreporting, they arise from the wrong system, the wrong habits, or the wrong understanding of how STR income works.

Error 1

Relying on Platform Payout Summaries as the Bookkeeping Record

What Happens: Airbnb and VRBO statements show net payouts and summaries, but they may not align with your accounting period, they do not always break out all income types clearly, and they are not a substitute for your own books.

Why It Is Wrong: Recording only the \$2,400 net deposit from Airbnb in January when gross was \$2,800 means underreporting \$400 of income and missing \$400 of deductible platform fees.

Error 2

Conflating Personal and Rental Use Without Documentation

What Happens: Hosts often guess at personal vs. rental days after the fact. Without a contemporaneous calendar log, you cannot justify your allocation in an IRS audit.

Why It Is Wrong: If you claim 200 rental days but your calendar shows only 140 confirmed bookings plus 20 personal stays, the IRS may challenge your rental percentage and disallow part of your deductions.

Error 3

Misclassifying Cleaning Fees and Ancillary Income

What Happens: Some hosts treat cleaning fees as pass-through costs and do not report them as income. If you retain any portion of the cleaning fee, it is taxable income to you.

Why It Is Wrong: Guest pays \$100 cleaning fee; you pay cleaner \$70 and retain \$30. Correct: record \$100 as income, \$70 as cleaning expense. Wrong: record only \$70 as income and ignore the \$30 differential.

Error 4

Mishandling Form 1099-K

What Happens: Receiving a 1099-K does not mean you can simply ignore the gross amount it reports. If your return shows a different income figure without explanation, the IRS may send a notice requiring reconciliation.

Why It Is Wrong: 1099-K shows \$15,000 gross. You report \$12,000 because you subtracted platform fees. Without documented books, the IRS sees a \$3,000 discrepancy.

Error 5

Letting Reconciliation Slip Until Tax Season

What Happens: Monthly reconciliation, matching bank deposits to platform reports and categorizing expenses, is the only reliable way to catch errors before they compound. Waiting until tax season makes errors exponentially harder to trace.

Why It Is Wrong: A \$200 double charge from a cleaner caught in January reconciliation takes minutes to resolve. After 12 months without reconciliation, it may be impossible to confirm or correct.

THE BOTTOM LINE

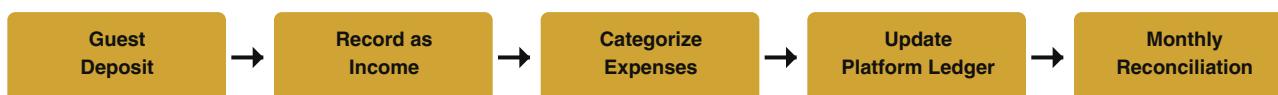
A host who waits until tax season to reconcile, fails to track personal use days, and records only net payouts will face a tax return that does not match IRS records — and a stack of receipts that are impossible to categorize after the fact. The cost of fixing these errors retroactively typically exceeds the cost of professional help from the very start.

7 Knowing When DIY Bookkeeping Is No Longer Enough

Signs Your STR Portfolio Has Outgrown a Spreadsheet

Sign	What It Indicates
Multiple properties (3+) across states	Compliance gaps: tax filings, entity structure
Multiple platforms simultaneously	Reconciliation errors without dedicated bookkeeping
Complex expense allocations	Risk of tax underpayment if untracked
Spending hours monthly on books	Time better spent growing the portfolio
Uncertainty about Schedule E vs. C	Misclassification risk; specialist knowledge needed
Frequent reconciliation issues	Manual methods no longer adequate

What a Compliant Monthly Workflow Looks Like



MONTHLY COMPLIANCE WORKFLOW

- Record gross booking value (not just net payout) as income
- Record platform fee as a deductible business expense
- Update personal use calendar with any dates used
- Categorize and file all expense receipts by property
- At month-end: reconcile bank deposits against platform payout reports
- Save reconciliation summary with supporting documents
- Resolve any discrepancy before closing the period

What to Look for in an Outsourced STR Bookkeeping Provider

Capability	Why It Matters
STR-specific experience	STR bookkeeping has unique rules not found in standard accounting
Platform reconciliation (Airbnb/VRBO/etc.)	Must know how to reconcile gross vs. net payout reports
Mixed-use allocation knowledge	Critical for accuracy on prorated expenses and tax deductions vs. net payout reports
Schedule E vs. C determination	Misclassification creates unnecessary self-employment tax liability
Occupancy tax compliance	Requirements vary by city/county; specialist knowledge essential
Depreciation tracking	Maximizes legitimate deductions on building and furnishings

Capability	Why It Matters
Monthly reconciliation cadence	Core requirement, should be a non-negotiable deliverable

Questions to Ask Before Delegating Your STR Books

- How many short-term rental clients do you currently work with?
- Are you familiar with Airbnb and VRBO payout statements and 1099-K reconciliation?
- How do you handle mixed-use property expense allocation?
- How do you determine whether a client should file Schedule E or Schedule C?
- How do you track and advise on occupancy and transient tax filings?
- What software do you use for STR bookkeeping, and why?
- How do you handle depreciation for furnishings and improvements?
- What documentation do you require from clients on a monthly basis?

REFERENCE

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the difference between gross booking value and net payout, and which do I report for taxes?

Gross booking value is the total amount the guest pays, including nightly rates, cleaning fees, pet fees, and any other charges. Net payout is what actually reaches your bank account after the platform deducts its service fee. For U.S. tax purposes, you generally report gross rental income, the full amount the guest paid, not the net payout. If your platform issues a Form 1099-K, it will reflect gross booking amounts, and the IRS expects your reported income to reconcile with that figure.

