

#	Reviewer comment (summary)		Feedback
1	Page 14–16: Research Methodology & Limitations	Development Idea: In Chapter 5, discuss how these limitations could be addressed in future research.	Noted. It will be added in chapter 5.
2	Page 20–22: Sampling & Power Analysis	Suggestion: Mention response rate and any potential non-response bias.	The required sample size was estimated using G*Power version 3.1.9.7, which indicated that a minimum of 68 participants was needed to achieve adequate statistical power (actual power = 0.95). The actual number of participants included in the study was 103, exceeding the minimum required sample size, which reflects a satisfactory response rate. Accordingly, the potential impact of non-response bias is considered limited and unlikely to have a substantial effect on the study findings.
3	Page 23–27: Instrument Development	Suggestion: Consider adding a pilot study summary table showing Cronbach's alpha for pilot vs. final study.	A table comparing the pilot study and the main study was created, Table (5): Reliability Analysis (Cronbach's Alpha) for Pilot and Main Study Variables
4	Page 28–29: Study Variables	Suggestion: Consider adding “Data Quality” as an independent variable. Poor data quality can hinder AI tool effectiveness.	Data Quality is recognized as an important factor influencing AI effectiveness in project management. However, the current model in Chapter 4 is already fully specified and empirically tested based on six independent variables. Adding a new construct at this stage would require redesigning the instrument and re-estimating all analyses. Therefore, Data Quality is acknowledged as a key direction for future model extensions rather than added to the present empirical model.
5	Page 36–44: Research Design & Integration	Suggestion: In triangulation, explicitly state which hypotheses were supported/contradicted by qualitative data.	it is added under Table (69) Hypothesis Key Findings
6	Page 45–49: Reliability & Validity	Suggestion: Report AVE (Average Variance Extracted) for convergent validity in SEM.	it is added under Table (66) & Table (67)
7	Page 50–55: Demographic Profile	Suggestion: Discuss implications of underrepresentation of small firms in generalizability.	A short paragraph has been added at the end of section 4.3.3 explaining the implications for small firms.
8	Page 56–63: Respondent Perceptions & Descriptive Stats	Suggestion: Consider cross-tabulating perceptions by organization size or AI familiarity to reveal patterns.	A short paragraph has been added at the end of section 4.3.3 explaining the implications for small firms.
9	Page 64–66: Descriptive Stats of Variables	Suggestion: Add interpretation of skewness/kurtosis in layman's terms.	A short paragraph has been added at the end of section 4.4 interpretation of skewness/kurtosis in layman's terms.
10	Page 67–76: Open-Ended Responses	Suggestion: Code and quantify these responses to show frequency of themes (e.g., “cost” mentioned X times).	A new subsection added "4.4.4.1Thematic Quantification of Open-Ended Responses" showing the frequency of the themes.
11	Page 77–82: Correlation & Multicollinearity	Suggestion: Add VIF scores in regression tables to formally assess multicollinearity.	Table (31) for VIF were created and placed. Reference: Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2019). Multivariate Data Analysis (8th ed.). Cengage Learning.The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is used to assess the presence of multicollinearity among independent variables in multiple regression analysis. It measures the extent to which the variance of an estimated regression coefficient is increased due to correlations with other predictor variables. High VIF values indicate potential multicollinearity problems, which may distort parameter estimates and reduce the reliability of the regression model. According to Hair et al. (2019), VIF values below 5 indicate that multicollinearity is not a serious concern, whereas values exceeding 10 suggest severe multicollinearity that requires corrective actions such as removing or combining variables or applying alternative statistical techniques.
12	Page 83–90: SEM Analysis	Suggestion: Discuss practical significance of path coefficients, not just statistical significance.	The SEM section:4.6 already discusses the practical significance of path coefficients alongside statistical significance. For example, the strong path from influencing factors to AI-PM ($\beta = 0.889$) is interpreted as indicating that improvements in organizational readiness drive greater AI utilization, while the very strong AI-PM $\rightarrow$ outcomes path ($\beta = 1.036$) is explained as translating into 'large improvements' across decision-making, quality, risk identification, and efficiency. The mediation effect is quantified (84% indirect) with practical implications for design/consultancy firms.
13	Page 90–112: Hypothesis Testing	Suggestion: Summarize hypothesis results in a single summary table for quick reference. Development Idea: In Chapter 5, discuss why some hypotheses were not supported (e.g., ethical considerations).	A consolidated summary "Table (68): Comprehensive Comparative Summary" has been added in Chapter 4 that brings together all hypotheses (H1–H4), their key statistics, and support status.