

The Influence of AI-Driven Personalization in Social Media Marketing on Consumer Purchase Decisions and Behavior

Lu Wang ^{1*}, Zhang Jing ², Huixiang Li ³, Changlu Li ⁴, Yuhao Su ⁵

¹ Qingdao Institute of Technology

² Centro Escolar University

³ Université du Québec à Montréal

⁴ Guangzhou Xinhua University

⁵ Centro Escolar University

*Corresponding author E-mail: 838475204@qq.com

Received: July 18, 2025, Accepted: July 30, 2025, Published: September 12, 2025

Abstract

As the digital age took over, artificial intelligence (AI) has turned out to be a powerful tool in revolutionizing marketing practices, especially in social media. AI personalization enables social media and brands to deliver content and ads that are customized and tailored to users' information, interests, and activity. In this research, the role of AI-powered personalization in social media marketing towards influencing consumer buying behavior and activity is researched. Grounded in behavioral theories and contemporary empirical studies, the research analyzes the effectiveness of personalized marketing tactics, such as recommendation algorithms, dynamic pricing, and predictive analytics, to affect customer interaction and conversion. Based on the incorporation of existing literature and case study analysis, results indicate that AI personalization exerts a significant influence on purchase intention, customer satisfaction, brand loyalty, and impulse buying tendency. However, moral considerations such as privacy concerns and data transparency remain critical in influencing consumer trust and long-term loyalty. The study concludes with offering strategic guidelines for marketers to effectively and ethically use AI personalization.

Keywords: *AI personalization, social media advertising, consumer behavior, buying decision, online marketing, recommendation systems, predictive analytics*

1. Introduction

The rapid evolution of social media has transformed how consumers discover, interact with, and remain loyal to brands. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube are engines of advertisement, commerce, and customer engagement. Central to this transformation is the use of artificial intelligence, which has rendered marketing strategies virtually obsolete through hyper-personalized content delivery. Thus, AI-powered personalization is the use of machine learning and behavioral data analysis to make content and advertisements go through what are later referred to as a one-to-one interaction with the users on a real-time basis and aid engagement and conversion rates (Teepapal, 2025; Chowdhury et al., 2024). The idea of personalization in marketing is not new, yet what has changed are the levels of precision, automation, and emotional relevance that AI-based techniques have afforded marketers. By observing user behavior-liking, sharing, commenting, viewing, and purchasing-AI algorithms predict preferences and display content aligned with the interests of a particular user (Patil et al., 2024). Hence, AI has become a major factor slaughtering the online customer journey, sometimes influencing unconscious-level decisions and triggering in-the-moment purchases (Amin, 2025).

On the contrary, this kind of personalization through AI opens great avenues to question trust, privacy, and autonomy. Are consumers aware to what extent algorithmic targeting influences their decision? More importantly, how does AI personalization act on consumer purchase decision stages-from need recognition to post-purchase evaluation? With this aim in consideration, this study will attempt to understand the influence of AI-based personalization in social media marketing on consumer purchase decisions and consumer behavior. The primary focus is on AI-personalized content affecting consumer trust, emotional engagement, and behavioral outcomes. Secondary concerns include consumer attitudes toward data collection, a comparative analysis of strategies for personalization across major platforms, and ethics in AI utilization in digital marketing.

1.1 Hence, Key Questions Guiding The Research Are:

How does AI personalization affect the consumer purchase decision-making process at each stage?

Are consumers psychologically and emotionally affected by AI personalization in terms of trust and brand loyalty?

What perception do consumers hold of data usage and privacy in AI-powered social media marketing?

How do different platforms (e.g., Facebook vs. TikTok vs. YouTube) reflect on AI personalization differently?

Understanding these dynamics would be a great help for marketers in an era when digital experience cannot be separated from consumer. With social media ad spending slated to cross the \$220 billion-mark worldwide in 2025 (Statista, 2023), brands must realize that personalization initiatives must go beyond merely delivering those short-term clicks and should aim at fostering long-term relationships characterized by transparency, value, and ethical engagement.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Evolution of Artificial Intelligence in Marketing

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has truly revolutionized the landscape of digital marketing. It's no longer just about targeting demographics; we're now in the era of real-time, behavior-driven personalization. Today's AI systems harness the power of machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics to sift through massive datasets from social media, allowing for marketing strategies that feel tailor-made for everyone (Patil et al., 2024; Vallabhaneni et al., 2024).

Platforms like Facebook, TikTok, and Instagram have embraced AI algorithms that adapt based on user actions—like how long someone lingers on a post, their interactions, and their shopping habits—to create a more personalized user experience. This data-centric approach has significantly boosted both the accuracy of ads and user engagement (Teepapal, 2025).

Classification of Personalization Technologies Personalization technologies can be grouped in two main ways: by the type of technology and by the platform they're used on.

By Technology Type:

- Recommendation Systems: These suggest content or products based on what users have liked or purchased in the past (think Netflix or Amazon).
- Dynamic Pricing: Prices that shift based on user profiles or market demand (common in airlines and e-commerce).
- Predictive Analytics: These tools anticipate customer needs or behaviors even before they're voiced (Pagala et al., 2024).

By Platform:

- Facebook & Instagram (Meta): They analyze social interactions, likes, and comments to hone in on micro-audiences with personalized ads.
- TikTok: This platform zeroes in on real-time behavioral cues like how quickly users swipe and how long they watch videos to refresh content on the fly.
- YouTube: It taps into Google search and viewing history to deliver personalized long-form content and ad placements (Zhang et al., 2023).

These technologies empower brands to connect with users through messages that are not just relevant but also emotionally impactful.

2.2 Behavioral Theories in AI Personalization

To truly understand how AI personalization influences consumer behavior, it's crucial to weave in psychological and decision-making theories:

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) sheds light on how our intentions to act are shaped by our attitudes, the norms we perceive around us, and how much control we feel we have over our actions. When it comes to AI personalization, it plays a role in all three areas: it can influence consumer attitudes through customized content, shape perceived norms by leveraging social proof, and enhance perceived control by framing choices in a certain way (Dang, 2024).

On the other hand, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) suggests that how useful and easy to use a technology seems are key factors in whether people will adopt it. When AI-driven personalization makes information more relevant and easier to access, consumers are more inclined to embrace the technology and engage with the tailored content (Ingriana & Rolando, 2025).



2.3 AI Personalization and Consumer Behavior

AI's impact on consumer behavior is felt throughout the entire buying process—from the moment a consumer first sees a product to their interactions after making a purchase. For instance, AI can:

- Spark the recognition of needs by spotting trends in browsing or social media activity;

- Make the search for information easier with relevant recommendations;
 - Affect how alternatives are evaluated through curated comparisons and influencer endorsements;
 - Encourage purchase decisions by creating a sense of urgency (like limited-time offers);
 - Influence post-purchase behavior with personalized follow-ups and loyalty programs (Amin, 2025; Chowdhury et al., 2024).
- Research shows that AI-personalized content boosts engagement and impulse buying while helping to alleviate decision fatigue (Mohsin, 2024). Consumers tend to view AI-generated recommendations as more trustworthy when they align with their online behavior.

2.4 Risks and Ethical Challenges

- However, despite these advantages, there are still several ethical issues to consider:
- Privacy Invasion: When data collection becomes excessive and algorithms are not transparent, it can undermine consumer trust (Dahivale, 2024).
 - Personalization Fatigue: If consumers feel over-targeted, they may disengage.
 - Algorithmic Bias: AI systems that are trained on unrepresentative data can inadvertently exclude minority groups (O'Neil, 2016).
 - and

These challenges highlight the need for strong data governance, transparency in algorithms, and adherence to regulations (e.g., GDPR, CCPA, AI Act).

Overview of Themes and Insights in AI-Driven Personalization and Social Media Marketing. This table synthesizes emerging literature (2022–2025), showing how AI is shaping platform-specific strategies, consumer responses, and ethical considerations. The rightmost column provides current key sources.

Theme	Key Insights	Implications	Key Sources (2022–2025)
AI in Marketing	AI enables real-time personalization using behavioral, contextual, and emotional data.	Improves targeting accuracy and user engagement, boosting ROI.	Patil et al. (2024); Vallabhanti et al. (2024); Teepanak (2025)
Personalization Technologies	Classified by type (e.g., recommendations, pricing) and by platform (e.g., Facebook, TikTok).	Brands must align their strategy to tech capabilities and platform behavior.	Pagala et al. (2024); Zhang et al. (2023)
Consumer Decision Behavior	AI impacts all stages of the purchase process, including impulsive and emotional buying.	Drives quicker decisions, stronger brand recall, and higher conversions.	Amin (2025); Chowdhury et al. (2024); Mohsin (2024)
Behavioral Theory Integration	TPB and TAM explain how AI influences consumer attitudes and perceived control over decisions.	Offers a theoretical framework to understand how consumers adopt AI-personalized marketing.	Dang (2024); Ingriam & Rolando (2025)
Emotional Engagement	AI boosts emotional resonance through tailored content and influencer marketing.	Strengthens brand loyalty, trust, and long-term engagement.	Freberg et al. (2021); Amin (2025)
Ethical and Privacy Concerns	Consumers express concern over privacy, data control, and over-targeting.	Requires transparent data practices and regulatory compliance.	Dahivale (2024); O'Neil (2016); Deloitte (2021)
Platform Strategies	Each platform uses distinct personalization strategies—TikTok (real-time), YouTube (contextual).	Marketers must tailor strategies based on platform algorithms and user engagement models.	Zhang et al. (2023); Huang & Rust (2021)

Platform	Personalization Approach	Data Used	Algorithmic Method	Key Implication
TikTok	Real-time behavioral content	In-session actions	Dynamic ML/AI workflows	Highly adaptive, quick engagement
YouTube	Contextual recommendations	User history, search	Rule-based + AI hybrids	Consistent, topic-based relevance
Instagram	Interest-based feed	Likes, follows	Deep neural networks	Strong visual, affinity targeting
Facebook	Cross-channel targeting	Demographic, profile	Multi-source integration	Broad targeting, demographic reach

Comparison of personalization strategies across major social media platforms (2022–2025). This table highlights the differences in data sources, algorithms, and marketing implications, demonstrating how platform-specific approaches require tailored marketing strategies. Sources: Patil et al. (2024); Zhang et al. (2023); Huang & Rust (2021).

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

In this study, we’re taking a mixed-methods approach, blending both quantitative and qualitative techniques to really dive into how AI-driven personalization affects consumer behavior, especially in the realm of social media marketing. On the quantitative side, we’ll be using a structured survey to gather numerical data from a wide-ranging sample. Meanwhile, the qualitative aspect will involve semi-structured interviews that aim to uncover deeper insights into how consumers perceive and are motivated by these personalized experiences.

3.2 Population and Sampling

Our target group for this research consists of active social media users aged 18 and older who have interacted with AI-personalized ads or content on platforms like Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube. To ensure we capture a diverse range of perspectives, we employed a stratified random sampling method that considers different age groups, genders, and geographic locations. We collected responses from 500 participants through the quantitative survey, and for the qualitative part, we selected 15 individuals for more in-depth interviews.

3.3 Data Collection Methods

Quantitative Data: We crafted a structured questionnaire that was shared through online platforms. This questionnaire featured closed-ended questions aimed at measuring various factors like how people perceive personalization, their engagement levels, trust, satisfaction, and purchasing decisions. Responses were rated on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree."

Qualitative Data: We conducted semi-structured interviews via video calls, with participants' consent to record the sessions. The interview guide explored topics such as how relevant they find personalized content, their emotional reactions, privacy concerns, and what drives their purchasing decisions.

3.4 Instrument Development and Validation

The survey instrument was adapted from established scales found in previous research on AI personalization, online consumer behavior, and social media marketing. To ensure everything was reliable and clear, we ran a pilot study with 30 respondents to test the questionnaire. We also calculated the Cronbach's alpha coefficient to assess its reliability.

Qualitative Data: We conducted semi-structured interviews through video calls, making sure to record them with the participants' consent. Our interview guide touched on various topics, including how people feel about personalized content, their emotional reactions, privacy issues, and what drives them to make purchases.

3.5 Instrument Development and Validation

For our survey instrument, we adapted validated scales from previous research on AI personalization, online consumer behavior, and social media marketing. To ensure the questionnaire was reliable and clear, we ran a pilot study with 30 respondents. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for each construct was above 0.7, which shows that we had good internal consistency.

Data Analysis Techniques

Quantitative Data Analysis: We analyzed the survey data using SPSS and AMOS. We employed descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to explore the relationships between variables and to test our proposed hypotheses.



Qualitative Data Analysis: For the interview transcripts, we used thematic analysis. We manually coded the data to uncover patterns and recurring themes that shed light on how consumers perceive and react to AI-driven personalization on social media.

Ethical Considerations

Before we started collecting data, we obtained ethical approval. Participants were informed about the study's purpose, reassured about their anonymity and confidentiality, and provided their informed consent. We stored all data securely and used it solely for academic purposes.

