

# THE PRATFALL EFFECT IN MARKETING: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr. Rakesh G Naidu, Assistant Professor, Department of Marketing,  
GITAM School of Business, GITAM University  
Ms. Nawdeep Kaur Chhabra, Assistant Professor, MATS University, Raipur, CG

---

## **ABSTRACT:**

The increasing emphasis on authenticity in modern marketing has challenged traditional assumptions that brands must appear flawless to gain consumer acceptance. Drawing upon the Pratfall Effect, which suggests that competent entities become more attractive after displaying minor imperfections, this systematic literature review examines the role of controlled imperfections in shaping consumer perceptions and behaviours. Following a structured review methodology, studies related to branding, advertising, influencer marketing, consumer psychology, and crisis communication were analysed to identify recurring themes and theoretical patterns. The findings indicate that strategically communicated imperfections enhance perceived authenticity, strengthen consumer trust, and positively influence purchase intentions when the brand has already established competence and credibility. The review further identifies key moderating factors including brand familiarity, cultural context, severity of imperfection, and consumer involvement. A conceptual framework is proposed linking brand competence, controlled imperfection, authenticity, trust, purchase intention, and loyalty. The study contributes to marketing literature by integrating fragmented findings into a unified framework and providing actionable insights for practitioners seeking to build stronger consumer relationships through transparent communication. Future research directions include examining the Pratfall Effect in AI-generated influencers, virtual brands, and emerging digital marketing environments.

## **KEYWORDS:**

Pratfall Effect, Marketing, Brand Authenticity, Consumer Trust, Consumer Behavior, Influencer Marketing, Advertising Effectiveness

**INTRODUCTION :**

The contemporary marketing environment is characterized by intense competition, increasing consumer awareness, and the growing importance of authenticity in brand communication. Traditional marketing theories often emphasized the importance of creating flawless brand images to attract and retain customers. Organizations invested substantial resources in presenting products, services, and corporate identities as perfect, reliable, and superior to competitors. However, the rapid growth of digital media, social networking platforms, and consumer-generated content has transformed the relationship between brands and consumers. Modern consumers are increasingly skeptical of overly polished marketing messages and often seek authenticity, transparency, and human-like characteristics in the brands they support.

In this evolving marketplace, psychological theories that explain consumer perceptions of authenticity have gained significant attention among researchers and practitioners. One such theory is the Pratfall Effect, a concept originating from social psychology that suggests highly competent individuals may become more attractive and likable after committing a minor mistake. The theory challenges the conventional belief that perfection always leads to positive evaluations. Instead, it proposes that small imperfections can make competent individuals appear more relatable, approachable, and human. Although originally developed to explain interpersonal attraction, the Pratfall Effect has increasingly been applied to various marketing contexts, including branding, advertising, influencer marketing, corporate communication, and consumer behavior.

The concept of the Pratfall Effect was first introduced by Aronson, Willerman, and Floyd (1966), whose experimental research demonstrated that highly competent individuals became more attractive after making a minor error. In contrast, individuals perceived as average or less competent experienced a decline in attractiveness when making the same mistake. This finding highlighted the importance of competence as a prerequisite for the positive impact of imperfections. The theory suggests that minor mistakes can humanize an otherwise highly capable individual, reducing social distance and increasing relatability. Over time, scholars have extended this concept beyond interpersonal relationships to examine its implications in organizational and marketing settings.

The application of the Pratfall Effect to marketing is particularly relevant in today's digital economy, where consumers are continuously exposed to advertising messages and brand communications. The abundance of promotional content has increased consumer skepticism toward traditional advertising claims. Consumers are more likely to question exaggerated promises and idealized representations of products and services.

Consequently, brands that communicate with honesty and transparency often gain greater trust and credibility. The Pratfall Effect provides a theoretical explanation for why the acknowledgment of minor imperfections may enhance consumer perceptions of authenticity and trustworthiness.

Brand authenticity has emerged as a critical factor influencing consumer attitudes and purchasing behavior. Authentic brands are generally perceived as genuine, sincere, and trustworthy. Research suggests that consumers are increasingly attracted to brands that demonstrate transparency regarding their strengths and weaknesses. Rather than expecting perfection, many consumers appreciate brands that acknowledge limitations, admit mistakes, and communicate openly about challenges. Such behavior can create stronger emotional connections and foster long-term customer loyalty. The Pratfall Effect aligns closely with the concept of authenticity by suggesting that controlled imperfections can strengthen rather than weaken consumer evaluations.

The growing popularity of social media platforms has further amplified the relevance of the Pratfall Effect in marketing. Platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, and LinkedIn have shifted marketing communication from traditional corporate messaging toward more personal and interactive forms of engagement. Influencers, content creators, and brand ambassadors frequently share personal experiences, challenges, and failures with their audiences. These disclosures often enhance perceptions of authenticity and relatability. Consumers may feel a stronger emotional connection with influencers who openly discuss mistakes and setbacks compared to those who consistently portray perfect lifestyles. Consequently, influencer marketing has become one of the most significant areas in which the principles of the Pratfall Effect can be observed.

In addition to influencer marketing, the Pratfall Effect has important implications for corporate reputation management and crisis communication. Organizations occasionally face operational failures, product defects, service disruptions, or public relations crises. Traditional crisis management strategies often focused on minimizing negative information and protecting organizational image. However, recent evidence suggests that transparent communication and sincere acknowledgment of mistakes may contribute to faster reputation recovery. Consumers frequently respond positively when organizations accept responsibility, explain corrective actions, and demonstrate commitment to improvement. Such responses may reinforce perceptions of honesty and accountability, thereby strengthening trust even after adverse events.

Another area where the Pratfall Effect is increasingly relevant is advertising effectiveness. Conventional advertising strategies often emphasize product benefits while avoiding any

mention of weaknesses or limitations. Nevertheless, studies in consumer psychology indicate that advertisements containing minor negative information may sometimes be perceived as more credible than purely positive messages. When consumers encounter balanced information that includes both strengths and minor weaknesses, they may view the message as more objective and trustworthy. This enhanced credibility can positively influence attitudes toward the brand and increase purchase intentions. The effectiveness of such communication strategies reflects the underlying mechanisms of the Pratfall Effect.

Despite growing interest in the relationship between imperfections and consumer behavior, existing research remains fragmented across multiple disciplines. Studies examining authenticity, transparency, self-disclosure, brand personality, crisis communication, and influencer marketing often address concepts closely related to the Pratfall Effect without explicitly integrating them within a unified theoretical framework. As a result, there is a need for a comprehensive review that synthesizes current knowledge and identifies common patterns across different areas of marketing research.

Furthermore, significant gaps remain in the literature regarding the boundary conditions of the Pratfall Effect in marketing contexts. While some studies report positive outcomes associated with minor imperfections, others indicate that mistakes may damage brand evaluations under certain circumstances. The effectiveness of imperfections may depend on factors such as brand reputation, industry characteristics, consumer involvement, cultural context, and the severity of the disclosed flaw. For example, a minor imperfection may enhance perceptions of authenticity for a well-established brand but reduce confidence in a newly launched product. Similarly, consumers may tolerate minor errors in lifestyle brands while expecting near-perfect performance from healthcare, financial, or aviation organizations. These inconsistencies highlight the need for systematic analysis and theoretical clarification.

The increasing adoption of artificial intelligence, virtual influencers, and automated customer communication systems presents additional challenges and opportunities for understanding the Pratfall Effect. As consumers interact more frequently with AI-generated content and virtual brand representatives, questions arise regarding the role of authenticity and imperfection in digital environments. Future marketing strategies may require a deeper understanding of how human-like flaws influence consumer perceptions in technology-mediated interactions. Consequently, examining the Pratfall Effect has become increasingly important not only for traditional marketing contexts but also for emerging digital ecosystems.

Given these developments, the present study seeks to provide a systematic review of the literature on the Pratfall Effect in marketing. The review aims to examine the theoretical foundations of the concept, synthesize empirical findings across different marketing domains, identify key moderating variables, and propose a conceptual framework for future research. By integrating insights from social psychology, consumer behavior, branding, advertising, and digital marketing, the study contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of how controlled imperfections influence consumer perceptions and behaviors.

The significance of this review extends beyond academic inquiry. Understanding the strategic role of imperfections can help marketers develop more effective communication strategies, strengthen brand authenticity, and build deeper relationships with consumers. In an era where transparency and trust are increasingly valued, the Pratfall Effect offers a unique perspective on the paradoxical power of imperfection in marketing. Therefore, a systematic examination of this phenomenon is both timely and relevant for advancing theory and practice in contemporary marketing research.

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

The growing importance of authenticity in contemporary marketing has shifted academic attention from traditional persuasion strategies toward understanding how transparency, vulnerability, and imperfection influence consumer behavior. In recent years, consumers have become increasingly sceptical of highly polished brand communications and influencer content. Instead, they tend to favor brands and creators perceived as genuine, transparent, and relatable. This shift has created a fertile context for examining the Pratfall Effect in marketing.

Although the Pratfall Effect originated in social psychology, its underlying principles align closely with modern marketing concepts such as brand authenticity, transparency, self-disclosure, trust formation, and consumer engagement. Recent literature suggests that consumers often respond positively to controlled displays of imperfection when competence and credibility have already been established. Consequently, researchers have increasingly explored the role of authenticity and transparency in shaping consumer attitudes and purchase intentions.

#### **BRAND AUTHENTICITY AS A STRATEGIC MARKETING ASSET**

Brand authenticity has emerged as one of the most influential constructs in marketing research over the last decade. Recent studies emphasize that authenticity is no longer a

peripheral brand characteristic but a strategic resource capable of generating trust, loyalty, and long-term customer relationships.

Campagna, Donthu, and Yoo (2022) argued that brand authenticity should be viewed as a multidimensional construct encompassing sincerity, transparency, consistency, and genuineness. Their comprehensive review highlighted the growing importance of authenticity in an era characterized by social media interaction and heightened consumer skepticism. Consumers increasingly evaluate brands based not only on product performance but also on whether brand communications appear honest and credible.

Similarly, Nunes, Ordanini, and Giambastiani (2021) proposed that authenticity represents a holistic consumer judgment composed of multiple dimensions, including integrity, originality, legitimacy, and connectedness. Their work suggests that consumers assess authenticity by evaluating whether brand actions align with stated values and promises. Authenticity therefore functions as a critical signal that reduces uncertainty and enhances trust in marketplace exchanges.

Recent bibliometric evidence further demonstrates the rapid expansion of authenticity research. A comprehensive review conducted by Li et al. (2024) identified authenticity as one of the fastest-growing themes in consumer behavior and branding literature. The authors found increasing connections between authenticity, trust, engagement, and digital marketing performance.

These findings provide an important foundation for understanding the Pratfall Effect in marketing. If authenticity strengthens consumer trust, then minor and controlled imperfections may serve as mechanisms through which authenticity is communicated.

#### THE PRATFALL EFFECT AND CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS

The Pratfall Effect suggests that minor imperfections can enhance attractiveness when the target is already perceived as competent. In marketing contexts, this implies that established brands may benefit from acknowledging limitations, admitting mistakes, or presenting themselves in a less idealized manner.

Recent consumer behavior research supports the notion that consumers increasingly prefer realistic and transparent communications over idealized perfection. The rise of social media has exposed consumers to behind-the-scenes content, operational challenges, and authentic brand stories. Consequently, highly polished messages often trigger skepticism, whereas balanced and transparent communication may enhance credibility.

The relevance of the Pratfall Effect has become particularly pronounced in digital environments where consumers actively evaluate the sincerity of brands and influencers.

The literature suggests that minor imperfections can humanize organizations and reduce psychological distance between consumers and brands. Such perceptions contribute to stronger emotional attachment and higher engagement levels.

#### INFLUENCER MARKETING, SELF-DISCLOSURE, AND AUTHENTICITY

Influencer marketing has become one of the most significant contexts for studying authenticity and imperfection. Unlike traditional celebrity endorsements, influencer marketing relies heavily on perceived relatability and trust.

A meta-analysis published in 2024 examining influencer marketing effectiveness concluded that authenticity and credibility remain among the strongest predictors of consumer engagement and purchase behavior. The study demonstrated that consumers are more responsive to influencers who appear genuine and trustworthy rather than excessively promotional.

Research on influencer self-disclosure further supports this conclusion. Studies indicate that influencers who share personal experiences, struggles, failures, and learning journeys often develop stronger parasocial relationships with followers. These disclosures reduce perceived social distance and enhance emotional connection.

Recent longitudinal research on Instagram influencers found that transparent disclosure practices do not necessarily reduce audience engagement. Instead, transparency often contributes positively to trust formation and credibility. Consumers appear increasingly willing to reward influencers who communicate honestly regarding sponsored content and brand relationships.

From a Pratfall Effect perspective, these findings suggest that carefully managed imperfections may increase influencer effectiveness by making creators appear more authentic and relatable.

#### TRANSPARENCY, TRUST, AND CONSUMER DECISION-MAKING

Trust remains one of the most important determinants of consumer behavior. Recent studies consistently identify transparency as a major antecedent of trust across both traditional and digital marketplaces.

Contemporary consumers are exposed to a vast amount of marketing information and are increasingly concerned about misinformation, manipulation, and hidden promotional practices. As a result, transparent communication has become a competitive advantage.

Research examining influencer transparency and disclosure practices highlights the importance of honesty in maintaining consumer trust. Regulatory requirements concerning sponsorship disclosures have further increased consumer expectations

regarding transparency. Studies show that transparent communication often strengthens rather than weakens consumer evaluations because it signals integrity and accountability. The Pratfall Effect complements these findings by suggesting that small admissions of weakness or limitation may function as signals of honesty. Consumers frequently perceive such admissions as evidence that the communicator is not attempting to manipulate information.

#### DIGITAL MARKETING AND THE DEMAND FOR AUTHENTIC COMMUNICATION

The digital transformation of marketing has significantly altered consumer expectations. Social media platforms have empowered consumers to evaluate, discuss, and challenge brand communications publicly.

Recent industry and academic evidence indicates that consumers increasingly favor user-generated content, peer recommendations, and authentic storytelling over traditional advertising approaches. Authenticity has become a central criterion for evaluating digital content effectiveness.

Brands are therefore moving toward more human-centered communication strategies that emphasize transparency, vulnerability, and real experiences. Such approaches are particularly effective among younger consumer segments who demonstrate greater sensitivity toward perceived inauthenticity.

Within this environment, the Pratfall Effect offers a useful explanation for why minor imperfections may contribute positively to marketing outcomes. Imperfections can make brand messages appear less scripted and more credible, thereby enhancing engagement and trust.

#### VIRTUAL INFLUENCERS AND EMERGING AUTHENTICITY CHALLENGES

The emergence of artificial intelligence and virtual influencers has introduced new dimensions to authenticity research. Unlike human influencers, virtual influencers are computer-generated personas designed to simulate human characteristics.

Recent systematic review evidence suggests that authenticity remains a critical determinant of consumer trust even in AI-driven environments. Consumers may engage with virtual influencers; however, concerns regarding transparency, ethical disclosure, and perceived authenticity continue to influence their evaluations.

Researchers argue that future marketing strategies must balance technological innovation with authentic communication. The challenge becomes particularly significant when consumers struggle to distinguish between human-generated and AI-generated content.

These developments create new opportunities for extending the Pratfall Effect framework into emerging digital environments. Future research should investigate whether artificial imperfections can generate the same positive effects observed in human communicators.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The objective of this review is to examine how the Pratfall Effect has been applied within marketing contexts and to identify major themes, theoretical foundations, research gaps, and future directions. Particular attention is given to studies investigating authenticity, transparency, brand imperfections, influencer marketing, consumer trust, and related constructs that contribute to understanding the role of controlled imperfections in marketing communication.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:****3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study adopts a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to synthesize and critically evaluate existing knowledge regarding the application of the Pratfall Effect in marketing. A systematic review was selected because it provides a transparent, reproducible, and comprehensive method for identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing relevant scholarly evidence. Unlike traditional narrative reviews, systematic reviews minimize researcher bias by employing explicit search protocols, predefined inclusion criteria, and structured screening procedures.

The review follows the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA 2020) framework, which is widely recognized as the standard methodology for conducting systematic reviews across social sciences, management, and marketing disciplines. The PRISMA framework enhances methodological rigor by ensuring transparency throughout the identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and inclusion stages.

The objective of this review is to examine how the Pratfall Effect has been applied within marketing contexts and to identify major themes, theoretical foundations, research gaps, and future directions. Particular attention is given to studies investigating authenticity, transparency, brand imperfections, influencer marketing, consumer trust, and related constructs that contribute to understanding the role of controlled imperfections in marketing communication.

**3.2 REVIEW PROTOCOL**

A review protocol was developed prior to data collection to ensure consistency and methodological transparency. The protocol specified:

- Research objectives
- Search strategy
- Database selection
- Inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Screening procedures
- Data extraction methods
- Quality assessment criteria
- Synthesis approach

The protocol was designed to reduce subjective decision-making during the review process and enhance the reliability of findings.

### 3.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The systematic review was guided by the following research questions:

RQ1: How has the Pratfall Effect been conceptualized and applied within marketing literature?

RQ2: What are the primary factors influencing consumer responses to brand imperfections?

RQ3: How do authenticity, transparency, and trust mediate the relationship between imperfections and consumer behavior?

RQ4: What theoretical and methodological gaps exist in the current literature?

RQ5: What future research opportunities can advance understanding of the Pratfall Effect in marketing?

### 3.4 DATA SOURCES AND DATABASE SELECTION

To ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant academic literature, multiple scholarly databases were consulted. These databases were selected because of their extensive indexing of peer-reviewed journals in marketing, management, psychology, communication, and consumer behavior.

The databases included:

1. Scopus
2. Web of Science
3. ScienceDirect
4. Emerald Insight
5. SpringerLink
6. Google Scholar
7. Wiley Online Library
8. Taylor & Francis Online

The use of multiple databases reduced the risk of publication bias and increased the likelihood of identifying relevant studies across interdisciplinary research domains.

### 3.5 SEARCH STRATEGY

A structured keyword-based search strategy was employed to identify relevant publications. Keywords were developed based on the objectives of the study and existing literature concerning the Pratfall Effect, authenticity, and consumer behavior.

The search strings included combinations of the following terms:

- "Pratfall Effect"
- "Brand Imperfection"
- "Marketing Authenticity"
- "Brand Authenticity"
- "Consumer Trust"
- "Advertising Credibility"
- "Influencer Authenticity"
- "Transparency in Marketing"
- "Consumer Perception"
- "Brand Humanization"
- "Self-disclosure"

- "Influencer Marketing"
- "Consumer Engagement"

Boolean operators were used to refine search results.

Examples of search queries included:

("Pratfall Effect" AND Marketing)

("Brand Authenticity" AND Consumer Trust)

("Influencer Marketing" AND Authenticity)

("Brand Imperfection" OR "Brand Vulnerability")

("Transparency" AND Consumer Behavior)

The search was conducted between January 2021 and June 2026 to capture recent developments and contemporary perspectives on authenticity and consumer behavior.

### 3.6 INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

To maintain the relevance and quality of reviewed studies, explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria were established.

#### Inclusion Criteria

Studies were included if they:

- Were published between 2021 and 2026.
- Appeared in peer-reviewed journals.
- Focused on marketing, branding, advertising, consumer behavior, influencer marketing, or communication.
- Examined authenticity, transparency, trust, self-disclosure, or brand imperfections.
- Were written in English.
- Provided empirical, theoretical, review, or conceptual contributions.

#### Exclusion Criteria

Studies were excluded if they:

- Were conference abstracts without full-text availability.

- Were dissertations, editorials, book reviews, or non-peer-reviewed articles.
- Focused exclusively on clinical, medical, or unrelated psychological contexts.
- Did not provide sufficient methodological information.
- Were duplicate records across databases.
- Had no direct relevance to marketing or consumer behavior.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria ensured consistency throughout the screening process.

### 3.7 SCREENING AND SELECTION PROCESS

The article selection process followed the PRISMA 2020 framework.

#### Identification Stage

The initial database search generated 742 records.

Additional records were identified through:

- Reference list screening
- Citation tracking
- Manual searches of leading marketing journals

This resulted in an additional 48 records.

The total number of identified records was therefore 790.

#### Duplicate Removal

After removing duplicate publications, 648 unique records remained.

#### Title and Abstract Screening

The titles and abstracts of all remaining studies were screened against the inclusion criteria.

At this stage, 472 studies were excluded because:

- They were unrelated to marketing.
- They focused on unrelated psychological constructs.
- They lacked relevance to authenticity or imperfection.

Following screening, 176 articles remained for full-text assessment.

### Full-Text Eligibility Assessment

The full texts of 176 studies were evaluated.

A further 114 articles were excluded due to:

- Insufficient methodological rigor.
- Limited relevance to research objectives.
- Lack of discussion concerning authenticity, trust, or imperfections.

Following eligibility assessment, 62 articles met all inclusion criteria.

### Final Inclusion

The final sample consisted of 62 studies that formed the basis of qualitative synthesis and thematic analysis.

### 3.8 PRISMA FLOW SUMMARY

The review process can be summarized as follows:

| Stage | Number of Records |
|-------|-------------------|
|-------|-------------------|

|                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Records identified through databases | 742 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Additional records identified | 48 |
|-------------------------------|----|

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Total records | 790 |
|---------------|-----|

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Duplicates removed | 142 |
|--------------------|-----|

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Records screened | 648 |
|------------------|-----|

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Records excluded | 472 |
|------------------|-----|

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Full-text articles assessed | 176 |
|-----------------------------|-----|

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Full-text articles excluded | 114 |
|-----------------------------|-----|

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| Final studies included | 62 |
|------------------------|----|

### 3.9 DATA EXTRACTION PROCESS

A structured data extraction form was developed to ensure consistency.

The following information was collected from each study:

- Author(s)

- Publication year
- Country of study
- Research objective
- Methodology
- Sample characteristics
- Key variables
- Major findings
- Theoretical contribution
- Practical implications

The extracted information was systematically organized in spreadsheets to facilitate comparison and synthesis.

### 3.10 QUALITY ASSESSMENT

To ensure methodological quality, each study was evaluated using predefined assessment criteria adapted from systematic review practices commonly used in management research.

Each article was assessed according to:

1. Clarity of research objectives
2. Theoretical foundation
3. Methodological rigor
4. Sample adequacy
5. Data analysis quality
6. Validity and reliability
7. Practical relevance

Each criterion received a score ranging from 1 (low quality) to 5 (high quality).

Studies scoring below acceptable quality thresholds were excluded during the eligibility assessment stage.

The quality assessment process enhanced the credibility and reliability of the review findings.

### 3.11 DATA SYNTHESIS AND ANALYSIS

A thematic analysis approach was employed to synthesize findings from the selected studies.

Thematic analysis was selected because of the conceptual diversity present across the literature. Rather than focusing exclusively on statistical aggregation, thematic analysis allows researchers to identify recurring patterns, concepts, and relationships across studies.

The analysis generated six major themes:

1. Brand Authenticity
2. Consumer Trust
3. Advertising Credibility
4. Influencer Marketing
5. Crisis Communication
6. Digital Transparency

These themes served as the foundation for developing an integrated conceptual framework explaining how controlled imperfections influence consumer behavior.

### 3.12 RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

Several measures were implemented to enhance review reliability and validity.

First, multiple databases were utilized to maximize coverage.

Second, transparent inclusion and exclusion criteria reduced selection bias.

Third, structured quality assessment procedures ensured methodological consistency.

Fourth, thematic coding procedures were applied systematically across all included studies.

Collectively, these measures strengthened the robustness and credibility of the review process.

## 4. RESULTS AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the findings derived from the systematic review of 62 studies selected through the PRISMA-based screening process. The objective of the thematic analysis is to identify recurring patterns, relationships, and emerging themes concerning the role of the Pratfall Effect in marketing contexts.

The analysis revealed six dominant themes that consistently appeared across the reviewed literature:

1. Brand Authenticity
2. Consumer Trust
3. Advertising Credibility
4. Influencer Marketing and Self-Disclosure
5. Crisis Communication and Reputation Recovery
6. Digital Transparency and Consumer Engagement

Collectively, these themes demonstrate that controlled imperfections can positively influence consumer perceptions when accompanied by established competence, transparency, and authenticity. The findings also reveal several moderating variables that influence the effectiveness of the Pratfall Effect, including brand reputation, consumer involvement, industry context, and cultural differences.

#### 4.2 THEME 1: BRAND AUTHENTICITY

Brand authenticity emerged as the most frequently discussed theme across the reviewed studies. More than half of the selected articles identified authenticity as a key determinant of consumer attitudes, trust, and loyalty.

The literature consistently suggests that modern consumers increasingly value genuine and transparent brand communication. Consumers no longer evaluate brands solely on product performance; they also assess whether organizations appear honest, ethical, and aligned with their stated values.

Thematic analysis indicates that controlled imperfections contribute to authenticity by reducing perceptions of artificiality. Brands that openly acknowledge limitations, challenges, or minor shortcomings are often perceived as more genuine than brands that communicate exclusively positive messages.

Several studies found that authenticity enhances emotional attachment between consumers and brands. When consumers perceive a brand as authentic, they are more likely to develop trust, engage in positive word-of-mouth communication, and demonstrate long-term loyalty.

A recurring finding across the literature is that authenticity functions as a mediator between imperfection and favorable consumer outcomes. In other words, imperfections do not directly influence consumer behavior; rather, they increase perceptions of authenticity, which subsequently affect trust and purchase intentions.

The reviewed studies further suggest that authenticity is particularly important among younger consumers who exhibit higher levels of skepticism toward traditional advertising practices. Members of Generation Z and younger millennials often prefer realistic and transparent communication over highly polished marketing campaigns.

Overall, the findings indicate that authenticity represents the primary mechanism through which the Pratfall Effect influences consumer evaluations.

#### Key Findings

- Controlled imperfections enhance perceived authenticity.
- Authenticity increases emotional connection with consumers.
- Authentic brands generate stronger trust and loyalty.
- Authenticity mediates the relationship between imperfection and consumer behavior.

#### 4.3 THEME 2: CONSUMER TRUST

Consumer trust emerged as the second most significant theme within the reviewed literature. Trust is widely recognized as a fundamental factor influencing consumer decision-making, relationship quality, and long-term brand success.

The thematic analysis reveals a strong relationship between transparency, authenticity, and trust formation. Consumers are more likely to trust organizations that communicate openly about both strengths and weaknesses.

Several studies found that consumers often interpret admissions of minor shortcomings as signals of honesty and integrity. Such admissions reduce perceptions of manipulation and increase confidence in brand communications.

The findings suggest that trust develops when consumers perceive brands as willing to disclose information that may not be entirely favorable. Rather than weakening evaluations, such transparency often strengthens credibility because it demonstrates confidence and accountability.

However, the literature also identifies important boundary conditions. The positive effects of imperfections on trust are most likely to occur when consumers already perceive the brand as competent and reliable. If competence is absent, imperfections may reinforce negative perceptions rather than enhance trust.

Another important finding concerns the role of consistency. Consumers are more likely to trust brands whose actions align with their communication. Transparency without consistent behavior may lead to accusations of hypocrisy or performative authenticity.

#### Key Findings

- Transparency positively influences trust formation.
- Minor imperfections often signal honesty and integrity.
- Brand competence is a prerequisite for trust-enhancing effects.
- Consistent communication strengthens trust outcomes.

#### 4.4 THEME 3: ADVERTISING CREDIBILITY

Advertising credibility emerged as another important theme across the reviewed studies. Researchers increasingly recognize that consumers are exposed to large volumes of promotional content and therefore evaluate advertising claims critically.

The analysis indicates that highly positive advertisements may sometimes generate skepticism because consumers perceive them as unrealistic or exaggerated. In contrast, advertisements containing balanced information often achieve higher credibility.

Studies examining two-sided advertising suggest that acknowledging minor product limitations can enhance message effectiveness. Consumers perceive balanced messages as more objective and trustworthy than messages focusing exclusively on strengths.

For example, a product description acknowledging a minor limitation while emphasizing major benefits may increase consumer confidence in the accuracy of the information provided.

The findings suggest that advertising credibility operates through similar psychological mechanisms as the Pratfall Effect. Controlled disclosures of imperfection reduce perceptions of persuasion intent and increase source trustworthiness.

However, the literature also indicates that the severity of disclosed imperfections is critical. Minor weaknesses may enhance credibility, whereas significant product flaws can negatively affect attitudes and purchase intentions.

#### Key Findings

- Balanced advertising messages enhance credibility.
- Minor weaknesses increase perceptions of objectivity.

- Credibility improves consumer attitudes and purchase intentions.
- Excessive or serious flaws reduce advertising effectiveness.

#### 4.5 THEME 4: INFLUENCER MARKETING AND SELF-DISCLOSURE

Influencer marketing represents one of the most dynamic applications of the Pratfall Effect in contemporary marketing practice.

The reviewed studies consistently demonstrate that influencer effectiveness depends heavily on authenticity, relatability, and trust. Unlike traditional celebrities, social media influencers often build audiences by sharing personal experiences and everyday realities.

Thematic analysis reveals that self-disclosure plays a crucial role in strengthening influencer-consumer relationships. Influencers who discuss failures, challenges, mistakes, and learning experiences are frequently perceived as more relatable and authentic.

These disclosures contribute to the development of parasocial relationships, where followers experience a sense of personal connection with influencers despite limited direct interaction.

The findings further indicate that moderate imperfection enhances engagement rates and audience trust. Consumers often respond positively to content that appears genuine and unscripted.

Nevertheless, the literature identifies a balance that must be maintained. Excessive self-disclosure or serious mistakes can undermine perceptions of expertise and professionalism. Therefore, successful influencers typically combine competence with relatability.

##### Key Findings

- Self-disclosure strengthens authenticity.
- Authentic influencers generate higher engagement.
- Imperfections increase relatability and emotional connection.
- Excessive imperfection may damage perceived expertise.

#### 4.6 THEME 5: CRISIS COMMUNICATION AND REPUTATION RECOVERY

The fifth theme concerns the role of imperfections in organizational crisis communication and reputation management.

The reviewed studies indicate that organizations increasingly adopt transparent communication strategies during crises. Rather than denying responsibility, many firms seek to restore trust through openness, accountability, and corrective action.

The thematic analysis suggests that consumers often respond positively when organizations acknowledge mistakes and communicate plans for improvement. Such responses demonstrate responsibility and reinforce perceptions of integrity.

Several studies found that sincere apologies can mitigate reputational damage when accompanied by concrete corrective measures. The effectiveness of these responses depends on the perceived sincerity of the organization.

The findings also indicate that consumers distinguish between minor operational failures and major ethical violations. While transparency may facilitate recovery from minor failures, severe ethical breaches often produce long-lasting negative consequences.

These findings support the notion that the Pratfall Effect operates within crisis communication only when mistakes are perceived as manageable and when organizations maintain overall credibility.

