

Pyo, Sangjae; Ma, Hyoung Ryul; Na, Sumi; Oh, Dong-Hoon

Article

The crowdfunding model, collective intelligence, and open innovation

Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity

Provided in Cooperation with:

Society of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity (SOItmC)

Suggested Citation: Pyo, Sangjae; Ma, Hyoung Ryul; Na, Sumi; Oh, Dong-Hoon (2021) : The crowdfunding model, collective intelligence, and open innovation, Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, ISSN 2199-8531, MDPI, Basel, Vol. 7, Iss. 3, pp. 1-14, <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc7030196>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/274256>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Article

The Crowdfunding Model, Collective Intelligence, and Open Innovation

Sangjae Pyo ¹, Hyoung-Ryul Ma ¹, Sumi Na ² and Dong-Hoon Oh ^{1,*}

¹ Tech. Policy MD Group, Office of Strategic R&D Planning (OSP), Seoul 06152, Korea; classical@keit.re.kr (S.P.); designme@keit.re.kr (H.-R.M.)

² Global Startup and Venture Research Office, Korea SMEs & Startups Institute (KOSI), Seoul 07074, Korea; smna@kosi.re.kr

* Correspondence: hoon.oh@keit.re.kr

Abstract: In recent years, crowdfunding has attracted the attention of tech startups. It has become a good alternative way to readily raise funds, especially during the early startup stages. However, in the case of mass intelligence, it is quite difficult to ensure the accuracy and reliability of knowledge. Individual investors who are not experts in science and technology often face difficulties investing in technology companies. In this regard, a new type of collective intelligence formed by accredited professionals needs to be attempted. This paper explores an alternative crowdfunding model for enhancing access to technology investments by the general population through an investor acceptance model. We developed an investor acceptance model to examine how the crowdfunding model involving scientists and engineers is adopted by individual investors using survey data from the general population. The results revealed that individual investors have a positive attitude towards investing through the crowdfunding model when they perceive that the information provided by a group of scientific experts is useful. We found that the perceived usefulness of the information from scientists and engineers is affected by the perceived quality of the information and perceived credibility of the scientists and engineers. We also suggest a basic concept for the crowdfunding model utilizing the collective intelligence of scientists and engineers for tech startups. The results could suggest a policy direction for promoting innovation.

Keywords: startups; crowdfunding; investment; technology; scientists; engineers; collective intelligence; open innovation; individual investor; fund-raise



Citation: Pyo, S.; Ma, H.-R.; Na, S.; Oh, D.-H. The Crowdfunding Model, Collective Intelligence, and Open Innovation. *J. Open Innov. Technol. Mark. Complex.* **2021**, *7*, 196. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc7030196>

Received: 28 July 2021

Accepted: 25 August 2021

Published: 2 September 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Access to finance is one of the most important factors in supporting the innovation process of startups toward the maturity phase [1]. However, due to the lack of information and the uncertainty of investment success, startups receive comparatively less investment than large enterprises [2]. Furthermore, corporate venture capital is more likely to invest in companies with potentially lower information costs [3].

In recent years, crowdfunding has emerged as a new way to finance businesses for which it is difficult to set up an investment fund because of their innovative character [2,4,5]. Crowdfunding is defined as “the practice of obtaining needed funding by soliciting contributions from a large number of people, especially from the online community”, according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary [6]. Crowdfunding is a unique way of raising money promoted by an increasing number of internet sites [4]. Through crowdfunding platforms, consumers identify valuable investments according to their preferences and their favorite products [7]. Individual investors can also start investing small amounts in promising technologies, so it becomes easier for companies to raise funds. Entrepreneurs choose crowdfunding for capital collection and marketing effects [8]. According to a recent study, companies with successful crowdfunding show good economic performance and employ-

ment growth [9]. Crowdfunding also allows entrepreneurs to retain more control over their company than if they receive venture capital [10].

There are two key factors that increase the probability of success for a crowdfunding project. First, it is essential to better understand and predict customers' strategic behavior before designing a crowdfunding project. The project's success is affected by the sensitivity of the optimal expected profit, the success rate, and the risk concerning the fixed cost and the opportunity cost coefficient [11]. Second, digital storytelling matters in attracting funding investors. Digital storytelling provides better service and convenience for investors and significantly impacts their perception of performance expectations [12].

The knowledge and environment of investors influence investment behavior [13]. The signals of project quality have a significant positive effect on the investment decisions around crowdfunding for science and technology projects [14]. However, in the case of mass intelligence in technology, it is quite difficult to secure accurate and reliable knowledge. Since most individual investors are non-experts in science and technology, it is difficult for investors to invest in the technology sector. Whether a product is feasible in the market [15] and the existence of functional prototypes for the product are important factors in investment decisions [16]. Information asymmetry is a hindrance to individual investors' investment in technology. Crowdfunding is transparent for its users through the accumulated amount of pledges and the number of investors it involves. However, because quality information is asymmetrical, investors cannot fully understand each business [17]. In a recent study, we confirmed that information sharing helps reduce information asymmetry [18] and that the perceived trust and perceived risk jointly created by the platform and crowdfunding have a positive effect on participation intention [19]. Furthermore, it was confirmed that recognizing the value of communication with others through participation in crowdfunding could affect social interaction online [20].

To the best of our knowledge, there is little previous research on the impact of signals from experts on investors' behavior. Our paper focuses on a crowdfunding model involving scientists and engineers. Accredited professionals could offer signals that are useful in the reduction of information asymmetry for individual investors in the face of uncertainty in investment decision-making. In this study, we investigate how individual investors adopt the crowdfunding model involving scientists and engineers. The purpose of the study is to present a model that describes which factors affect the acceptance attitude of individual investors for this crowdfunding model and how they relate to each other. In addition, we suggest a process for the crowdfunding model that involves scientists and engineers. The findings will be able to provide fundamental data to policymakers by presenting specific processes of models as well as individual investor acceptance of a new model that could facilitate promising technology investments.

The outline of the paper is as follows. Section 2 includes the various theories that underlie this study; research into theories of technology adoption is introduced in this section. Section 3 describes the data, the methods used to test the hypotheses, and the research framework. Section 4 provides the results of the empirical analysis. Section 5 discusses the relationship between crowdfunding, collective intelligence, and open innovation. Section 6 concludes the paper.

