# CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

### 香港城市大學

Research on the Endogenous Mechanism of Entrepreneurs' Cognition and Innovative Performance - Taking Technological Innovation Enterprises as an Example 企業家認知與創新績效的內生機制研究 - 以科技創新型企業為例

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### 摘要

在企業家理論和戰略管理領域中,企業家認知是一個重要概念。儘管從 20 世紀 90 年代開始,企業家認知的定義、測量和創新績效之間的關係被西 方學者們廣泛關注和探討,延伸出企業家認知和高管團隊認知的理論框架, 但學術界對企業家認知與企業創新績效關係的研究,以及對企業家認知與創 新活動、創新績效三者關係的研究還存在不足,一方面缺乏對企業家認知多 面性的深入考察,另一方面未能考慮到企業家認知對創新影響的仲介作用和 情境條件。

在新經濟和科技創新的雙重驅動背景下,企業發展亟需企業家快速捕捉並適應內外部環境的多重變革(如技術領域的重大變革和需求結構的重大變革等)。在此情境下,企業家認知是否能夠有效改善企業的創新績效?企業面臨環境變化,企業家認知如何影響企業創新績效?企業創新路徑的選擇是否是企業家認知影響企業創新的仲介路徑?產業政策導向(如鼓勵科技型企業進行高新技術企業認證)能否與企業自身的戰略資源相匹配,從而提高企業創新績效?對於這些問題的深刻剖析,不僅可以完善企業家認知研究的理論框架,還可以在企業發展中增強現實指導意義。

本研究以中國科技型企業作為研究樣本,基於企業創新路徑和資源基礎理論等理論視角,提出以企業家認知為核心的概念研究模型,運用中國科技型企業一百餘家的調研資料和資料,檢驗了以企業家認知為核心的基礎問題: 首先,新經濟背景下,企業家認知對企業創新績效的直接影響。基於這一核心問題,本文從多維度探討了企業家認知對企業創新績效的影響,即企業家對企業自身核心能力的認知、企業家對新產品市場的認知和技術不確定性的 認知三個維度,探討企業家對內外部的認知如何影響企業的創新績效;其次,企業創新路徑的選擇對企業家認知與企業創新績效關係的仲介作用,本研究從兩個維度關注了企業創新路徑的選擇——合作創新活動和自主創新活動,對比了其不同的作用強度和交互效果;最後,產業政策導向對企業創新績效的調節作用,分析了國家高新技術企業認證這一產業政策對企業家認知與企業創新績效關係的影響。

研究結果表明,(1)企業家對企業外部環境的認知,包括對新產品市場和技術不確定性的認知,能夠直接促進企業創新績效;而企業家對企業核心能力的認知對企業創新績效的影響不顯著。(2)合作創新在企業家認知和創新績效的關係之間產生仲介作用。具體而言,合作創新仲介"企業家對自身核心能力的認知-創新績效"這一關係,即企業家對企業自身核心能力的認知對合作創新活動存在顯著的負向影響,而合作創新活動能夠正向促進企業的創新績效。(3)當企業選擇合作創新路徑時,國家高新技術企業認證與合作創新活動的交互項對企業創新績效呈負向調節作用;當企業選擇自主創新路徑時,國家高新技術企業認證與合作創新活動的交互項對企業創新績效呈負向調節作用;當企業選擇自主創新路徑時,國家高新技術企業認證與合作創新活動的交互項對企業創新績效不產生顯著影響。

在理論上,本研究豐富了企業家認知的維度,豐富了"企業家認知"的概念化,本研究創新性地將企業家認知引入到創新領域的應用,特別檢驗了企業家認知對創新路徑的選擇(合作創新和自主創新)和創新績效的影響,填補了已有研究鮮有涉及到企業家的認知影響創新績效仲介作用這一不足。由此,本研究的框架為企業家認知研究提供了一個較為完善的檢驗,檢驗了企業家認知對創新績效的直接和間接作用。

最後,本文對研究的管理實踐意涵和後續研究方向進行了討論。特別值得注意的是,高新技術企業認證負向調節合作創新與創新績效之間的關係,結合本研究的深度案例分析,企業家認為政府對企業的高新企業認證對創新績效沒有顯著提升,而政府對高新科技企業的稅收優惠政策對企業創新路徑和創新績效產生正向的影響,對創新的績效有促進作用。這些發現為國家在推進高新技術認證、制定創新激勵政策等方面提供了參考。

