

Ethical Concerns in the Era of Influencer Marketing: An Empirical Study of Transparency, Credibility, And Consumer Trust

Rizwana A. Momin *, Gitanjali J. Thakur **, Soni Pandey ***

*(Computer Science Department, Ramsheth Thakur College of Commerce and Science, Kharghar-410210, India

(Accredited A Grade by NAAC), Email: riz180@gmail.com)

**(Computer Science Department, Ramsheth Thakur College of Commerce and Science, Kharghar-410210, India

(Accredited A Grade by NAAC) Email: gitanjalithakur@rtccs.edu.in)

*** (Computer Science Department, Ramsheth Thakur College of Commerce and Science, Kharghar-410210, India

(Accredited A Grade by NAAC) Email: SoniPandey@rtccs.edu.in)

Abstract:

Influencer marketing is one of the most popular forms of digital marketing in the present marketing landscape, enabling brands to influence consumer buying behavior through social media behaviors, such as celebrities with huge, loyal fan followings. It is also faced with ethical issues like deception, transparency, credibility and consumer trust. To conduct an empirical analysis of the ethical problems in influencer marketing, the data were drawn from the said conceptual model and examined using SPSS software. This analysis provides secondary survey data on the aspects of influencer credibility, funding disclosure, consumer trust, and purchase purpose.

Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, correlation analysis, and regression analysis were hired. Our current study extends the influence of ethical disclosure on consumer behavioral intention. The ethical disclosure has a positive influence on consumer trust and purchase intention, while nondisclosure has a negative influence on consumer awareness. Furthermore, we discuss the ethical responsibilities of influencers, brands and regulators and the importance of ethical influencer marketing practices for sustainable digital advertising.

Keywords — : Influencer Marketing, Ethics, Transparency, Consumer Trust, Sponsored Content, Digital Advertising.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid progress of social media platforms has altered old marketing tactics. One of the most important digital marketing tactics now days is influencer marketing. Influencer promotion is now bulging digital advertising tactics as a result of this shift. The practice of brands works together with public who have the power to influence the opinions and actions of large viewers on social media platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, TikTok and Twitter is known as influencer

marketing. Influencer are often perceived as honest and personable. Their references are more responsible than conventional.[1]

As influencer promotion focuses more on income, ethical issues are arising. Transparency is the main challenge. Many creators do not visibly label funded posts. This fashions a situation where followers cannot tell the difference between actual approvals and paid sales pitches. This practice can lie consumers and harm trust. It raises questions about ethical advertising standards [2].

Advertising is supposed to be built on honesty and respect for the person purchasing the product. In the world of influencers, that means being upfront about who's paying them and just being real with their audience. But even though there are rules in place to keep things honest, not everyone follows them. This study looks at the data to see how this lack of transparency truly blunders with our trust and whether it changes how we devote our money.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Influencer marketing has been widely amended in the situation of digital advertising usefulness. Previous research indicates that influencers play a significant role in defining consumer superiorities. Product awareness, and purchase decisions. The effective of influencer marketing is largely attributed to supposed validity and the development of parasocial relationships between influencers and their followers [1].

Ethical concern in influencer marketing have gained increasing attention in scholars' literature. Academics argue that undisclosed sponsored content constitutes misleading advertising and violates fundamental principled norms. Transparency is considered a key ethical principal that enables consumers to recognize persuasive intent and make informed decisions. Empirical studies show that clear disclosure of sponsored content enhances advertising recognition, credibility, and trust, whereas hidden advertising reduces consumer confidence and leads to unwanted brand attitudes [2].

Influencer credibility is another critical basis of consumer response. Credibility is commonly defined through reliability, expertise and demand. Ethical behaviour, mostly honest disclosure of commercial relationships, supports influencer credibility and fosters long term relationships with followers. On the other hand, unethical practices can damage influencer's

reputation and reduce the effectiveness of marketing campaigns [1].

Although present studies provide valuable conceptual visions, there remains limited observed research that quantitatively examines the combined effects of ethical transparency and influencer credibility on consumer trust and purchase intention using real-world datasets. This study addresses this gap by offering data-driven evidence on ethical concerns in influencer marketing.

III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of this study are: 1. To examine customer perceptions of ethical practices in influencer marketing .2. To analyse the association between sponsorship, exposure and customer trust. 3. To evaluate the impact of influencer credibility on purchase intention 4. To identify ethical challenges affecting the success of influencer marketing.

IV. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

- H1: Ethical transparency in influencer marketing has a positive effect on consumer trust.
- H2: influencer credibility positively influences purchase intention.
- H3: Lack of sponsorship disclosure negatively affects consumer perception.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a quantitative research design using secondary survey data. The dataset was obtained from an open access repository containing structure responses related to influencer marketing, transparency, Influencer credibility, consumer trust, and purchase intention.

The sample consist of 400 respondents who are active social media users. All measurement items were assessed using a five -point Likert

scale ranging from 1(Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly agree).

