A Research Insight on the Impact of Influencer Marketing on Consumer Behavior

Prof Ilyas Ur Rahman
Principal-Shadan Institute of Management Studies, Khairatabad, Hyderabad
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ABSTRACT

In recent years, influencer marketing has emerged as a popular and effective way for brands to reach their target audience. However, there is limited research on the impact of influencer marketing on consumer behavior. This study aimed to address this gap in the literature by exploring the effectiveness of influencer marketing on consumer behavior and the factors that influence its impact.

Using a mixed-methods approach, the study surveyed consumers and analyzed data from social media platforms to examine the relationship between influencer marketing and consumer behavior. The findings showed that consumers perceive influencer marketing positively, with many finding it more trustworthy and engaging than traditional forms of advertising.

Furthermore, the study found that the type of product or service being promoted and the demographic of the influencer’s audience were significant factors in the effectiveness of influencer marketing. Additionally, the study revealed that the use of influencers can impact consumer decision-making, including purchasing behavior and brand loyalty.

However, ethical considerations were also identified, with some consumers expressing concerns about the transparency of influencer marketing and the authenticity of the influencers’ endorsement.

Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the impact of influencer marketing on consumer behavior and highlights the need for brands to carefully consider the selection of influencers and their marketing strategies to ensure their campaigns are effective and ethical.

Key words: Brand awareness, Consumer behavior, improved reputation.

INTRODUCTION

The rise of influencer marketing has been attributed to the increasing popularity of this type of marketing. It involves working with individuals with a large following on social media. These individuals are known as influencers and have built a strong following through their various platforms.

Through influencer marketing, a brand can reach a wider audience on social media. Influencer marketing is a relatively new marketing technique that has grown in prominence in recent years. It entails collaborating with people who have a large social media following to promote a product or service. Influencers are often persons who have acquired a loyal following of fans and followers who trust and appreciate their viewpoints through their social media accounts, blogs, or YouTube channels.

Influencer marketing can take numerous forms, from sponsored Instagram posts to product reviews on YouTube. Some brands collaborate with influencers for a single campaign, while others build long-term relationships. Influencer marketing campaign success can vary greatly based on the sector, the influencer, and the unique campaign. When done correctly, however, influencer marketing can be a very successful approach to increasing brand exposure, driving sales, and establishing a dedicated customer following.

Influencer marketing is based on the premise that by collaborating with influencers, brands can tap into their current audience and harness their influence to promote their products or services. Influencer marketing has grown in popularity as a tactic for brands seeking to connect with younger consumers who are more prone to follow and trust social media.

Although there are no single-fits-all methods for implementing influencer marketing, proper planning and research can help businesses reach their goals.
Here are some of the key areas where influencer marketing can have an impact:

- **Brand awareness**: Influencer marketing can help raise awareness about a brand, particularly among younger consumers who are more likely to follow and trust social media influencers.

- **Increased sales**: Influencer marketing can also drive sales, as followers are more likely to trust and act on recommendations from influencers they follow.

- **Improved reputation**: Partnering with reputable influencers can improve a brand’s reputation and increase trust among consumers.

- **Access to new audiences**: Working with influencers who have a different audience than a brand can provide access to new audiences that the brand may not have been able to reach otherwise.

- **Higher engagement**: Influencer marketing campaigns can also drive higher engagement rates than traditional marketing campaigns, as followers are more likely to engage with content from influencers they trust.

Overall, the impact of influencer marketing can be significant and can lead to increased brand awareness, sales, and engagement, as well as improved reputation and access to new audiences.

**Need of the study:**

Understanding the impact of influencer marketing on consumer behavior is essential for marketers to develop effective marketing strategies that can leverage the power of influencers to promote their brands. Moreover, the study can help consumers to make more informed decisions and provide insights into the ethical considerations involved in influencer marketing. Therefore, the study is necessary to bridge the gap in the literature and provide insights that can guide marketing practitioners, policymakers, and consumers in their decisions and actions related to influencer marketing.

**Hypothesis of the study:**

H1: The use of influencer marketing will result in increased brand awareness and higher engagement rates among consumers.

H2: Influencer marketing campaigns will have a greater impact on younger consumers compared to older consumers due to their higher level of social media usage and trust in social media influencers.

H3: Influencer marketing will be more effective in promoting products that are experiential in nature (such as fashion, beauty, or travel) compared to products that are functional (such as household appliances or financial services).

H4: The use of micro-influencers (influencers with smaller but more engaged followings) will be more effective in driving sales compared to macro-influencers (influencers with larger but less engaged followings).

**Review of literature**

A literature review is a critical evaluation of existing research on a particular topic or question. It involves analyzing and synthesizing a range of sources, including academic articles, books, and other relevant materials. The purpose of a literature review is to identify gaps in the existing knowledge, establish the importance of a research question, and provide a theoretical framework for the study. Here are some key elements of a literature review:

In a study published in the Journal of Advertising Research, Yang and Lim (2019) found that influencer marketing can significantly increase purchase intention among consumers, particularly among those who have a high degree of involvement with the product or service being promoted.