Findings

In this section, we dive into the results gathered from both the quantitative survey and qualitative interviews. The findings are structured around the key variables of the study: how people perceive personalization, their engagement levels, trust in brands, overall satisfaction, and their purchasing behavior.

Demographic Profile of Respondents

Among the 500 participants in the survey, 52% identified as female and 48% as male. The age breakdown was as follows: 18–24 (35%), 25–34 (30%), 35–44 (20%), and 45+ (15%). Respondents hailed from a variety of geographic areas, with the largest group from North America (40%), followed by Europe (25%), Asia (20%), and other regions (15%).

Quantitative Findings

Influence of Personalization on Engagement

The results from Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) show a strong positive link between how personalization is perceived and consumer engagement on social media platforms ($\beta = 0.68$, $p < 0.001$). Users reported engaging more (through likes, shares, and comments) with content that was tailored to their interests and browsing habits.

Personalization and Trust

There was a notable positive correlation between AI-driven personalization and consumer trust in brands ($r = 0.57$, $p < 0.01$). Consumers mentioned that accurate and relevant recommendations boosted their perception of a brand's credibility and reliability.

Personalization and Satisfaction

Participants who experienced AI-personalized content reported higher satisfaction levels with their social media interactions (Mean = 4.23 on a 5-point scale). This satisfaction was tied to the perceived convenience and usefulness of the personalized offers they received.

Impact on Purchase Behavior

Personalization had a significant effect on purchase intentions and behaviors. A striking 61% of respondents indicated they made at least one purchase decision based on a personalized advertisement in the last three months. SEM analysis showed that personalization directly influenced purchase decisions ($\beta = 0.52$, $p < 0.001$), with trust and satisfaction acting as mediators.

Qualitative Findings

Participants from Asia valued utility over privacy, while Western users cited GDPR-related concerns. Younger users (18–24) prioritized engagement; older users prioritized control and transparency.

Perceived Relevance and Emotional Response

Participants in the interviews frequently described personalized content as —more relevant,|| —convenient,|| and —attention-grabbing.|| Many shared that they felt a genuine emotional connection or affinity when ads aligned with their preferences or lifestyle.

Privacy Concerns and Skepticism

Even with the positive feedback, a common thread was the concern over privacy. Some users voiced their discomfort about how platforms gather data to facilitate personalization. One participant remarked, "It's creepy when I just talk about something, and then I see an ad for it." These feelings underscore the delicate balance consumers are trying to strike between privacy and personalization.

Brand Loyalty and Long-Term Impact

Several interviewees pointed out that consistent and accurate personalization helped them build loyalty towards specific brands. However, when personalization became too aggressive, it sometimes led to ad fatigue or even brand avoidance, especially if the content felt repetitive or overly targeted.

Summary of Key Findings

Personalization plays a significant role in boosting engagement, trust, satisfaction, and purchasing behavior. Emotional resonance and relevance are crucial factors driving positive consumer reactions. Privacy concerns can erode trust if data usage feels intrusive. While effective personalization fosters brand loyalty, excessive targeting can provoke consumer resistance.

Summary of Quantitative Findings on AI-Driven Personalization and Consumer Behavior

Variable Relationship	Path Coefficient / Correlation	Statistical Significance	Interpretation
Personalization → Engagement	$\beta = 0.68$	$p < 0.001$	Strong positive effect: consumers engage more with personalized content
Personalization → Trust	$r = 0.57$	$p < 0.01$	Positive correlation: personalization improves brand trust
Personalization → Satisfaction	Mean = 4.23 (out of 5)	N/A	High satisfaction linked to AI-personalized experiences
Personalization → Purchase Behavior	$\beta = 0.52$	$p < 0.001$	Significant direct impact on buying decisions
Percentage of Users Who Made a Purchase	61%	N/A	Majority of participants purchased due to personalized ads
Cronbach's Alpha for Instrument Reliability	> 0.70 for all constructs	N/A	Satisfactory internal consistency of survey instruments

4. Discussion

4.1 Economic Implications of AI-Driven Personalization

AI-driven personalization not only enhances marketing accuracy but also significantly impacts financial outcomes for organizations. Recent industry estimates suggest a 5–15% increase in ROI when personalization strategies are implemented in digital campaigns (Deloitte, 2021; Goldfarb et al., 2023). However, initial investment in AI platforms, data acquisition, and compliance can be substantial, especially for SMEs (Cavallo, 2022). Marketers must balance these upfront costs against long-term benefits such as higher customer retention, improved conversion rates, and increased customer lifetime value.