2. Literature Reviews

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Adoption models are based on social psychology theories that deal with beliefs, attitudes, intentions, and behaviors. In terms of social psychology, research into factors that cause individual behavior has expanded, and it has begun to be applied to the study of the information technology acceptance process [21,22].

The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) was developed in 1975 by Fishbein and Ajzen to predict human behavior under complete volitional control [23]. According to the TRA, attitudes toward behavior and subjective norms influence behavioral intention, leading to behavior such as [24]. The TRA is a valuable model for predicting consumer behavior and

behavioral performance [25,26] and serves as the theoretical foundation for the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and the Technology Acceptance Models (TAM) [27].

The TAM is a theory proposed by Fred Davis based on the TRA to explain and predict the acceptance of user behavior for information technology [28–30]. According to the TAM, the user's intention to use the system determines the actual use of the system, and the user's intent to use the system is influenced by the user's attitude toward using the system. Fred Davis presented two independent constructs of user acceptance: perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use concepts to illustrate user acceptance, which he described as influencing behavior. On the other hand, subjective norms were excluded from the TAM [24]. The TAM is widely used to focus on system utilization and reliable measurement tools that exist and is parsimonious and sufficiently empirically tested [31].

Fred Davis, who developed the TAM, proposed an extended technology acceptance model (TAM2) that included external factors affecting the information technology acceptance process at the organization level with Viswanath Venkatesh. Additional variables as determinants of perceived usefulness are subjective norms, image, job relevance, output quality, and result demonstrability. Additionally, additional variables as regulatory variables are experience and collegiality. Attitudes were excluded from the TAM2 to maintain the model's simplicity and increase the explanatory power of the willingness to use it [32]. Since then, the TAM3 was proposed, with conditioned variables of perceived ease (self-efficacy, external support perception, anxiety, playfulness) and regulatory variables (perceived pleasure, objective ease) [33].

Sussman and Siegal presented an integrated model based on the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM), which describes the acceptance of information [34]. They hypothesized that the provided argument quality and the source credibility would act as leading variables for the information usefulness. The information usefulness would again be the leading variable for determining information adoption. In addition to the concept of the ELM, they also hypothesized that when the argument quality or the source credibility affects the information usefulness, the expertise and immersion of information users will affect as context variables, and all of these hypotheses are empirically analyzed through surveys [34]. Hyoung-Yong Lee and Hyunchul Ahn empirically analyzed the user acceptance model for mass collective intelligence represented by Wikipedia. They proposed the behavior model based on Sussman and Siegal's research [34]. They conducted a survey and validated it through a PLS structural equation model [35].

User acceptance of new technologies and mass intelligence based on adoption theories has been widely investigated, but few have attempted to address collective intelligence formed by accredited professionals. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first paper to investigate individual investors' acceptance of the crowdfunding model based upon the collective intelligence formed by scientists and engineers. Previous studies have investigated user acceptance for new technologies or systems. This paper presents not only user acceptance but also a process model of the crowdfunding platform to provide fundamental data to policymakers.

2.2. Hypotheses Development

Figure 1 below indicates the research model used in this study. This study draws on the work of Sussman and Siegal [34] to develop the theoretical framework for the analysis of the user acceptance model. It is extended to include various leading variables that can account for the intention to use the crowdfunding platform. The proposed model consists of a total of seven hypotheses.

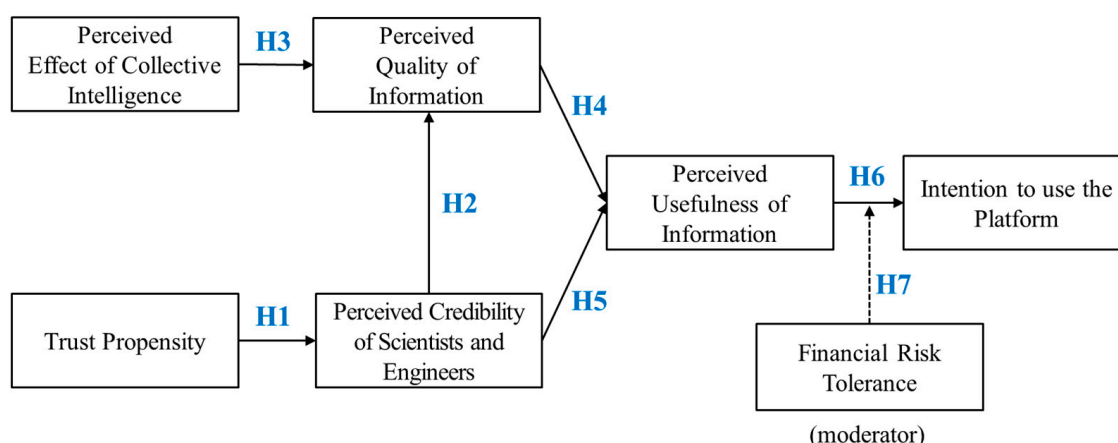


Figure 1. Research framework.

Individuals choose the most reasonable mode of action after comparing the benefits that may arise from a given set of decision options [36]. To reach the decision, trustworthiness perceptions and trust intentions depend on individual differences because the trustor relies on a worldview, cognitive bias, or heuristic [37]. According to Gene M. Alarcon et al., those higher in trust propensity tend to trust others [38]. For platforms where the information provided by experts has a significant impact, it can be thought that the basic level of trust the general public has in others could affect the confidence in the experts. All this considered, the first hypothesis of the study is postulated as:

Hypothesis 1 (H1). *Individual investors' trust propensity impacts their perceived credibility of scientists and engineers.*

Trust plays an important role in improving the functionality of all business operations in situations where there is risk and uncertainty [39]. Cooperation is an act in which individual goals contribute to each other, while trust is an expectation that the other will perform certain actions and a willingness to take risks and damages from the other's failure [40]. In sociology, trust is divided into parts of emotion and reason, and the former is defined as emotional trust and the latter as cognitive trust [41]. Cognitive trust positively coordinates the relationship between the quality of information and the operational performance of crowdfunding [42]. A system quality means desirable characteristics of information systems, such as ease of use and learning, flexibility, credibility, and sophistication. If investors have high confidence in scientists and engineers, they will recognize that the quality of the information provided by the platform involving scientists and engineers is also excellent [43]. Thus, the second hypothesis of the study is postulated as:

Hypothesis 2 (H2). *Individual investors' perceived credibility of scientists and engineers impacts their perceived quality of the information provided by scientists and engineers.*

Bonabeau argued that experts working together in groups, advising and critiquing, could create synergies rather than handling tasks individually, resulting in better solutions to the problem [44]. The quality of forecasts is significantly improved if independent expert judgments are aggregated rather than those predicted by individual experts [45]. Groups that collaborate organically also solve challenges faster and more accurately than others [46]. By the same token, the collective intelligence of scientists and engineers from various fields can provide information of higher quality than that provided by a single expert. Thus, the third hypothesis of the study is postulated as:

Hypothesis 3 (H3). *Individual investors' perceived effect of the collective intelligence of scientists and engineers impacts their perceived quality of the information provided by scientists and engineers.*

The quality of information affects the operational performance of crowdfunding [39]. The perceived information quality also has a negative impact on the perceived investment risk [47]. Sussman and Siegal examined how knowledge workers are affected by adopting advice they receive in mediated contexts and emphasized assessing the information's usefulness as a mediator in the information adoption process. They recognized argument quality as a central route, source credibility as a peripheral route, and information usefulness as a mediator. According to Sussman and Siegal's information adoption model, information adoption is determined by two leading variables, argument quality and source credibility [34]. In the context that Sussman and Siegal's findings would also be valid in mass intelligence of scientists and engineers, we derived two variables: perceived quality of information and perceived credibility of scientists and engineers as leading variables for the perceived usefulness of information [34]. Thus, the fourth and fifth hypothesis of the study are postulated as:

Hypothesis 4 (H4). *Individual investors' perceived quality of the information provided by scientists and engineers impacts their perceived usefulness of the information provided by scientists and engineers.*

Hypothesis 5 (H5). *Individual investors' perceived credibility of scientists and engineers impacts their perceived usefulness of the information provided by scientists and engineers.*

According to the technology acceptance model, the perceived usefulness of new technologies significantly impacts an individual's attitude toward using the system [29]. Based on the perspective of the technology acceptance model, the information formed by the mass intelligence of scientists and engineers can be interpreted in the same context. If investors consider the information provided by scientists and engineers as useful, they will actively accept it. Thus, the sixth hypothesis of the study is postulated as:

Hypothesis 6 (H6). *Individual investors' perceived usefulness of the information provided by scientists and engineers impacts their intention to use the crowdfunding platform.*

People generally do not like risk, but there is a difference in the degree to which they try to avoid or take risks depending on the individual in situations where risk and benefit exist simultaneously. Risk tolerance is a subjective perception of risk that means how much risk an individual can accommodate. John defined financial risk tolerance as the maximum amount of uncertainty that someone is willing to accept when making a financial decision, which reaches into almost every part of economic and social life [48]. Understanding an investor's financial risk tolerance is crucial in determining the applicability of an investment. People with high financial risk tolerance are likely to have a higher level of confidence investing in more risky assets and would behave differently [49]. Thus, the seventh hypothesis of the study is postulated as:

Hypothesis 7 (H7). *Individual investors' financial risk tolerance impacts the interaction between perceived usefulness of the information and intention to use the crowdfunding platform.*

3. Methodology

3.1. Data Collection and Sample

Drawing on an existing literature and research model, survey data are collected from a sample of respondents that took a survey. We manipulated each factor contained in the model into between three and four measurement tools, referring to existing literature, and developed measurement questions using the 7-point Likert-type scale ranging from "strongly disagree" (score 1) to "strongly agree" (score 7). The population of the study comprised people in various fields who subscribe to newsletters from Korea Evaluation Institute of Industrial Technology (KEIT), a public institution that plans, evaluates, and

manages industrial technology R&D. A total of 518 people were finally used in this study. Table 1 below contains the demographics of the participants.

Table 1. Demographic information on subjects.

Variable	Classification	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	474	91.51%
	Female	44	8.49%
Ages	Between 20 and 29 years	4	0.78%
	Between 30 and 39 years	68	13.12%
	Between 40 and 49 years	149	28.76%
	Between 50 and 59 years	190	36.68%
	Older than 60 years	107	20.66%
Position	Research and Development	301	58.10%
	Engineering	58	11.20%
	R&D Policy Planning	48	9.27%
	Office Management	98	18.92%
	Other	13	2.51%
Occupation	Employee in University	64	12.36%
	Employee in Public Sector	89	17.18%
	Employee in Private Sector	351	67.76%
	Other	14	2.70%
Education	Ph.D.	199	38.42%
	Master's degree	153	29.54%
	Bachelor's degree	138	26.64%
	Other	28	5.40%
Major	Mechanical · Material	137	26.45%
	Electrical · Electronic	78	15.06%
	Information and Communication	67	12.93%
	Chemical	56	10.81%
	Biomedical	75	14.48%
	Energy Resource	24	4.63%
	Knowledge Service	35	6.76%
	Other	46	8.88%

(Note: Appendix A provides quantitative measures and indicators).

3.2. Data and Measurement

The reliability analysis of this study examined the homogeneous composition of questions for variables measurement by applying Cronbach's alpha, which represents internal consistency. The results are shown in Table 2 as follows. The results for reliability assessment demonstrate reliabilities (above 0.70 [50]) for all scales. We confirmed that all the questions about the latent variable had high consistency.

The validity is to examine whether the observation variable measured the latent variable properly. Table 2 below displays that all factor loadings are above 0.7, and the validity is statistically significant [51].

To analyze construct validity, we assessed convergent validity and discriminant validity. The value of the average variance extracted (AVE) should be higher than 0.5 to achieve convergent validity [51]. Table 2 above shows that convergent validity is established. Additionally, confidence interval for a coefficient ($\Phi \pm 2 \times \text{standard error}$) should not include 1.0 to achieve discriminant validity. The results presented in Table 3 show all the factors that do not include 1.0. Thus, discriminant validity is established.

Table 2. The results for reliability analysis and convergent validity analysis.