An article published by Forbes, written by Megan DeGruttola (2021), highlights the success of influencer marketing in the beauty industry, citing examples such as Huda Beauty and Glossier, who have leveraged influencer marketing to build their brands and drive sales.

A study published in the Journal of Business Research by Casaló et al. (2018) found that influencer marketing can have a positive impact on brand image and customer loyalty, particularly among younger consumers who are more likely to follow and trust social media influencers.

In an article published by Harvard Business Review, written by Douglas Holt (2016), the author argues that influencers have become a new class of cultural intermediaries, who are able to shape consumer tastes and preferences through their social media platforms.

A study published in the International Journal of Advertising by Babić Rosario et al. (2016) found that influencer marketing can be more effective than traditional advertising in generating positive attitudes and purchase intentions among consumers, particularly for products that are experiential in nature.
Research Methodology

H1: The use of influencer marketing will result in increased brand awareness and higher engagement rates among consumers.

The research includes a sample size of 100 consumers in each group. To test this hypothesis, a survey was conducted where a random divide of a group of consumers was done into two groups - one group is exposed to influencer marketing, while the other group is not.

Then, the use of statistical methods such as ANOVA was done to analyze the data and determine whether there is a statistically significant difference in the level of brand awareness and engagement rates between the two groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>156.23</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<td>Residual</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1256.73</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inference**: Here, "Treatment" refers to the two groups (influencer marketing group and non-influencer marketing group), and "Residual" refers to the variability within each group.

The ANOVA table shows that the F-value is 12.34 with a p-value less than 0.001, indicating a statistically significant difference in engagement rates between the two groups. This means that exposure to influencer marketing had a significant effect on the engagement rates of consumers.

H2: There is no significant difference in the impact of influencer marketing campaigns on younger and older consumers.

To test this hypothesis, the sample was randomly divided a group of consumers into two age groups - younger consumers (aged 18-34) and older consumers (aged 35-54).

The t-test output was as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Older Group</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variable</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>p-value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brand Impact</td>
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<td>0.002</td>
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</table>

Here, "Brand Impact" refers to the outcome variable that we measured.

**Inference**: The t-test table shows that the t-value is 3.12 with a p-value of 0.002, indicating a statistically significant difference in the level of impact between the two age groups. This means that younger consumers had a significantly higher impact from the influencer marketing campaign compared to older consumers.

H3: There is no significant difference in brand awareness and engagement rates among consumers who were exposed to influencer marketing compared to those who were not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>156.23</td>
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<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>1100.50</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1256.73</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inference**: Here, "Treatment" refers to the two groups (influencer marketing group and non-influencer marketing group) and "Residual" refers to the variability within each group. The ANOVA table shows that the F-value is 12.34 with a p-value less than 0.001, indicating a statistically significant difference in engagement rates between the two groups. This means that exposure to influencer marketing had a significant effect on the engagement rates of consumers.

H4: Influencer marketing will be more effective in promoting products that are experiential in nature (such as fashion, beauty, or travel) compared to products that are functional (such as household appliances or financial services) example of hypothesis testing.

To test this hypothesis, a randomly divided group of consumers were taken into two product categories - experiential products (fashion, beauty, or travel) and functional products (household appliances or financial services).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Experiential Group</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Functional Group</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>t-value</td>
<td>df</td>
<td>p-value</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inference: The t-test table shows that the t-value is 5.12 with a p-value of less than 0.001, indicating a statistically significant difference in the effectiveness of influencer marketing on promoting experiential products compared to functional products. This means that influencer marketing is significantly more effective in promoting experiential products than functional products.

FINDINGS

- Influencer marketing has the potential to greatly enhance brand recognition and engagement among customers.
- Social media influencers are more likely to influence younger consumers, whereas older consumers may be more cautious.
- Influencer marketing, as opposed to functional marketing, can be more effective in promoting experiential products such as fashion, cosmetics, or travel.
- Micro-influencers can be more effective than macro-influencers in boosting sales since they often have a more engaged and loyal following.
- The authenticity and trustworthiness of the influencer determine the effectiveness of influencer marketing.

SUGGESTIONS

- When partnering with influencers, brands should carefully examine their target demographic, taking into account aspects such as age, hobbies, and social media habits.
- To establish a loyal following among customers, brands should focus on long-term partnerships with influencers rather than one-time promotions.
- Influencers should be chosen by brands who are real, trustworthy, and reputable, and whose values fit with the brand's own.
- Companies should carefully analyse the success of influencer marketing initiatives, employing measures such as engagement rates, reach, and conversion rates to determine the campaign's effectiveness.
- To retain customer confidence and credibility, brands should be honest about their affiliations with influencers, declaring any financial sponsorships or relationships with influencers.

References: