





What (not) to offer: exploring the influence of different types of rewards in crowdfunding on perceived ownership and intended behavior

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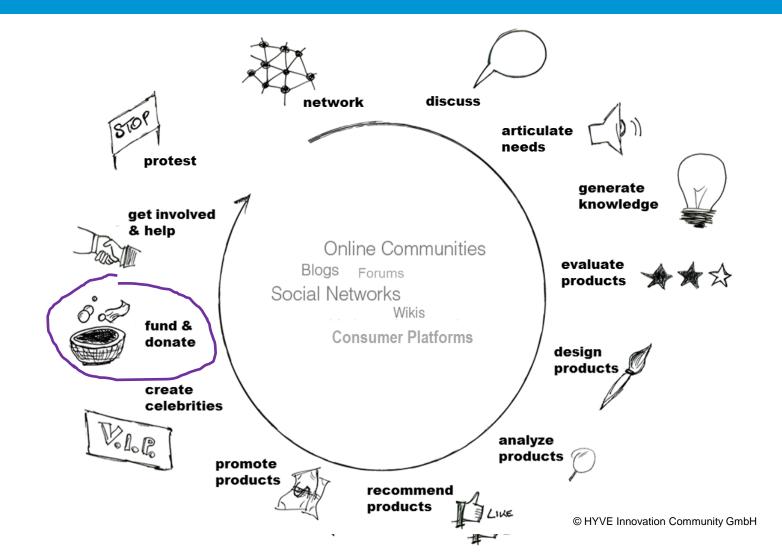
SYMPOSIUM: OWNERSHIP AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON

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Empowered by sophisticated, digital technologies, consumers nowadays...









"an open call, essentially through the Internet, for the provision of financial resources either in form of donation or in exchange for some form of reward and/or voting rights in order to support initiatives for specific purposes" (Belleflamme et al. 2013)

Crowdfunding ≠ **Crowdfunding**



Reward-based



e.g. Kickstarter.com

- Primarily creative projects
- Backers fund projects and receive nonmonetary "rewards" in return
- Support is usually interest-based

Donation-based



e.g. Betterplace.org

- Backers support projects without expecting anything in return
- They simply donate because they are intrinsically motivated

Equity-based



e.g. Seedmatch.de

- Focus on start-ups & entrepreneurs
- Backers invest in a business idea and receive shares in return
- Customers and suppliers have the chance to become shareholders

Lending-based



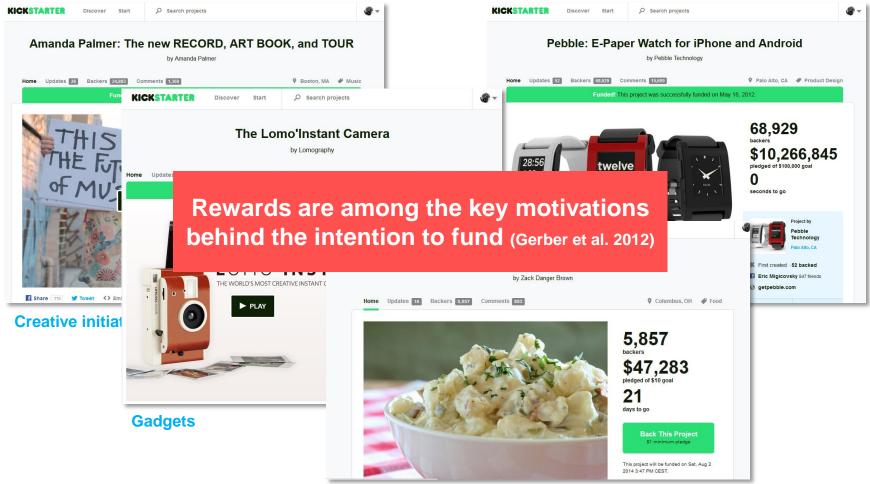
e.g. Prosper.com

- Peer-to-peer lending
- The bank is substituted by private individuals as the middle mer
 → allows interestrelated benefits



Types of projects in reward-based crowdfunding

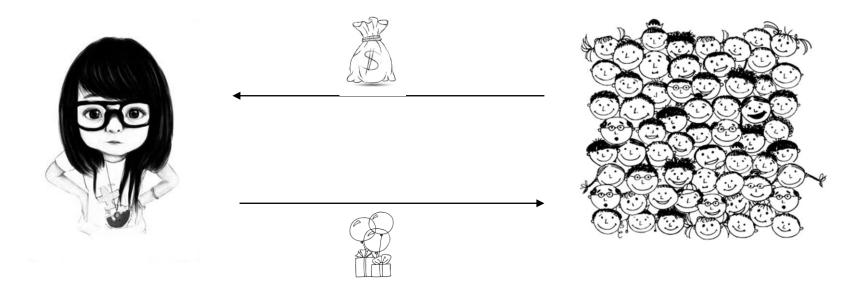




Rewards as a key success factor for consumer participation in crowdfunding



Social exchange theory: consumers participate, i.e. fund projects, because they expect their actions to be **rewarding** (Emerson 1981, 1987)





The role of psychological ownership in CF WC Rewards and the psychological connection

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Social exchange (i.e. rewards for participation) → psychological connection between the initiator and the supporter (e.g. Fuchs et al. 2010)

- Proposition: psychological ownership as the psychological connection between an object and an individual
- Psychological ownership: "a consumer's individual feeling that something is "mine" (Pierce et al. 2003)
- Stems from
 - control
 - investment of the self.
 - intimate knowledge (Pierce et al. 2003)



In short...



Rewards



Psychological ownership



Consumer behavior

Consumer Empowerment Context



Typical rewards in crowdfunding



€20 EUR

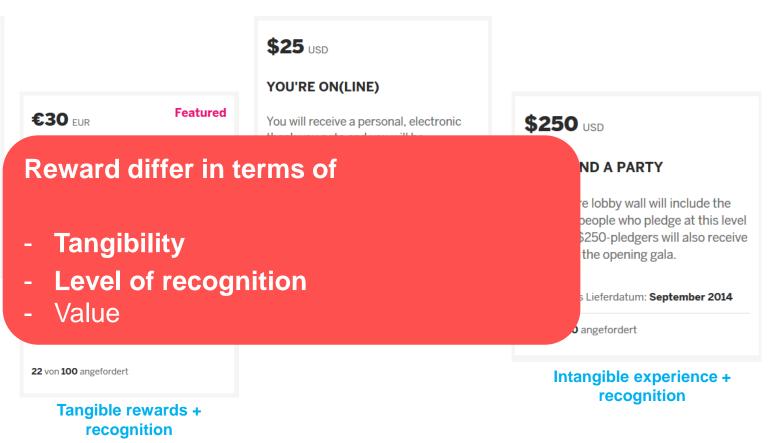
Limited Edition CD

This lovely package includes an exlusive version of our new album featuring a nice bonus track. Numbered, hand-signed and with a beautiful sticker on the cover.

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Tangible rewards



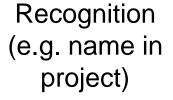




- 1. RQ1: Which aspects of rewards in crowdfunding trigger psychological ownership for the project?
- 2. RQ2: What are the implications for consumer behavior (i.e. willingness to fund and willingness to recommend) in a consumer-empowerment context?

Dimensions of rewards and psychological ownership







Symbolic claim

Tangibility (vs. intangibility)



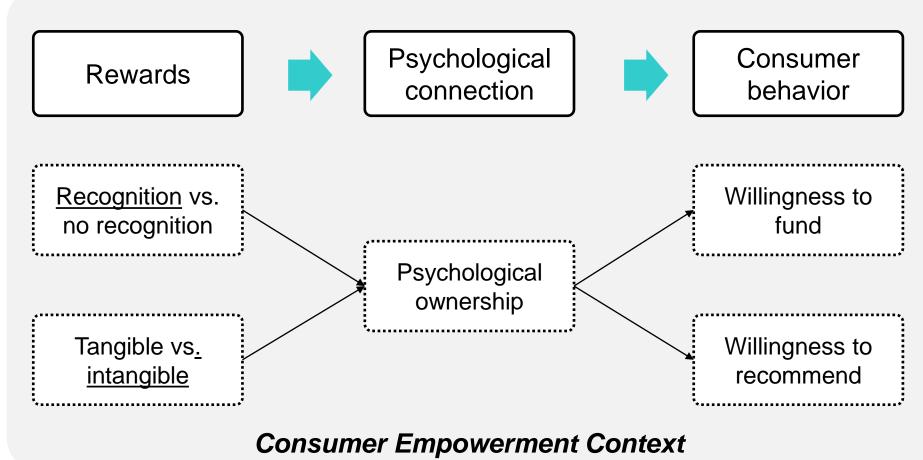
Anticipated experience

Psychological connection



The proposition





Method - Overview



Study 1

Reward choice

Creative crowdfunding projects

Study 2

Reward assignment

Music crowdfunding project

Method Study 1 – within subjects design



Study 1 Reward choice

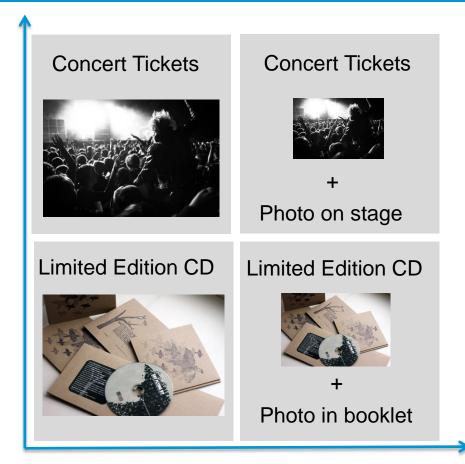
- Online survey in lab setting
- 5 crowdfunding project categories (film, music, art and design, literature and journalism & photography) → questions on top 2
- IV: Reward preference (tangible/intangible, recognition/no recognition)
 → DVs: PO, WTFund, WTRecommend
- Sample: n=160 undergraduate students (53% female; mean age 22.1)
- All measures adapted from literature



Study 1 Manipulation (e.g. music category)







Reward choice

Tangible

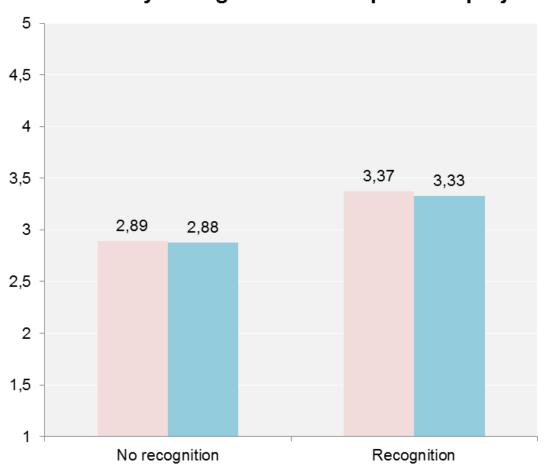
No recognition

Recognition



Study 1 - Findings Main effect of recognition on psychological ownership NOMICS ON PROPERTY OF PROPER