Latent Variable	Observed Variable	Factor Loading	Cronbach's Alpha	AVE
Perceived Effect of Collective Intelligence	PE1	0.784	0.852	0.592
	PE2	0.789		
	PE3	0.747		
	PE4	0.757		
Perceived Quality of Information	PQ1	0.864	0.903	0.755
	PQ2	0.920		
	PQ3	0.829		
Perceived Usefulness of Information	PU1	0.761	0.868	0.700
	PU2	0.870		
	PU3	0.863		
Intention to use the Platform	IP1	0.940	0.966	0.905
	IP2	0.985		
	IP3	0.931		
Trust Propensity	TP1	0.811	0.786	0.577
	TP2	0.845		
	TP3	0.613		
Perceived Credibility of Scientists and Engineers	PC1	0.798	0.844	0.644
	PC2	0.745		
	PC3	0.875		

(Note: AVE = average variance extracted).

Table 3. The results for discriminant validity.

Path	Φ	S.E.	$\Phi - 2 \times SE$	$\Phi + 2 \times SE$
PE–PQ	0.774	0.024	0.726	0.822
PE–PU	0.792	0.024	0.744	0.840
PE–IP	0.678	0.028	0.622	0.734
PE–TP	0.508	0.041	0.426	0.590
PE–PC	0.680	0.032	0.616	0.744
PQ–PU	0.755	0.024	0.707	0.803
PQ–IP	0.615	0.030	0.555	0.675
PQ–TP	0.539	0.038	0.463	0.615
PQ–PC	0.735	0.026	0.683	0.787
PU–IP	0.788	0.020	0.748	0.828
PU–TP	0.606	0.036	0.534	0.678
PU–PC	0.744	0.027	0.690	0.798
IP–TP	0.520	0.037	0.446	0.594
IP–PC	0.587	0.033	0.521	0.653
TP–PC	0.749	0.028	0.693	0.805

(Note: Φ = correlation, S.E. = standard error).

The results for the goodness of fit test are presented in Table 4. Absolute fit measures present how well a theoretical model fits the sample data. We use root mean square of error approximation (RMSEA) and goodness of fit index (GFI) as absolute fit indices. Incremental fit indices indicate the relative improvement in the fit of the research model. We use comprehensive fit index (CFI), adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI), and parsimony goodness of fit index (PGFI) as incremental fit indices. Parsimonious fit measures state indices that make it possible to examine the fit of competing models on a common basis. We use parsimonious normed fit index (PNFI) as parsimony fit indices. According to the

results for the goodness of fit test, each index value satisfies its level of acceptance. Thus, the model fit is satisfactory.

Table 4. The results for the goodness of fit test.

Name of Category	Name of Index	Level of Acceptance	Index Value
Absolute fit indices	RMSEA	≤ 0.08 [52]	0.072
	GFI	≥ 0.8 [53]	0.905
Incremental fit indices	CFI	≥ 0.9 [54]	0.954
	AGFI	≥ 0.8 [55]	0.868
	PGFI	≥ 0.5 [56]	0.652
Parsimony fit indices	PNFI	≥ 0.5 [56]	0.752

4. Results

This study used Structural Equation Modeling for the statistical analysis. The internal consistencies of scale were assessed through computing Cronbach's Test. The construct validity was evaluated via convergent and discriminant validity. The results of testing the hypothesis using a structural equation model are presented in Figure 2 below. Findings show that all factors have a significant impact ($p < 0.001$). In support of H1, we found that trust propensity has a significant impact on the perceived credibility of scientists and engineers. The path coefficient between trust propensity and perceived credibility of scientists and engineers was the highest at 0.83. Additionally, the results indicate that the perceived quality of information is affected by the perceived credibility of scientists and engineers and the perceived effect of collective intelligence. Hence, H2 and H3 are also confirmed. The path coefficient (0.58) between perceived quality of information and perceived effect of collective intelligence was higher than those (0.36) of perceived quality of information and perceived credibility of scientists and engineers. This suggests that individual investors perceive the effect of collective intelligence formed through collaboration more than trust in a group of experts who are scientists and engineers. Accordingly, the crowdfunding platform needs to be designed with structures that facilitate collaboration among experts participating in the platform. In addition, it was confirmed that the perceived usefulness of information is affected by both perceived quality of information and perceived credibility of scientists and engineers with path coefficients of 0.53 and 0.36, respectively, at a significant level of 0.1%. Thus, H4 and H5 are supported. Among them, they were found to be more influenced by the perceived quality of information. This means that more resources and efforts must be put into improving the quality of the information provided to attract participation from individual investors in the crowdfunding platform. Further, we found that the intention to use the crowdfunding platform involving scientists and engineers is influenced by the perceived usefulness of the information. The path coefficient of 0.76 indicates a strong positive relationship. Thus, H6 is supported.

Lastly, we verified that the impact interaction between perceived usefulness of information and intention to use the crowdfunding platform is affected by financial risk tolerance. As a result, we confirmed that the perceived usefulness of the information and financial risk tolerance has a significant effect on the intention to use the platform (each of p -value = 0.000) and that the interaction between perceived usefulness of the information and financial risk tolerance also has a significant statistical impact (p -value = 0.012). This means that individual investors' attitudes toward the risk of investing in funds also affect their attitudes toward accepting the crowdfunding platform.

However, some might argue that systematic differences among subsamples can bias our result seriously. Thus, we checked systematic differences among groups by gender, educational background, and major, respectfully. The results revealed that there is no statistical difference at the 5% significance level.

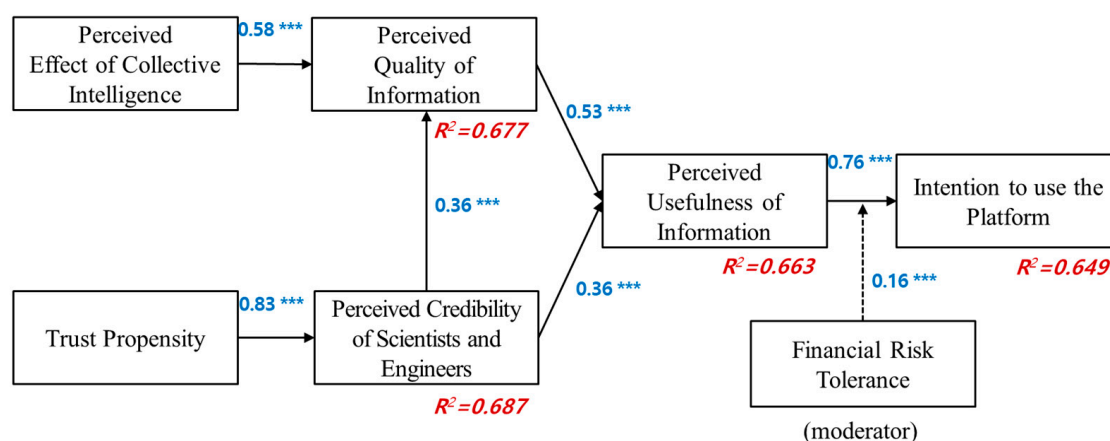


Figure 2. The results of a hypothesis testing. Note: *** $p < 0.001$.

5. Discussion

5.1. Crowdfunding and Collective Intelligence

We discuss two crowdfunding model ideas combined with the concept of collective intelligence as follows. The first idea is to combine collective intelligence with the conventional IP trust model. IP Trust Model is a way in which a trust company receives IP from an innovative company and raises funds based on it. A group of scientists and engineers can design an investment portfolio by selecting companies with excellent intellectual property (IP) using their expertise. Referring to the investment portfolio composed by scientists and engineers can help individuals make investment decisions through the crowdfunding platform.

The second idea is to combine collective intelligence with a Business Development Company (BDC). A company's selective waiver of intellectual property rights may benefit a company's business [57]. A BDC is an organization that invests money in privately owned small- and medium-sized companies and distressed companies. A management company can establish a BDC with scientists and engineers for each technology area, such as electric vehicles, robotics, and smart grid. Investors can invest in BDCs designed by scientists and engineers through the crowdfunding platform.

5.2. Crowdfunding, Collective Intelligence, and Open Innovation

As digitization progresses, the openness of information and technology has expanded, and the importance of open innovation is also emphasized [58–63]. Adopting existing external knowledge and technologies contributes to business growth [64–66]. Open innovation requires various tools and technologies to ensure quality, accuracy, and speed [67]. In the case of converted industry in a mature stage and emerging industry, an open innovation strategy focused on technology is useful [68]. The ability to capture value determines the success of open innovation [69].

According to JinHyo Joseph Yun's study, the more knowledge in an economic system, the more the motivation of open innovation by collective intelligence [70]. Additionally, leveraging collective intelligence techniques is potentially helpful in research and development [71]. We focus on collective intelligence formed from accredited experts in science and engineering. The proposed crowdfunding model could reduce asymmetry that negatively affects investment in firms through the collective intelligence of experts and promote open innovation by strengthening internal cooperation [72]. JinHyo Joseph Yun argues that collective intelligence can motivate open innovation in new companies by moving those who joined the patents as co-inventors [73]. In the same vein, scientists and engineers participating in the proposed crowdfunding model can generate innovations in their organizations or enterprises.

Crowdfunding also requires the joint participation of multiple stakeholders in innovative work [74]. In that sense, crowdfunding can play a role as innovation intermediaries that

contribute to the success of entrepreneurial opportunities by supporting open innovation activities to facilitate the interaction and identification of collaboration opportunities [74–79]. To create a combination of entrepreneurs and technology and markets, it is necessary to provide and foster financial systems such as crowdfunding [80].

6. Conclusions

6.1. Implication

This paper tested an investor acceptance model of the crowdfunding platform involving scientists and engineers. We developed the research framework consisting of seven variables and validated it through a structural equation model based on the survey. The conclusion from this study is these: (1) the usefulness of information affects the intention to use the crowdfunding platform involving scientists and engineers. The perceived usefulness of information is determined by the perceived quality of information and the credibility of scientists and engineers. (2) The perceived effect of collective intelligence and the credibility of scientists and engineers affect the perceived quality of information, and trust propensity has a significant impact on the credibility of scientists and engineers. (3) The perceived quality of information affects the perceived usefulness of information more than the perceived credibility of scientists and engineers. The perceived effect of collective intelligence affects the perceived quality of information more than the credibility of scientists and engineers. Proceeding from these results, it is highly probable that the quality of the information they produce is more important than trust in scientists and engineers. (4) An individual's attitude toward financial risk influences the intention to use the crowdfunding platform. To sum this up, individual investors recognize that the information provided by scientists and engineers through the platform is high-quality, and they have confidence in scientists and engineers, so they recognize that the information provided by the crowdfunding platform involving scientists and engineers will be valuable and they will be willing to use the platform.

The academic significance of this study is as follows. This study presented the behavior model that explained individual investors' acceptance of the crowdfunding model and verified it through survey-based empirical analysis, while numerous studies applying the adoption theory mainly presented user acceptance models for new technologies or mass intelligence. The study emphasized how individual investors accept collective intelligence formed by accredited professionals. Furthermore, this study provides practical implications for policymakers in charge of technology financing policy and asset management companies. It will enhance the efficiency of policymaking by presenting the basic concept of the model to stakeholders, including policymakers, as well as individual investors' acceptance of the crowdfunding platform that can facilitate promising technology investments. The results of this study suggest that efforts should be made to improve the quality of the information provided by scientists and engineers to attract participation from individual investors in the crowdfunding platform. It is recommended that the platform be designed to ensure that the information provided by scientists and engineers is accurate, reliable, and consistent. Furthermore, the study suggests that encouraging collaboration between scientists and engineers can improve the quality of information.

6.2. Limits and Future Research Topic

Although this study offers academic contributions and practical implications, some limitations were recognized. First, the data were collected in South Korea only. In this regard, this study may not apply to other countries due to system and cultural differences. Cross-national comparative research would be vital for better research in the future. Second, the research framework of this study is not designed to include all possible variables. Additional variables need to be considered that describe the perceived quality of information and the perceived credibility of scientists and engineers to measure the behavior of individual investors in detail.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, D.-H.O.; methodology, S.P. and S.N.; validation, S.P. and H.-R.M.; formal analysis, S.P. and H.-R.M.; investigation, S.P. and S.N.; data curation, S.P.; writing—original draft, S.P.; review and editing, D.-H.O., H.-R.M. and S.N.; supervision, D.-H.O. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to thank Bumjun Ko, Seung Gun Chung, Kyoungmi Jang, Jinyong Chong, Woori Go, and Sejin Park of the Office of Strategic R&D Planning (OSP) for their helpful advice and comments on the survey design of this paper.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A. Quantitative Measures and Indicators

Perceived Effect of Collective Intelligence: four items adapted from Bonabeau [44].

1. I think it is more likely that information created through collaboration between several scientists and engineers on the crowdfunding platform is more reliable than information created by one scientist or engineer alone.
2. I think it is more likely that a group of experts from various fields will produce more meaningful information on the crowdfunding platform than a group of experts from one field.
3. I think providing information that tells you which fund the scientist was involved in would help the individual investors decide on investment.
4. I think that if the platform provides information on the investment status of each fund (such as the amount of investment, the number of investors, etc.), it can help judge the investment.

Perceived Quality of Information: three items adapted from Petter et al. [43].

1. I think that the scientists and engineers involved in the crowdfunding platform will provide accurate information about their area of expertise.
2. I believe that the scientists and engineers who participate in the crowdfunding platform will provide reliable information about their area of expertise.
3. I believe that the scientists and engineers involved in the crowdfunding platform will provide coherent information about their area of expertise.

Perceived Usefulness of Information: three items adapted from Davis [81].

1. I think we can quickly obtain the information we need to invest in technology from the crowdfunding platform.
2. I think the crowdfunding platform can increase my chances of successful investment.
3. I think the crowdfunding platform will make investing in technology easier.

Intention to use the Platform: three items adapted from Vankatesh et al. [33].

1. I am willing to use the crowdfunding platform.
2. I think I will use the crowdfunding platform.
3. I am planning to use the crowdfunding platform.

Trust Propensity: three items adapted from Gene et al. [38].

1. I think people generally care about others as well as themselves.
2. I think most people try to be honest with others.
3. I am not very suspicious of persons I first meet.

Credibility of Scientists and Engineers: three items adapted from Sussman et al. [34].

1. I think that the scientists and engineers involved in the crowdfunding platform will participate in good faith.
2. I think that the scientists and engineers involved in the crowdfunding platform will want investors to profit from their investment.
3. I believe that the scientists and engineers involved in the crowdfunding platform will provide the right knowledge.

References

1. Cinzia, B.; Alberto, F.; De Elena, P.T. Framing Open Innovation in Start-Ups' Incubators: A Complexity Theory Perspective. *J. Open Innov. Technol. Mark. Complex* **2018**, *4*, 33. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
2. Changmin, C. A Study on Regulatory Arbitrage of Securities-based and Lending-based Crowdfunding Regulation from the Perspective of Facilitation of Startups' Capital Formation. *Bus. Law Rev.* **2021**, *35*, 43–85. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
3. Shinhyung, K.; Jung, T.H. Moderating Factors in Distant Investment of Corporate Venture Capital. *J. Open Innov. Technol. Mark. Complex* **2019**, *5*, 19. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
4. Ethan, M. The dynamics of crowdfunding: An exploratory study. *J. Bus. Ventur.* **2014**, *29*, 1–16. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
5. Fernandez-Blanco, A.; Villanueva-Balsera, J.; Rodriguez-Montequin, V.; Moran-Palacios, H. Key Factors for Project Crowdfunding Success: An Empirical Study. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 599. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
6. Definition of Crowdfunding. Available online: www.merriam-webster.com (accessed on 23 October 2017).
7. Grüner, H.P.; Christoph, S. Crowdfunding, Efficiency, and Inequality. *J. Eur. Econ. Assoc.* **2019**, *17*, 1393–1427. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
8. Angerer, M.; Brem, A.; Sascha, K.; Andreas, P. Start-up Funding via Equity Crowdfunding in Germany—A Qualitative Analysis of Success Factors. *J. Entrep. Financ.* **2017**, *19*, 1–34. Available online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/197535> (accessed on 15 February 2017).
9. Hanjun, C.; Joo, Y.P.; Chang, S.S. The Study on the Difference in Corporate Performance and Employment Outcomes According to the Results of Equity-Based Crowdfunding Investment. *J. Open Innov. Technol. Mark. Complex* **2019**, *5*, 83. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
10. Hornuf, L.; Schilling, T.; Schwenbacher, A. The relevance of investor rights in crowdfunding. *J. Corp. Financ.* **2021**. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
11. Sheng, S.; Zhang, Z. Choosing a crowdfunding model considering strategic customer behavior. *Total Qual. Manag. Bus. Excell.* **2021**, 1–22. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
12. Myung, J.K.; Michael, C.H. What drives visitor economy crowdfunding? The effect of digital storytelling on unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. *Tour. Manag. Perspect.* **2020**, *34*, 100638. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
13. Sowmya, K.R.; Sai, N.V. Factors influencing individual investors behavior—An empirical analysis from hyderabad city. *Mater. Today Proc.* **2021**. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
14. Sheng, B.; Zhiying, L.; Khalid, U. The influence of online information on investing decisions of reward-based crowdfunding. *J. Bus. Res.* **2017**, *71*, 10–18. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
15. Tyebjee, T.T.; Bruno, A.V. A model of venture capitalist investment activity. *Manag. Sci.* **1984**, *30*, 1051–1066. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
16. MacMillan, I.C.; Zemann, L.; Subbanarasimha, P.N. Criteria distinguishing successful from unsuccessful ventures in the venture screening process. *J. Bus. Ventur.* **1987**, *2*, 123–137. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
17. Xin, T.; Yan, S.; Chunlin, L.; Xiaoyang, Z.; Benjamin, L. Herding Behavior in Supplier Innovation Crowdfunding: Evidence from Kickstarter. *Int. J. Prod. Econ.* **2021**, *239*, 108184. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
18. Rotem, S.; Ziaul, H.M. Reward crowdfunding contribution as planned behaviour: An extended framework. *J. Bus. Res.* **2019**, *103*, 56–70. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
19. Hasnan, B.; Mina, F.-I. Motivations behind backers' contributions in reward-based crowdfunding for movies and web series. *Int. J. Emerg. Mark.* **2021**. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
20. Hun, K.; Byenghee, C. A Study on the Effects of Crowdfunding Values on the Intention to Visit Local Festivals: Focusing on Mediating Effects of Perceived Risk and e-WOM. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 3264. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
21. Hamed, T. A review of technology acceptance and adoption models and theories. *Procedia Manuf.* **2018**, *22*, 960–967. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
22. You, J.; Park, C. A Comprehensive Review of Technology Acceptance Model Researches. *Entrée J. Inf. Technol.* **2010**, *9*, 31–50.
23. Elena-Nicoleta, U.; Ana, I.; Adina, N.C.; Marcela, L.; Gheorghe, E. Predictors of individuals' intention to conserve water in a lodging context: The application of an extended Theory of Reasoned Action. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2016**, *59*, 50–59. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
24. Fishbein, M.; Ajzen, I. Belief, Attitude, Intention and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research. *Contemp. Sociol.* **1977**, *6*, 244–245.
25. Blair, H.S.; Jon, H.; Paul, R.W. The Theory of Reasoned Action: A Meta-analysis of Past Research with Recommendations for Modifications and Future Research. *J. Consum. Res.* **1988**, *15*, 325–343. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
26. Thomas, J.M.; Pam, S.E. A Comparison of the Theory of Planned Behavior and the Theory of Reasoned Action. *Personal. Soc. Psychol. Bull.* **1992**, *18*, 3–9. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
27. Kim, H.-J.; Lee, S.-J.; Kim, J.-H. A Study on the Influence of learning behavior intention of the theory reasoned action, theory of planned behavior, variables of heuristic. *ECEE* **2020**, *24*, 61–88. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
28. Davis, F.D. A Technology Acceptance Model for Empirically Testing New End-User Information System: Theory and Result. Ph.D. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA, 1986.

