Comparison of Characteristics of Failed vs. Active Platforms

| Insight | Description |
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| Reliance on business partners | Successful platforms rely more heavily on peer-providers as business |
| (cf. Resource Owner dimension) | partners than failed platforms do. 23 percent of the successful platforms |
| | offer their services to business partners vs. 16 percent for failed |
| | platforms. Perhaps business partners attract customers, as they add |
| | credibility, or perhaps successful platforms attract business partners |
| | easily. |
| Focus on service | Successful platforms provide more service to customers, as only 21 |
| (cf. Consumer Involvement dimension) | percent of successful platforms are self-service vs. 27 percent of failed |
| | platforms. This insight goes hand in hand with the decline of self-service |
| | platforms like 1000Tools, as users often value the required time efforts |
| | more than they do the benefits of self-service. |
| Generation of direct profit | Only 4 percent of successful platforms rely on indirect profit as their |
| (cf. Profit orientation dimension) | only source of income, while 11 percent of failed platforms do, |
| | suggesting that indirect profit is not optimal for the operation of the |
| | platform. Active platforms are also less likely to be free of charge. |
| | Compared to 15 percent of failed platforms, only 11 percent of active |
| | platforms are free of charge, a development that is likely to continue. |