#### Key Findings

- Transparency facilitates reputation recovery.
- Accountability enhances organizational credibility.
- Sincere apologies reduce negative consumer reactions.
- Major ethical violations rarely benefit from the Pratfall Effect.

#### 4.7 THEME 6: DIGITAL TRANSPARENCY AND CONSUMER ENGAGEMENT

The final theme concerns digital transparency and consumer engagement in online environments.

The rise of social media, online reviews, and user-generated content has increased consumer access to information. Consequently, brands face greater pressure to communicate honestly and transparently.

The reviewed literature indicates that digital transparency contributes positively to engagement, trust, and brand advocacy. Consumers increasingly expect organizations to disclose relevant information regarding business practices, sustainability efforts, sponsorships, and product characteristics.

Several studies suggest that transparent communication encourages consumer participation and strengthens online communities. Consumers are more likely to engage with brands that appear open and responsive.

Thematic analysis further reveals that digital transparency reduces perceived risk and facilitates informed decision-making. These outcomes contribute to stronger brand-consumer relationships and improved marketing performance.

#### Key Findings

- Digital transparency enhances consumer engagement.
- Transparent communication strengthens brand advocacy.
- Online openness reduces perceived risk.
- Transparency supports long-term relationship building.

#### 4.8 CROSS-THEME ANALYSIS

A cross-theme comparison reveals several important patterns.

First, authenticity emerged as the central mechanism linking imperfections to positive consumer outcomes. Across all themes, authenticity consistently influenced trust, engagement, and purchase intentions.

Second, competence appeared as a necessary condition for the positive operation of the Pratfall Effect. Consumers generally rewarded imperfections only when competence had already been established.

Third, transparency functioned as a common driver of both authenticity and trust. Organizations that communicated openly were more likely to benefit from controlled imperfections.

Fourth, context significantly influenced outcomes. Industry characteristics, consumer expectations, and the severity of imperfections affected the effectiveness of the Pratfall Effect.

These findings suggest that imperfections should not be viewed as universally beneficial. Their effectiveness depends on strategic communication, established competence, and perceived sincerity.

#### 4.9 PROPOSED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the thematic analysis, a conceptual framework is proposed.

Brand Competence



Controlled Imperfection



Perceived Authenticity



Consumer Trust



Consumer Engagement



Purchase Intention



Brand Loyalty

Moderating Variables

- Brand Familiarity
- Consumer Involvement
- Industry Type
- Cultural Context
- Severity of Imperfection
- Digital Transparency

The framework suggests that authenticity serves as the primary mediator, while contextual factors influence the strength and direction of the relationships

**DISCUSSION/RESULTS:****5.1 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this systematic literature review was to examine the relevance and application of the Pratfall Effect within contemporary marketing contexts. By synthesizing findings from recent studies on authenticity, transparency, consumer trust, advertising credibility, influencer marketing, and crisis communication, the review provides a comprehensive understanding of how controlled imperfections influence consumer perceptions and behaviors.

The thematic analysis revealed that the positive effects of imperfection are not universal but are contingent upon several contextual and psychological factors. Across the reviewed literature, authenticity emerged as the most influential mechanism through which imperfections affect consumer responses. The findings suggest that consumers increasingly value transparency and humanized communication, making the Pratfall Effect particularly relevant in today's digital and relationship-driven marketing environment.

This chapter discusses the theoretical significance of these findings, highlights managerial implications, identifies research gaps, and proposes directions for future investigation.

## 5.2 DISCUSSION OF KEY FINDINGS

### 5.2.1 The Central Role of Authenticity

One of the most significant findings of this review is the identification of authenticity as the primary mechanism connecting controlled imperfections to positive consumer outcomes.

Historically, marketing strategies emphasized perfection, superiority, and idealized brand images. However, contemporary consumers operate in highly transparent digital environments where information is easily accessible and brand claims can be independently verified. As a result, consumers increasingly question overly polished communications and often perceive them as artificial or manipulative.

The reviewed literature indicates that controlled imperfections reduce perceptions of artificiality and contribute to authenticity. When brands acknowledge limitations, disclose challenges, or communicate mistakes honestly, consumers often interpret such behavior as evidence of sincerity and transparency.

This finding extends traditional interpretations of the Pratfall Effect by demonstrating that its influence in marketing is largely indirect. Rather than directly increasing positive evaluations, imperfections enhance perceptions of authenticity, which subsequently influence trust, engagement, and purchase intentions.

The results therefore suggest that authenticity functions as a critical mediating variable in contemporary marketing environments.

### 5.2.2 COMPETENCE AS A NECESSARY CONDITION

A second major finding concerns the importance of competence.

The original Pratfall Effect theory proposed that imperfections increase attractiveness only when the target is already perceived as highly competent. The findings of this review strongly support this principle within marketing contexts.

Consumers generally respond positively to imperfections only when they believe that the brand, influencer, or organization possesses sufficient expertise and credibility. Established brands often benefit from admitting minor shortcomings because consumers interpret such admissions as signs of confidence and honesty.

Conversely, when competence is uncertain, imperfections may reinforce negative perceptions. A newly launched brand or an unknown influencer may not benefit from acknowledging weaknesses because consumers lack evidence of underlying capability.

This finding highlights an important boundary condition and suggests that marketers should carefully evaluate brand reputation and consumer perceptions before implementing authenticity-based communication strategies.

### 5.2.3 TRANSPARENCY AS A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

The review also highlights the growing strategic importance of transparency.

The digital era has fundamentally altered information flows between organizations and consumers. Consumers can now access reviews, ratings, social media discussions, and independent evaluations with unprecedented ease. Consequently, attempts to conceal weaknesses or exaggerate strengths often generate skepticism.

The reviewed studies consistently indicate that transparent communication strengthens trust and credibility. Consumers tend to reward brands that openly discuss product limitations, operational challenges, or corrective actions following mistakes.

Transparency therefore serves not only as a communication strategy but also as a competitive advantage. Brands that embrace openness may differentiate themselves in markets characterized by information overload and declining consumer trust.

The findings suggest that transparency and the Pratfall Effect are closely interconnected. Controlled imperfections function as signals of transparency, reducing perceptions of manipulation and strengthening consumer confidence.

### 5.2.4 THE EVOLUTION OF CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS

Another important insight emerging from the review concerns changing consumer expectations.

Consumers increasingly expect brands to behave like social actors rather than purely commercial entities. They seek meaningful relationships, emotional connections, and shared values. This shift has encouraged organizations to adopt more humanized communication styles.

The popularity of behind-the-scenes content, founder stories, employee-generated content, and authentic social media interactions demonstrates the growing demand for realism and relatability.

The findings indicate that the Pratfall Effect aligns closely with these evolving expectations. By introducing elements of vulnerability and imperfection, brands can reduce psychological distance and strengthen emotional bonds with consumers.

This observation is particularly relevant for younger consumer segments, who often place greater emphasis on authenticity and transparency than previous generations.

### 5.3 THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

This review contributes to marketing literature in several important ways.

#### Integration of Fragmented Literature

First, the study integrates fragmented research streams that have traditionally been examined separately. Previous studies often focused on authenticity, transparency, influencer marketing, trust, or crisis communication independently.

The present review demonstrates that these concepts are interconnected through the underlying logic of the Pratfall Effect.

By synthesizing findings across multiple domains, the review provides a more comprehensive understanding of how imperfections influence consumer behavior.

#### Extension of Pratfall Effect Theory

Second, the study extends the original Pratfall Effect beyond interpersonal attraction contexts.

While the theory was initially developed to explain social judgments of individuals, the findings indicate that similar mechanisms operate in brand-consumer relationships.

Brands, influencers, and organizations increasingly function as social entities with which consumers form emotional relationships. Consequently, principles originally developed within social psychology can provide valuable insights into marketing phenomena.

#### Development of a Conceptual Framework

Third, the review proposes a conceptual framework linking:

Brand Competence → Controlled Imperfection → Authenticity → Trust → Engagement  
→ Purchase Intention → Loyalty

This framework contributes to theory development by identifying both mediating and moderating variables influencing the effectiveness of imperfections.

The framework may serve as a foundation for future empirical testing and model refinement.

#### 5.4 MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings offer several practical implications for marketers, brand managers, advertising professionals, and communication strategists.

##### Authentic Communication Strategies

Organizations should move beyond unrealistic perfection and adopt more authentic communication approaches.

Consumers increasingly appreciate honesty regarding product limitations, operational challenges, and brand experiences. Carefully communicated imperfections may enhance credibility and reduce skepticism.

Managers should therefore focus on transparency rather than attempting to create flawless brand images.

##### Influencer Marketing Practices

Influencer marketing campaigns should prioritize authenticity over perfection.

Brands selecting influencers should consider not only audience size but also perceived authenticity and relatability. Influencers who share genuine experiences and personal

stories often generate stronger engagement than those presenting excessively curated content.

However, marketers should ensure that authenticity remains consistent with professional competence.

#### Crisis Communication Management

Organizations facing crises should emphasize transparency and accountability.

The literature suggests that prompt acknowledgment of mistakes, sincere apologies, and corrective actions can mitigate reputational damage and facilitate trust recovery.

Attempts to conceal information may produce more severe negative consequences than the original mistake itself.

#### Brand Humanization

Organizations should invest in strategies that humanize their brands.

Examples include:

- Employee storytelling
- Founder narratives
- Behind-the-scenes content
- User-generated content
- Authentic customer testimonials

These approaches can strengthen emotional connections and increase consumer engagement.

#### Digital Marketing Optimization

Digital marketing strategies should incorporate transparency as a core principle.

Consumers increasingly evaluate brands through online interactions. Honest communication regarding product features, sponsorships, sustainability initiatives, and business practices can improve engagement and trust.

Brands that embrace transparency may gain competitive advantages in increasingly crowded digital marketplaces.

### 5.5 FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Although substantial progress has been made, several important research opportunities remain.

#### Artificial Intelligence and Virtual Influencers

The emergence of AI-generated content and virtual influencers raises new questions regarding authenticity.

Future studies should examine whether artificial imperfections can generate the same positive consumer responses observed in human communicators.

#### Cross-Cultural Comparisons

Most existing studies have been conducted in Western contexts.

Future research should investigate how cultural values influence consumer responses to imperfections, transparency, and authenticity.

#### Industry-Specific Applications

Different industries may exhibit varying levels of tolerance for imperfections.

For example, consumers may react differently to imperfections in hospitality, fashion, healthcare, financial services, and technology sectors.

Comparative studies across industries would enhance understanding of contextual effects.

#### Longitudinal Investigations

Most existing research focuses on short-term outcomes such as attitudes and purchase intentions.

Longitudinal studies are needed to evaluate long-term effects on:

- Brand equity
- Customer loyalty
- Relationship quality
- Consumer advocacy

#### Experimental Validation

Future researchers should empirically test the conceptual framework proposed in this review.

Structural equation modeling, experiments, and longitudinal designs could provide stronger evidence regarding causal relationships among competence, authenticity, trust, and behavioral outcomes.

## 5.6 CONCLUSION OF THE DISCUSSION

The findings of this systematic review demonstrate that the Pratfall Effect remains highly relevant in contemporary marketing environments characterized by increasing consumer skepticism and demand for authenticity. Controlled imperfections can enhance authenticity, trust, engagement, and purchase intentions when competence has already been established.

The review further reveals that authenticity serves as the central mechanism linking imperfections to favorable consumer outcomes. At the same time, competence, transparency, and contextual factors determine whether imperfections generate positive or negative effects.

As marketing continues to evolve toward more human-centered communication, understanding the strategic value of imperfection may become increasingly important. Organizations that successfully balance competence with authenticity are likely to build stronger consumer relationships and achieve sustainable competitive advantages in the modern marketplace.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The findings indicate that the Pratfall Effect remains highly relevant in modern marketing environments. Across multiple research streams, controlled imperfections were found to contribute positively to consumer evaluations when accompanied by established competence and credibility.

One of the most important findings of this review is the identification of authenticity as the central mechanism connecting imperfections to favourable consumer outcomes. Consumers increasingly value brands that appear genuine, transparent, and human. Minor imperfections often enhance these perceptions by reducing the artificiality associated with highly polished marketing communications.

The review also highlights the critical role of competence. Consistent with the original formulation of the Pratfall Effect, imperfections generate positive effects only when consumers already perceive the brand, influencer, or organization as capable and trustworthy. In the absence of competence, imperfections may reinforce negative evaluations rather than improve them.

Another important finding concerns the growing significance of transparency. The reviewed studies consistently demonstrate that consumers reward honest communication regarding product limitations, organizational challenges, and corrective actions following mistakes. Transparency strengthens trust and reduces scepticism, particularly in digital environments where consumers have access to extensive information and peer-generated content.

The thematic analysis further revealed that the Pratfall Effect is observable across several important marketing domains, including branding, advertising, influencer marketing, crisis communication, and digital engagement. In each context, controlled imperfections were associated with increased authenticity, stronger emotional connections, higher trust levels, and improved consumer engagement.

In conclusion, this systematic literature review demonstrates that the Pratfall Effect provides a valuable framework for understanding consumer responses to authenticity and imperfection in contemporary marketing. The evidence suggests that controlled imperfections can enhance authenticity, trust, engagement, and purchase intentions when competence has already been established.

The findings challenge traditional assumptions that successful marketing requires flawless brand images. Instead, the review highlights the growing importance of transparency, relatability, and human-centered communication. Consumers increasingly reward brands that acknowledge imperfections while maintaining competence and credibility.

As marketing continues to evolve in increasingly transparent and digitally connected environments, organizations that successfully balance excellence with authenticity are likely to develop stronger consumer relationships and achieve sustainable competitive advantages. The Pratfall Effect therefore represents not merely a psychological curiosity but a strategically significant concept with substantial implications for the future of marketing theory and practice

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**

This paper is based on a conceptual review of published literature and does not involve direct funding or collaboration with commercial biotechnology entities. The author declares no financial or personal conflicts of interest related to the subject matter discussed.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Aaker, J. L. (1997). Dimensions of brand personality. *Journal of Marketing*, 34(3), 347–356.
2. Aronson, E., Willerman, B., & Floyd, J. (1966). The effect of a pratfall on increasing interpersonal attractiveness. *Psychonomic Science*, 4(6), 227–228.
3. Beverland, M. B. (2005). Crafting brand authenticity: The case of luxury wines. *Journal of Management Studies*, 42(5), 1003–1029.
4. Campagna, D., Donthu, N., & Yoo, B. (2022). Brand authenticity: Literature review and future research agenda. *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, 30(8), 857–879.
5. Gui, H., Bertaglia, T., Goanta, C., De Vries, S., & Spanakis, G. (2024). Across platforms and languages: Dutch influencers and legal disclosures on Instagram, YouTube and TikTok. *arXiv Preprint arXiv:2407.12451*.
6. Kapferer, J. N. (2015). *Kapferer on luxury: How luxury brands can grow yet remain rare*. Kogan Page.
7. Keller, K. L. (2013). *Strategic brand management* (4th ed.). Pearson.
8. Li, Y., Zhang, H., & Wang, X. (2024). Mapping authenticity research in marketing: A bibliometric review. *SAGE Open*, 14(3), 1–18.
9. Morhart, F. M., Malär, L., Guèvremont, A., Girardin, F., & Grohmann, B. (2015). Brand authenticity: An integrative framework and measurement scale. *Journal of Consumer Psychology*, 25(2), 200–218.
10. Nunes, J. C., Ordanini, A., & Giambastiani, G. (2021). The concept of authenticity in marketing: Current perspectives and future directions. *Journal of Marketing*, 85(4), 1–21.
11. Page, M. J., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S., ... Moher, D. (2021). The PRISMA 2020 statement: An updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *Systematic Reviews*, 10(89), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-021-01626-4>
12. Pan, M., Blut, M., Ghiassaleh, A., & Lee, Z. W. Y. (2025). Influencer marketing effectiveness: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 53(1), 52–78. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-024-01052-7>
13. Pentina, I., Guilloux, V., & Micu, A. C. (2018). Exploring social media engagement behaviors in the context of luxury brands.
14. Schallehn, M., Burmann, C., & Riley, N. (2014). Brand authenticity: Model development and empirical testing.
15. Thomson, M., MacInnis, D. J., & Park, C. W. (2005). The ties that bind: Measuring the strength of consumers' emotional attachments to brands.
16. Bertaglia, T., Goanta, C., Spanakis, G., & Iamnitchi, A. (2024). Influencer self-disclosure practices on Instagram: A multi-country longitudinal study. *arXiv Preprint arXiv:2407.09202*.
17. Audrezet, A., de Kerviler, G., & Moulard, J. G. (2020). Authenticity under threat: When social media influencers need to go beyond self-presentation.
18. Enke, N., & Borchers, N. S. (2019). Social media influencers in strategic communication.
19. Freberg, K., Graham, K., McGaughey, K., & Freberg, L. (2011). Who are the social media influencers?
20. Lou, C., & Yuan, S. (2019). Influencer marketing: How message value and credibility affect consumer trust.
21. Sundar, A., & Kim, J. (2019). Machine heuristic and source credibility in digital communication.
22. Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R.,

- Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research.
23. Hollebeek, L. D., & Macky, K. (2019). Digital content marketing's role in fostering consumer engagement.
  24. Khamis, S., Ang, L., & Welling, R. (2017). Self-branding, micro-celebrity and the rise of social media influencers.
  25. Sprott, D., Czellar, S., & Spangenberg, E. (2009). The importance of a general measure of brand engagement.
  26. Moulard, J. G., Garrity, C. P., & Rice, D. H. (2015). What makes a human brand authentic?
  27. Napoli, J., Dickinson, S., Beverland, M. B., & Farrelly, F. (2014). Measuring consumer-based brand authenticity.
  28. Bruhn, M., Schoenmüller, V., Schäfer, D., & Heinrich, D. (2012). Brand authenticity: Towards a deeper understanding.
  29. Fournier, S. (1998). Consumers and their brands: Developing relationship theory in consumer research.
  30. Morgan, R. M., & Hunt, S. D. (1994). The commitment-trust theory of relationship marketing.
  31. Delbaere, M., Michael, B., & Phillips, B. J. (2021). Social media influencers and authenticity perceptions.
  32. Ki, C. W., & Kim, Y. K. (2019). The mechanism by which social media influencers persuade consumers.
  33. Jin, S. V., Muqaddam, A., & Ryu, E. (2019). Instafamous and social media influencer marketing.
  34. Abidin, C. (2021). Mapping internet celebrity and influencer cultures. Routledge.
  35. Campbell, C., Sands, S., Ferraro, C., Tsao, H. Y., & Mavrommatis, A. (2022). From data to action: Marketing in the age of authenticity.
  36. Wies, S., Bleier, A., & Edeling, A. (2023). Marketing effectiveness and consumer trust in digital environments