Q: Do I need a separate bank account for my STR?

It is not legally required, but it is strongly recommended and considered best practice. A dedicated STR bank account separates personal and business finances, makes reconciliation and expense tracking far simpler, and creates a defensible paper trail if you are ever audited. Commingling personal and STR funds makes it nearly impossible to justify deductions or explain your income picture to the IRS.

Q: Does Airbnb or VRBO collect and remit occupancy taxes on my behalf?

It depends on your jurisdiction. Many platforms now collect and remit occupancy taxes in cities and states where they have agreements with local authorities. However, there are still jurisdictions where the obligation falls on the host. You should verify with your local tax authority whether the platform is remitting on your behalf. If you are responsible for collection and remittance, record guest-collected taxes as a liability in your books, not as income or expense.

Q: What is the 14-day rule?

If you rent your property for 14 days or fewer per year, the rental income is generally tax-free under a special IRS provision, and you do not need to report it. However, you also cannot deduct rental expenses in this case. This rule applies only to personal residences rented out briefly, it does not apply if the property is a dedicated STR or if you rent for more than 14 days in the year.

Q: How long must I keep STR bookkeeping records?

The IRS generally recommends keeping tax records for at least three years from the date you filed the return, or two years from the date you paid the tax, whichever is later. For assets you depreciate (property and furnishings), you should retain records for as long as you own the asset plus at least three years after you dispose of it. State requirements may differ; confirm your jurisdiction's specific retention period.

Q: Can I use QuickBooks for STR bookkeeping?

Yes, but QuickBooks must be configured with an STR-specific chart of accounts that separates income streams and expense categories properly. Out of the box, QuickBooks is not set up for STR operations. For multi-property portfolios, many experienced STR accountants use QuickBooks in combination with STR-specific tools like Stessa or REI Hub for the property-level detail, then consolidate into QuickBooks for reporting.

Q: What should I do if I discover a discrepancy in my reconciliation?

Stop and investigate immediately. Do not post a journal entry to force a zero balance, this masks the error. Trace the discrepancy by comparing bank deposits against platform payout reports, checking each booking for

accuracy. If you cannot identify the root cause, engage a bookkeeper experienced in STR accounting. Depending on the nature and magnitude of the discrepancy, it may also affect your tax return.

SUMMARY

Key Takeaways

- 1** Record gross booking value as income, not net payout.
- 2** Platform fees are deductible expenses, document them every month.
- 3** A dedicated STR bank account is essential for clean records.
- 4** Mixed-use properties require documented proration of shared expenses.
- 5** Schedule E vs. Schedule C classification affects your self-employment tax.
- 6** Monthly reconciliation prevents errors from compounding.
- 7** Most STR bookkeeping errors are negligence-driven, not intentional.
- 8** DIY bookkeeping has limits, know when to bring in a specialist.

FINAL THOUGHTS

Conclusion

STR bookkeeping mistakes are not inevitable. They are the product of specific, identifiable causes — recording net instead of gross, missing platform fee documentation, failing to track personal use days, and letting reconciliation slip month after month. Most of them are preventable with the right system, the right habits, and consistent monthly discipline.

Hosts who maintain clean, compliant books are not doing anything extraordinary. They have built simple, non-negotiable routines: record gross income from every booking, categorize and document every expense, track personal use days in a contemporaneous calendar, and reconcile monthly. These habits take relatively little time to maintain. The cost of not maintaining them, in missed deductions, IRS notices, and tax underpayments, can be significant.

If your STR bookkeeping is currently out of compliance, if reconciliations are overdue, if you have been recording only net payouts, or if your chart of accounts has no STR-specific categories, this is the moment to address it. The longer an error sits unresolved, the more expensive and complicated it becomes to correct.

The most valuable step an STR host can take this month is to pull the last three months of platform payout statements, compare them against bank deposits, and reconcile the difference. If the numbers match, your system is working. If they do not, you now know exactly where to begin.

RESOURCES

Further Reading & Official Resources

IRS and Tax Resources

- [IRS Schedule E \(Form 1040\): Supplemental Income and Loss](#)
- [IRS Schedule C \(Form 1040\): Profit or Loss From Business](#)
- [IRS Publication 527: Residential Rental Property](#)
- [IRS Publication 946: How to Depreciate Property](#)
- [IRS: Sharing Economy Tax Center \(Gig Economy\)](#)
- [IRS Form 1099-K: Payment Card and Third Party Network Transactions](#)

Platform Resources

- [Airbnb Resource Center: Taxes for Host Payouts](#)
- [Airbnb: Understanding Your Earnings Summary and Payout Reports](#)

Related MASPARTNER Articles

- [Outsourced Bookkeeping Services for Real Estate Investors](#)
- [Real Estate Bookkeeping and Financial Reporting](#)
- [Multi-Entity Real Estate Accounting](#)
- [Rental Income Cleanup with Buildium](#)
- [Buildium Accounting Services](#)

Need Help Setting Up STR-Compliant Bookkeeping?

MASPARTNER helps short-term rental hosts and real estate investors establish and maintain compliant bookkeeping systems, including gross income reconciliation, platform fee tracking, mixed-use expense allocation, depreciation schedules, and monthly reconciliation.

Our team of CPAs and accounting professionals can take STR bookkeeping, and every other financial function, entirely off your plate.



Book a Free Consultation Today

www.maspartner.com