**關鍵字**: 企業家認知,創新路徑,企業創新績效,高新技術企業認證,資源 基礎觀

#### **Abstract**

In the research area of marketing strategy, entrepreneurial cognition has been a core concept. The definition, measurement and innovation performance of entrepreneurial cognition has been widely concerned and discussed by western scholars since the 1990s. The theoretical framework of entrepreneurial cognition and executive team cognition has also been extended. However, the relationship between entrepreneurial cognition and enterprise innovation performance is still in a state of controversy. On one hand, there is a lack of in-depth investigation of the duality of entrepreneurial cognition; on the other hand, the context conditions of the influence of entrepreneurial cognition on innovation are not considered.

Under the dual driving forces of new economy and technological innovation, enterprise innovation urgently requires entrepreneurs to quickly capture and adapt to multiple changes in the internal and external environment (such as major changes in the technical field and in the demand structure, etc.). Under this situation, are entrepreneurs' cognition effectively able to improve the innovation performance of enterprises? While enterprises face environmental changes, how do entrepreneurs' perceptions affect their innovation performance? And is the choice of enterprise innovation path an intermediary mechanism for entrepreneurs' cognition to influence enterprise innovation? Can the industrial policy orientation match the company's own strategic resources to improve the company's innovation performance? A profound analysis of these issues can not only improve the theoretical framework of entrepreneurial cognition research, but also enhance the guiding significance of reality in corporate practice.

This research takes Chinese science and technology innovation enterprises as the research sample, and puts forward a conceptual research model with entrepreneurial cognition as the core based on the enterprise innovation path and resource-based theory and other theoretical perspectives. The data examines the core issues with entrepreneurial cognition as the core guidance: first, under the new economic background, entrepreneurial cognition has a direct impact on corporate innovation performance. Based on this core issue, this article explores the impact of entrepreneurial cognition on corporate innovation performance from multiple dimensions, namely, entrepreneurial cognition of the company's own core capabilities, entrepreneurial cognition of new product markets, and technological uncertainty. If cognition affects the innovation performance of an enterprise; secondly, the choice of enterprise innovation path mediates the relationship between entrepreneurial cognition and enterprise innovation performance, this study focuses on the choice of enterprise innovation path from two dimensions-external innovation activities and autonomy Innovative activities compare their different effects and interaction effects. Finally, the mediation effect of industrial policies on corporate innovation performance analyzes the impact of national high-tech enterprise certification on the relationship between entrepreneurial cognition and corporate innovation performance.

The findings indicate that: (1) Entrepreneurs' perception of the external environment of the enterprise, including the awareness of new product markets and technological uncertainty, can directly promote the innovation performance of the enterprise; The impact of innovation performance is not significant. (2) The innovation path exerts an intermediary effect in the relationship between the two. Entrepreneurs' perception of the company's own core capabilities has a significant negative impact on external innovation activities. External innovation activities can positively promote the innovation performance of enterprises, but the direct effect

of independent innovation on innovation performance is not significant. (3) The interaction between the national high-tech enterprise certification and external innovation activities has a negative impact on the company's innovation performance. Finally, this article discusses the meaning of the management practice of the research and the direction of the follow-up research.

Theoretically, the dimensionalization of entrepreneur cognition in this study enriches the conceptualization of "entrepreneur cognition". This study innovatively introduces it into the application of innovation field, especially testing the relationship among entrepreneur cognition, the choice of innovation path (such as cooperative innovation and independent innovation) and innovation performance. Existing research rarely involves the influence of entrepreneur cognition on innovation performance with intermediation. This inadequacy is made up by this study. Therefore, the framework of this study provides a relatively perfect test for the study of entrepreneur cognition, and tests the direct and indirect effects of entrepreneur cognition on innovation performance.

Finally, this paper discusses the implications of management practice and future research prospects. Most noteworthy, the certification of high-tech enterprises negatively regulates the relationship between cooperative innovation and innovation performance. Combined with case analysis, entrepreneurs believe that the government's certification of high-tech enterprises has no significant impact on innovation performance, while the preferential tax policies for high-tech innovation enterprises have a positive impact on innovation path and innovation performance, which also promotes the performance of innovation. These findings provide a reference in promoting high-tech certification and formulating innovation incentive policies in national level.

*Key words*: Entrepreneur's Cognition, Innovation Path, Enterprise Innovation Performance, Resource-based View

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