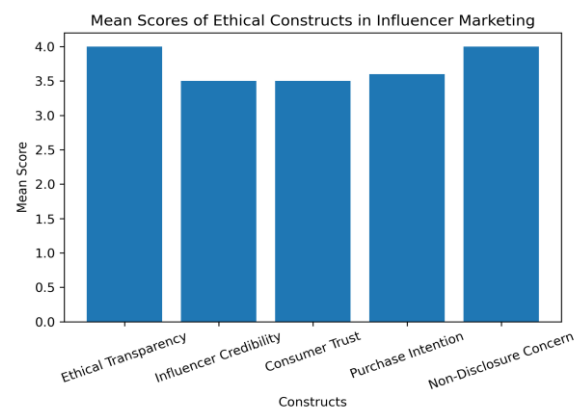
Ethical transparency and influencer credibility were treated as independent variable, while consumer trust and purchase intention were considered dependent variables. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS software. The statistical techniques employed include descriptive

Statistical, reliability analysis using Cronbach's alpha, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Descriptive statistics were used to know overall respondent attitudes toward influencer marketing ethics. The outcomes indicate that consumers place high importance on ethical transparency and clear disclosure of sponsored content.

Below chart presents the descriptive statistics of key ethical hypotheses examined in the study, including ethical transparency, influencer credibility, consumer trust, purchase intention, and non-disclosure concern. Reliability analysis exposed that all constructs achieved Cronbach's alpha values above the recommended threshold of 0.70, indicating strong internal consistency. Correlation analysis verified a significant positive relationship between ethical transparency and consumer trust, as well as between influencer credibility and purchase intention.



Regression analysis further confirmed that ethical transparency is a weighty predictor of consumer trust, supporting Hypothesis H1, Influencer credibility was also initiated to have a statistically significant effect on purchase intention, supporting hypothesis H2. The absence of sponsorship disclosure negatively influenced consumer perception, thereby supporting Hypothesis H3. In above figure 1. Mean scores of ethical transparency, influencer credibility, consumer trust, purchase intention, and non-disclosure concern.

As shown in Figure 1, respondents reported high concern regarding non-disclosure practices and ethical transparency in influencer marketing. Influencer credibility and consumer trust also exhibited moderately high mean values, indicating that ethical disclosure plays a critical role in shaping consumer trust and behavioural intentions.

VII. DISCUSSION

The conclusions of this study strengthen the reputation of ethical practices in influencer marketing. Transparent disclosure of sponsored content enhances consumer trust and supports influencer credibility, steady with previous research [1][2][3][4][5]. The results align with ethical advertising theories that emphasize honesty, accountability, and respect for consumer autonomy.

The destructive impact of hidden advertising on consumer observations highlights the ethical risks associated with influencer marketing. While short term improvements may be achieved through deceptive observes. Such strategies can damage long term trust and obligation but also as a tactical imperative.

VIII. ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS

This study important ethical implications for multiple participants. Influencers should visibly disclose sponsored relationships to preserve authenticity and trust. Brands must enforce ethical guidelines and collaborate only with influencers who adhere to transparency standards. Regularly authorities should strengthen disclosure policies and improve monitoring mechanisms. Additionally, enhancing consumer awareness and digital literacy can empower audiences to better evaluate influencer content.

IX. CONCLUSION

This study provides pragmatic evidence that ethical transparency and influencer credibility significantly influence consumer trust and purchase in influencer marketing. Ethical concerns such as lack of disclosure and deceptive advertising practices can undermine trust necessity of transparent, ethical, and accountable influencer marketing practices to

confirm sustainable growth in digital advertising.

X. LIMITATION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The study is inadequate by its confidence on secondary data and the absence of platform - specific analysis. Future research may explore ethical concerns across different social media platforms, examine the role of AI generated or virtual influencers and conduct cross culture evaluations to gain deeper insights into global influencer marketing ethics.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lou, C., & Yuan, S. (2019). Influencer marketing: How message value and credibility affect consumer trust. *Journal of Interactive Advertising*, 19(1), 58–73.
- [2] Evans, N. J., Phua, J., Lim, J., & Jun, H. (2017). Disclosing Instagram influencer advertising: The effects of disclosure language on advertising recognition, attitudes, and behavioral intent. *Journal of Interactive Advertising*, 17(2), 138–149.
- [3] De Veirman, M., Cauberghe, V., & Hudders, L. (2017). Marketing through Instagram influencers: The impact of number of followers and product divergence on brand attitude. *International Journal of Advertising*, 36(5), 798–828.
- [4] Boerman, S. C., Willemsen, L. M., & Van Der Aa, E. P. (2017). This post is sponsored: Effects of sponsorship disclosure on persuasion knowledge and electronic word of mouth in the context of Facebook. *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, 38, 82–92.
- [5] Campbell, M. C., & Marks, L. J. (2015). Good native advertising: Ethical perspectives and practices. *Journal of Advertising*, 44(3), 237–247.
- [6] Abidin, C. (2016). Visibility labour: Engaging with influencers' fashion brands and #OOTD advertorial campaigns on Instagram. *Media International Australia*, 161(1), 86–100.
- [7] Ki, C. W. C., & Kim, Y. K. (2019). The mechanism by which social media influencers persuade consumers: The role of consumers' desire to mimic. *Psychology & Marketing*, 36(10), 905–922.
- [8] Federal Trade Commission (FTC). (2020). Disclosures 101 for social media influencers. FTC Publications.
- [9] Jin, S. V., Muqaddam, A., & Ryu, E. (2019). Instafamous and social media influencer marketing. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 37(5), 567–579.