Psychological ownership for the project



Main effect of recognition

Tangible

Intangible

F=6.105, p=0.015**

No effect of tangibility

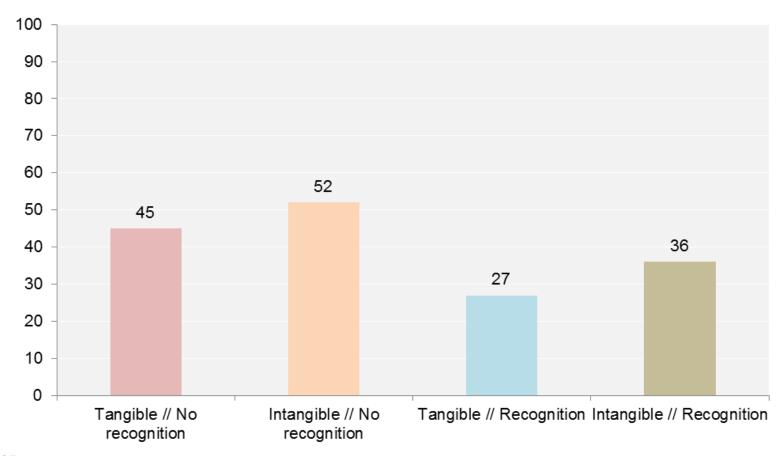
* p<.10, ** p< .05, *** p<.01



Study 1 – Findings Distribution of reward choices



Distribution of choices



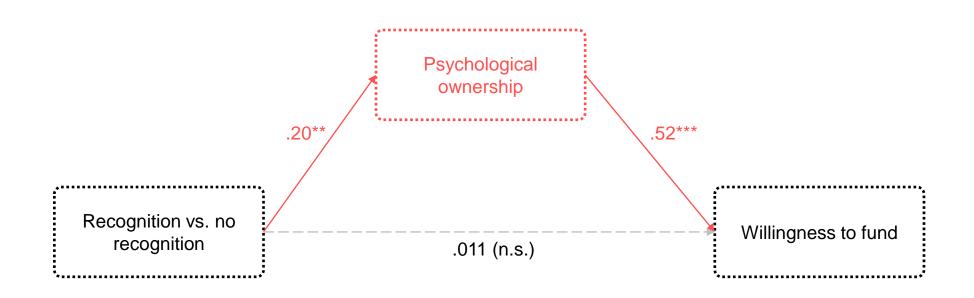
Chi² = 4.691 p=n.s. (.196)



Study 1 - Findings Indirect effect of recognition on willingness fund



Mediation analysis (Preacher & Hayes, 2004, 2008)



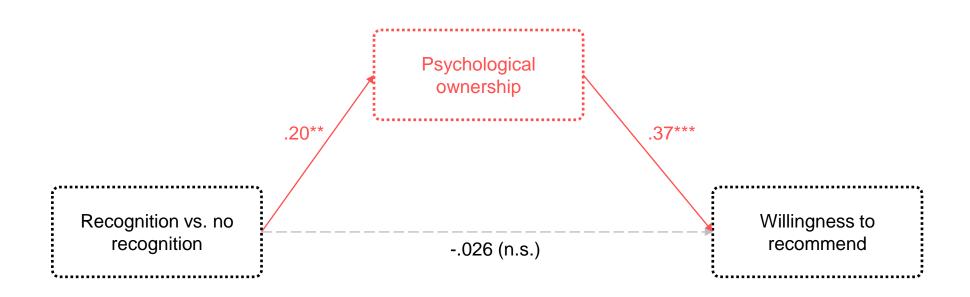
Nagelkerke R²=.104**, CI [.0529 - .5689]



Study 1 - Findings Indirect effect of recognition on willingness to recommend

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Mediation analysis (Preacher & Hayes, 2004, 2008)



R²=.135**, CI [.0413 - .3440]



Study 1 - Discussion



- No effect of tangibility
- Main effect of recognition on psychological ownership
- No direct effect of recognition on willingness to fund and willingness to recommend
- BUT: psychological ownership mediates the relationship between recognition & behavior
- Choice raises question of causality (self-selection)





Method Study 2 - 2x2 between-subjects design



Study 2 Reward assignment

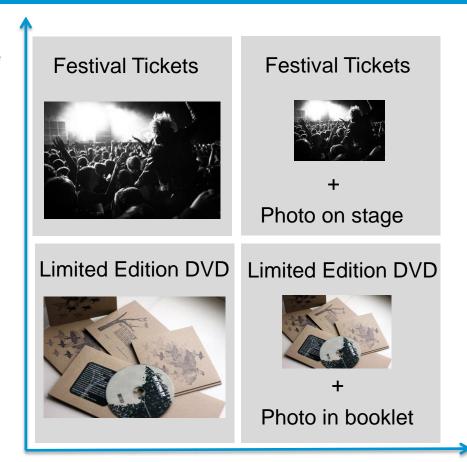
- Online experiment in lab setting
- IV: 2 (tangible vs. intangible) x 2 (recognition vs. no recognition)
- DVs: PO, WTFund, WTRecommend
- Stimulus: UK music festival project video (selected in pretest)
- Further project information & inclusion of respective reward
- Sample: n=180 undergraduate students (50% female; mean age 21.8)
- All measures adapted from literature



Study 2 Manipulation – 2x2 between-subjects design







Reward assignment

Tangible

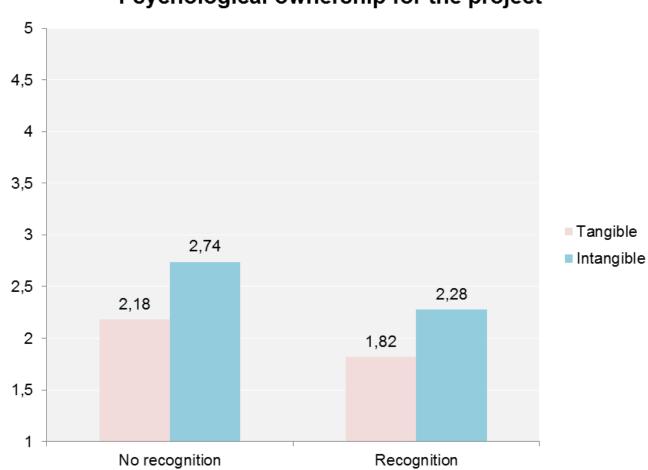
No recognition

Public recognition



Study 2 - Findings Main effect of recognition & tangibility on psychological of the property o

Psychological ownership for the project



Main effect of tangibility

F=5.196, p=0.02**

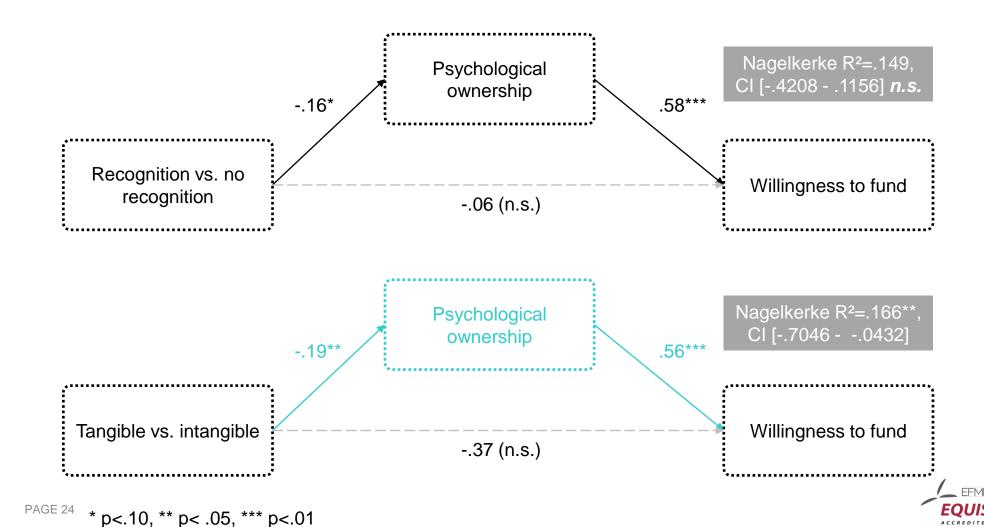
Main effect of recognition

F=3.434, p=0.06*

Contrary to study 1

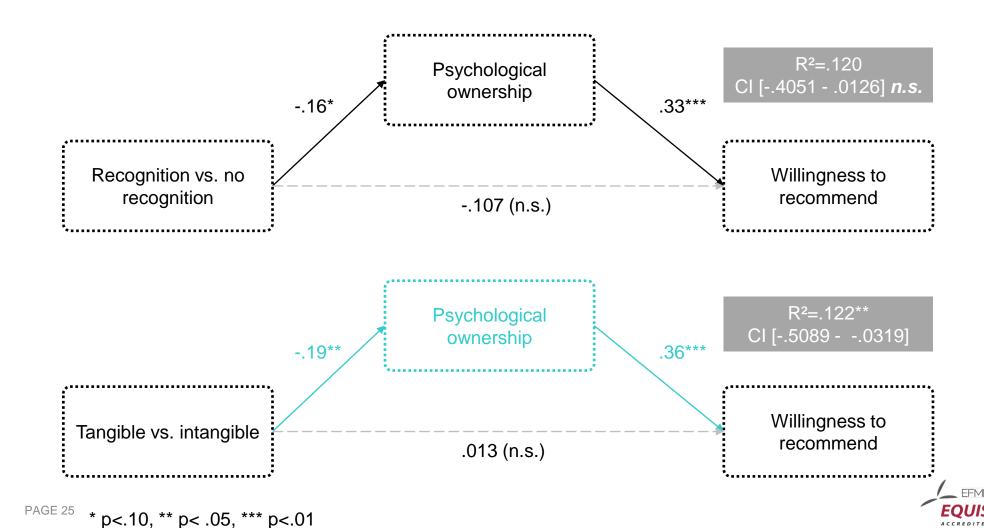
Study 2 - Findings Indirect effect of tangibility on willingness to fund





Study 2 - Findings Indirect effect of tangibility on willingness to recommend





Discussion I

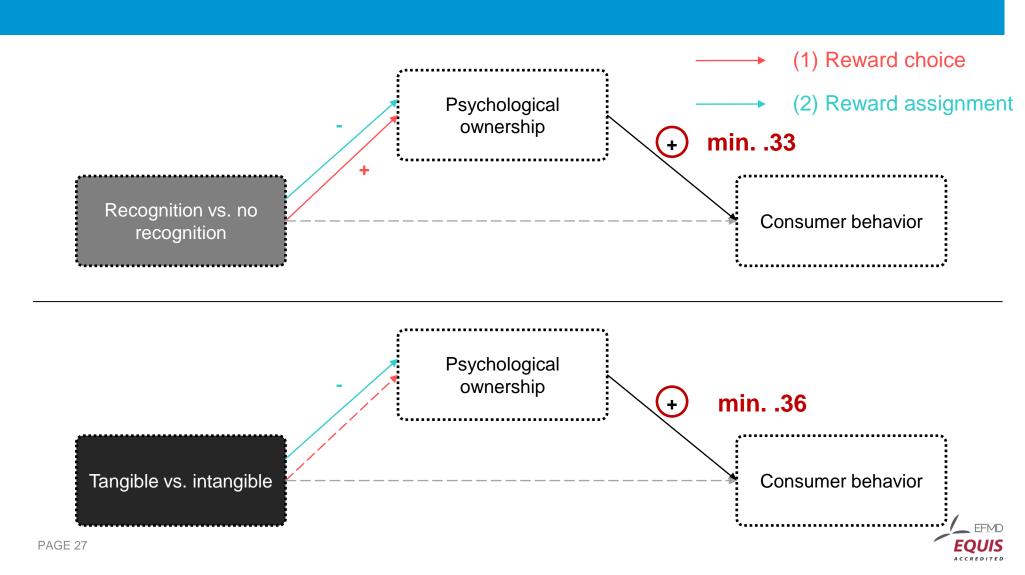


- Study 1: Voluntary choice of rewards
 - Positive effect of recognition on PO; no effect of tangibility on PO
 - Self-selected recognition → symbolic claim
 - Recognition more salient for several alternatives
- discussion time!
- Study 2: No choice rewards assigned
 - Negative effect of recognition on PO, positive effect of intangibility on PO
 - Evaluation of 1 vs. 4 rewards → no comparison & statement of preference
 - "Forced" recognition detrimental experimental assignment unnatural



Discussion II - BUT





Take-Aways



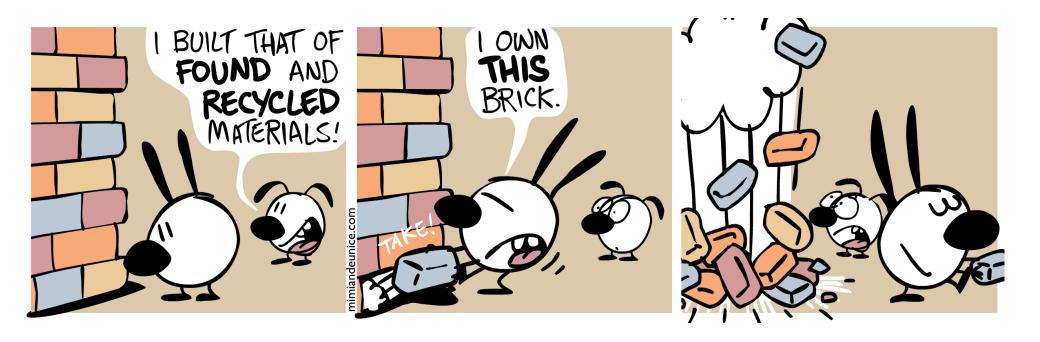
- Rewards with recognition may be beneficial & detrimental → conditions subject to further research
- 2. In a choice context: tangibility secondary
- 3. What we know: reward choice vs. reward assignment
- PO as a major construct in CF → symbolic claim drives PO for targets that will never be legally yours
- PO always drives positive consumer behavior (e.g. Peck & Shu 2009, Feuchtl & Kamleitner 2009, Fuchs et al. 2010)







THANK YOU!





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