29. Davis, F.D.; Richard, B. User Acceptance of Computer Technology: A Comparison of Two Theoretical Models. *Manag. Sci.* **1989**, *35*, 982–1003. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
30. Davis, F.D. User acceptance of information technology: System characteristics, user perceptions and behavioral impacts. *Int. J. Man-Mach. Stud.* **1993**, *38*, 475–487. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
31. Pavlou, P.A. Consumer acceptance of electronic commerce: Integrating trust and risk with the technology acceptance model. *Int. J. Electron. Commer.* **2003**, *7*, 101–134. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
32. Viswanath, V.; Davis, F.D. A theoretical extension of the technology acceptance model: Four longitudinal field studies. *Manag. Sci.* **2000**, *46*, 186–204. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
33. Viswanath, V.; Hillol, B. Technology Acceptance Model 3 and a Research Agenda on Interventions. *Decis. Sci.* **2008**, *39*, 273–315. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
34. Sussman, S.W.; Siegal, W.S. Informational Influence in Organizations: An Integrated Approach to Knowledge Adoption. *Inf. Syst. Res.* **2003**, *14*, 47–65. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
35. Lee, H.Y.; Hyunchul, A. A Study on the User Acceptance Model of Mass Collective Intelligence. *J. Inf. Technol. Appl. Manag.* **2010**, *17*, 1–17.
36. Jones, S.L.; Shah, P.P. Diagnosing the locus of trust: A temporal perspective for trustor, trustee, and dyadic influences on perceived trustworthiness. *J. Appl. Psychol.* **2016**, *101*, 392–414. [\[CrossRef\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#)
37. Jason, A.C.; Brent, A.S. Trust, Trustworthiness, and Trust Propensity: A Meta-Analytic Test of Their Unique Relationships with Risk Taking and Job Performance. *J. Appl. Psychol.* **2007**, *92*, 909–927. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
38. Gene, M.A.; Joseph, B.L.; James, C.C.; Margaret, A.B.; Samantha, L.K.; August, C. The role of propensity to trust and the five factor model across the trust process. *J. Res. Personal.* **2018**, *75*, 69–82. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
39. Bugdol, M. Selected proposals and possibilities of trust development within the TQM concept. *TQM J.* **2013**, *25*, 75–88. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
40. Mayer, R.C.; Davis, J.H.; Schoorman, F.D. An integrative model of organizational trust. *Acad. Manag. Rev.* **1995**, *20*, 709–734. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
41. Lewis, J.D.; Weigert, A. Trust as a Social Reality. *Soc. Forces* **1985**, *63*, 967–985. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
42. Abhishek, B.; Pankaj, D.; Pratima, S.; Rajesh, K.S. Examining the role of dialogic communication and trust in donation-based crowdfunding tasks using information quality perspective. *TQM J.* **2020**, *33*. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
43. Petter, S.; DeLone, W.; McLean, E. Measuring information systems success: Models, dimensions, measures, and interrelationships. *Eur. J. Inf. Syst.* **2008**, *17*, 236–263. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
44. Bonabeau, E. Decisions 2.0: The power of collective intelligence. *MIT Sloan Manag. Rev.* **2009**, *50*, 45–52.
45. Afflerbach, P.; van Dun, C.; Henner, G.; Dominik, P.; Johannes, S. A Simulation-Based Approach to Understanding the Wisdom of Crowds Phenomenon in Aggregating Expert Judgment. *Bus. Inf. Syst. Eng.* **2021**, *63*, 329–348. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
46. Jon, C.; Benjamin, T.; Maged, A.; Kakia, C.; O'Callaghan, K. Designing for Collective Intelligence and Community Resilience on Social Networks. *Hum. Comput.* **2021**, *8*, 15–32. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
47. Shaista, W. Regulations, perceived information quality and perceived risk of equity crowdfunding: A study of Malaysian investors. *Strateg. Chang.* **2021**, *30*, 353–366. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
48. John, E.G. Financial Risk Tolerance and Additional Factors That Affect Risk Taking in Everyday Money Matters. *J. Bus. Psychol.* **2000**, *14*, 625–630. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
49. Zheyang, Y.; Abed, G.R. Association between investment risk tolerance and portfolio risk: The role of confidence level. *J. Behav. Exp. Financ.* **2021**, *30*, 100482. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
50. Cronbach, L.J. Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. *Psychometrika* **1951**, *16*, 297–334. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
51. Fornell, C.; Larcker, D.F. Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement errors. *J. Mark. Res.* **1981**, *18*, 39–50. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
52. Browne, M.W.; Cudeck, R. Alternative Ways of Assessing Model Fit. *Sociol. Methods Res.* **1992**, *21*, 230–258. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
53. Seyal, A.H.; Rahman, M.N.A.; Rahim, M.M. Determinants of Academic Use of the Internet: A Structural Equation Model. *Behav. Inf. Technol.* **2002**, *21*, 71–86. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
54. Bentler, P.M. Comparative Fit Indexes in Structural Models. *Psychol. Bull.* **1990**, *107*, 238–246. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
55. Gefen, D.; Straub, D.; Boudreau, M.C. Structural equation modeling and regression: Guidelines for research practice. *Commun. Assoc. Inf. Syst.* **2000**, *4*, 1–78. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
56. Mulaik, S.A. *Linear Causal Modeling with Structural Equations*; Chapman and Hall/CRC: New York, NY, USA, 2009.
57. Joachim, H.; Simone, S.; Oliver, A. The emergence of openness: How and why firms adopt selective revealing in open innovation. *Res. Policy* **2014**, *43*, 879–890. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
58. Chesbrough, H. *Open Innovation: The New Imperative for Creating and Profiting from Technology*; Harvard Business Press: Boston, MA, USA, 2003.
59. Tena, O.; Božidar, V.; Marina, D. Open innovation in the manufacturing industry: A review and research agenda. *Technovation* **2021**, *102*, 102221. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
60. Morteza, G.; Masood, F. Corporate survival in Industry 4.0 era: The enabling role of lean-digitized manufacturing. *J. Manuf. Technol. Manag.* **2020**, *31*, 1–30. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
61. Chesbrough, H.W.; Vanhaverbeke, W. Open Innovation and Public Policy in the EU with Implications for SMEs. *Res. Open Innov. SMEs* **2018**, 455–492. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

62. Karl, T. Leveraging collective intelligence: How to design and manage crowd-based business models. *Bus. Horiz.* **2016**, *60*, 237–245. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
63. Bogers, M.; Chesbrough, H.; Moedas, C. Open innovation research, practices, and policies. *Calif. Manag. Rev.* **2018**, *60*, 5–16. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
64. Keld, L.; Ammon, J.S. The paradox of openness: Appropriability, external search and collaboration. *Res. Policy* **2014**, *43*, 867–878. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
65. JinHyo, J.Y.; Abiodun, A.E.; Xiaofei, Z. How Does a Social Open Innovation Succeed? Learning from Burro Battery and Grassroots Innovation Festival of India. *Sci. Technol. Soc.* **2019**, *24*, 122–143. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
66. Davide, C.; Vittorio, C.; Federico, F. Unravelling the process from Closed to Open Innovation: Evidence from mature, asset-intensive industries. *R&D Manag.* **2010**, *40*, 222–245. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
67. Leandro, P.; Ricardo, S.; Mariana, S.; da Costa, L.R.; Álvaro, D.; Nelson, A. Pereira Problem Solving: Business Research Methodology to Explore Open Innovation. *J. Open Innov. Technol. Mark. Complex* **2021**, *7*, 84. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
68. JinHyo, J.Y.; DongKyu, W.; KyungBae, P.; EuiSeob, J.; Xiaofei, Z. The role of a business model in market growth: The difference between the converted industry and the emerging industry. *Technol. Forecast. Soc. Chang.* **2019**, *146*, 534–562. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
69. Henry, C.; Christopher, L.; Thomas, R. Value Creation and Value Capture in Open Innovation. *J. Prod. Innov. Manag.* **2018**, *35*, 930–938. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
70. JinHyo, J.Y.; EuiSeob, J.; Sangwoo, K.; Heungju, A.; Kyunghyun, K.; Sung, D.H.; Kyungbae, P. Collective Intelligence: The Creative Way from Knowledge to Open Innovation. *Sci. Technol. Soc.* **2021**, *26*, 201–222. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
71. Bücheler, T.; Fuchsli, R.M.; Pfeifer, R.; Sieg, J.H. Crowdsourcing, Open Innovation and Collective Intelligence in the scientific method: A research agenda and operational framework. *ZORA* **2010**, 679–686. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
72. Muhammad, M.A.; Ahmed, I.H.; Dilvin, T. Do asymmetric information and leverage affect investment decisions? *Q. Rev. Econ. Financ.* **2021**. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
73. JinHyo, J.Y.; EuiSeob, J.; Xiaofei, Z.; Sung, D.H.; KyungHun, K. Collective Intelligence: An Emerging World in Open Innovation. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 4495. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
74. Chien-Chi, C.; Ya-Fang, C.; Fu-Sheng, T.; Sang-Bing, T.; Kun-Hwa, L. Open Innovation in Crowdfunding Context: Diversity, Knowledge, and Networks. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 180. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
75. Giancarlo, G.; Cristina, R.-L. Crowdfunding of SMEs and Startups: When Open Investing Follows Open Innovation. *Res. Open Innov. SMEs* **2018**, 377–396. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
76. Satish, N.; Donald, S.; Martin, K. On Open Innovation, Platforms, and Entrepreneurship. *Strateg. Entrep. J.* **2018**, *12*, 354–368. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
77. Huxham, C.; Vangen, S. Intermediation and the role of intermediaries in innovation. *Res. Policy* **2006**, *35*, 715–728. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
78. Daniel, S.; Sharon, P.; Bella, B. Facilitating open innovation processes through network orchestration mechanisms. *Ind. Mark. Manag.* **2021**, *93*, 270–280. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
79. Di Pietro, F.; Prencipe, A.; Ann, M. An Underutilized Asset for Open Innovation in Startups. *Calif. Manag. Rev.* **2017**, *1*, 28. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
80. JinHyo, J.Y.; DongKyu, W.; KyungBae, P. Entrepreneurial cyclical dynamics of open innovation. *J. Evol. Econ.* **2018**, *28*, 1151–1174. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
81. Davis, F.D. Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. *Manag. Inf. Syst. Q.* **1989**, *13*, 319–339. [\[CrossRef\]](#)