ROI of AI personalization strategies is significant, with studies showing enhanced targeting efficiency and reduced acquisition costs (Kumar & Petersen, 2021).

This section dives into the findings, connecting them with existing literature and theoretical frameworks, while shedding light on the implications of AI-driven personalization in social media marketing.

4.2 Interpretation of Key Results

The results clearly show that AI-driven personalization significantly boosts consumer engagement, trust, satisfaction, and ultimately, purchase behavior. These insights align with previous research that suggests personalized marketing strengthens consumer-brand relationships

(Arora et al., 2008; Tam & Ho, 2006). The strong correlation between perceived personalization and engagement ($\beta = 0.68$) indicates that consumers are more inclined to interact with content that resonates with their preferences, supporting the Elaboration Likelihood Model, which argues that relevance enhances message processing and response.

Additionally, the connection between personalization and trust ($r = 0.57$) highlights how crucial relevance and accuracy are in building consumer confidence. Trust acts as a mediator, playing a vital role in turning personalization into actual behavioral outcomes, echoing earlier studies

(Gefen et al., 2003) that emphasize trust as a cornerstone of online consumer behavior.

4.3 Privacy Concerns and Consumer Resistance

While personalization certainly enriches the user experience, the study also uncovers rising privacy concerns. This paradox illustrates what researchers refer to as the privacy personalization paradox, where consumers crave relevance but feel uneasy about surveillance-like tactics (Awad & Krishnan, 2006). The qualitative findings reveal that while consumers value tailored content, unsolicited or overly intrusive targeting can lead to skepticism and discomfort.

This suggests there's a limit to personalization; beyond that point, consumer trust may start to wane.

4.4 Implications for Marketers

For marketers, this study presents both exciting opportunities and important warnings.

Personalized content can significantly enhance engagement and conversions, but its success relies heavily on transparency, consent, and ethical data practices. Brands should prioritize... When we talk about value-driven personalization, we're really focusing on providing content that genuinely benefits the consumer instead of coming off as manipulative. Plus, adaptive AI systems should strike a balance between automation and user control. This could mean incorporating customizable preferences or opt-in settings for personalization.

4.5 The Role of Emotional and Psychological Factors

The emotional impact of personalized content really stood out during the qualitative interviews. Participants expressed feelings of being "understood" or "recognized," which deepened their emotional connection with brands. This aligns with the Uses and Gratifications Theory, highlighting how consumers actively seek out content that meets their psychological needs. It suggests that personalization strategies should go beyond just data; they need to be emotionally intelligent, crafting meaningful brand stories.

4.6 Cultural and Demographic Differences in Privacy and Engagement

Qualitative responses indicate that privacy concerns and engagement with personalized content differ across cultures and age groups. East Asian users reported heightened sensitivity to data collection, with strong preferences for explicit consent practices, likely reflecting their regulatory environment (e.g., China's PIPL, Korea's PIPA). Conversely, North American Gen Z users were generally more open to exchanging privacy for convenience, albeit with growing skepticism toward over-targeted ads. Older cohorts expressed greater concern about data use and sought more transparency.

4.7 Theoretical Contributions

This research makes a significant contribution at the crossroads of AI, marketing, and consumer psychology by validating how personalization influences behavior. It brings together technological (AI), behavioral (trust, satisfaction), and emotional (feelings) aspects to offer a comprehensive view of how consumers make decisions in digital spaces. Moreover, it adds depth to personalization theory by pointing out the dual effects—how it can positively influence behavior while also raising concerns about privacy.



4.8 Limitations

Even with its valuable insights, the study does have some limitations. For starters, relying on self-reported data might introduce some bias in responses. While the sample was diverse, it may not fully represent niche markets or specific platform behaviors. Additionally, the study doesn't differentiate between explicit (preferences declared by users) and implicit (preferences inferred by AI) personalization, which could lead to different consumer reactions. Future research could delve deeper into these distinctions, perhaps using experimental methods.

5. Conclusion

This study explored the dynamic relationship between AI-driven personalization in social media marketing and its influence on consumer purchase decisions and behavior. Through a combination of quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, the research demonstrates that

personalized content significantly enhances user engagement, fosters trust, increases satisfaction, and ultimately drives purchasing decisions.

The quantitative findings reveal that personalization is a key predictor of positive consumer behavior, with strong statistical relationships between personalization and engagement ($\beta = 0.68$), trust ($r = 0.57$), and purchase intent ($\beta = 0.52$). Qualitative insights further reinforce these results, emphasizing emotional resonance, perceived relevance, and brand affinity as essential outcomes of effective personalization. However, the research also highlights the emerging tension between personalization and consumer privacy. While users value relevant and customized content, there is a fine line between helpful and intrusive. Privacy concerns can diminish trust if personalization efforts are perceived as overly invasive or manipulative.

The implications for marketers are clear: AI-driven personalization must be thoughtfully implemented, balancing innovation with transparency and ethical data practices. Brands that succeed will be those that not only use data intelligently but also respect user autonomy and communicate openly about their data practices.

This study contributes to the broader understanding of digital consumer behavior by integrating behavioral, technological, and psychological perspectives. Future research could extend this

work by comparing different types of personalization (e.g., implicit vs. explicit), platform specific effects, or conducting longitudinal studies to assess long-term impacts on loyalty and brand equity.

Recommendations for Future Research

- **Methodologies:** Future research should use experimental and longitudinal designs to compare the effects of implicit (algorithm-guided) versus explicit (user-driven) personalization on behavior and perception.
- **Platform Effects:** Employ cross-platform A/B tests or multilevel modeling to study real-time (e.g., TikTok) versus contextual (e.g., YouTube) personalization effects.
- **Interdisciplinary Focus:** Analyse the economic and regulatory impact of AI marketing, integrating policy and ROI assessments.
- **Cultural Studies:** Conduct comparative qualitative research in distinct markets to understand how regulatory climates and cultural values mediate trust and engagement.

References

- [1] Chowdhury, S., Basu, S., Ashoka, N., & Singh, P. K. (2024). Influence of AI driven Digital Marketing on Consumer Purchase Intention: An Empirical Study. *Journal of Informatics Education and Research*, 4(2), 575-582.
- [2] Patil, R., Shivashankar, K., Porapur, S. M., & Kagawade, S. (2024). The role of ai-driven social media marketing in shaping consumer purchasing behaviour: An empirical analysis of personalization, predictive analytics, and engagement. In *ITM Web of Conferences* (Vol. 68, p. 01032). EDP Sciences.
- [3] Teepapal, T. (2025). AI-driven personalization: Unraveling consumer perceptions in social media engagement. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 165, 108549.
- [4] Pagala, I., Asir, M., Mere, K., Lestari, U. P., & Siddiq, H. (2024). Consumer Behavior in the Age of AI: The Role of Personalized Marketing and Data Analytics in Shaping Purchase Decisions. *Dinasti International Journal of Education Management & Social Science*, 5(6).
- [5] Ingriana, A., & Rolando, B. (2025). Revolutionizing E-Commerce: Investigating The Effectiveness Of Ai-Driven Personalization In Influencing Consumer Purchasing Behavior. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan (Jumanage)*, 4(1), 549-565.
- [6] Vallabhaneni, A. S., Perla, A., Regalla, R. R., & Kumari, N. (2024). The Power of Personalization: AI-Driven Recommendations. In *Minds Unveiled* (pp. 111-127). Productivity Press.
- [7] Dahivale, R. P. (2024). AI-Driven Marketing Strategies and Their Impact on Consumer Purchase Behavior. *PARIDNYA-The MIBM Research Journal*, 38-41.
- [8] Dang, T. (2024). AI-Driven Advertising and Consumer Purchase Behaviour: A Systematic Literature Review Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior. *Frontiers in Health Informatics*, 13(7).
- [9] Amin, A. (2025). Artificial intelligence in social media: a catalyst for impulse buying behavior?. *Young Consumers*.
- [10] Mohsin, S. (2024). The Influence of AI-Driven Personalization on Consumer Decision Making in E-Commerce Platforms. *AI-Rafidain Journal of Engineering Sciences*, 249-261.
- [11] Goldfarb, A., Tucker, C., & Yang, J. (2023). Economic Impacts of Digital Personalization in Marketing. *Journal of Marketing Economics*, 41(2), 214-229.
- [12] Cavallo, A. (2022). Consumer Prices, Algorithmic Pricing and Digital Advertising. *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, 80, 102812.
- [13] O'Neil, C. (2016). *Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy*. Crown.
- [14] Patil, S., Sharma, R., & Kumar, N. (2024). AI-based Personalization and Consumer Behavior: A Social Media Perspective. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 42(1), 112-134.