

Artificial Intelligence in Digital Marketing: Qualitative Data Analysis of Strategic, Ethical, and Organizational Dynamics

Intelligence artificielle dans le marketing digital : Analyse qualitative des dynamiques stratégiques, éthiques et organisationnelles

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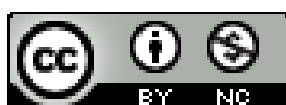
Article Info	Abstract
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Artificial intelligence, digital marketing, personalization, consumer behavior, qualitative research, marketing strategy.</p> <p>JEL :</p> <p>M15, M31</p> <p>Received 25 December 2025 Accepted 25 January 2026 Published 03 February 2026</p>	<p>Artificial intelligence (AI) has fundamentally transformed digital marketing practices, yet the strategic implementation processes and stakeholder perspectives remain underexplored through qualitative inquiry. This study explores how marketing professionals perceive, implement, and evaluate AI technologies in digital marketing strategies, with particular attention to challenges, opportunities, and ethical considerations. We conducted semi-directive interviews with 13 marketing professionals (6 marketing managers, 4 digital marketing specialists, 2 AI consultants, and 1 CMO) from diverse industries between September and October 2025. Thematic analysis was employed using an inductive coding approach to identify emergent themes. Five major themes emerged: (1) AI-driven personalization as a competitive imperative, (2) operational challenges in AI integration, (3) ethical tensions between personalization and privacy, (4) evolving consumer expectations and trust dynamics, and (5) organizational learning and skill development needs. Participants emphasized that successful AI implementation requires balancing technological capabilities with human oversight, ethical considerations, and authentic consumer relationships. AI in digital marketing represents both a transformative opportunity and a complex challenge requiring careful strategic planning, ethical frameworks, and continuous organizational learning. The findings highlight the need for transparent AI practices, consumer education, and interdisciplinary collaboration to realize AI's potential while mitigating risks.</p>
Informations sur l'article	Résumé
<p>Mots-Clés :</p> <p>Intelligence artificielle, marketing digital, personnalisation, comportement du consommateur, recherche qualitative, stratégie marketing.</p>	<p>L'intelligence artificielle (IA) a profondément transformé les pratiques du marketing digital. Pourtant, les processus de mise en œuvre stratégique et les perspectives des parties prenantes restent peu explorés par le biais d'études qualitatives. Cette étude examine comment les professionnels du marketing perçoivent, mettent en œuvre et évaluent les technologies d'IA dans les stratégies de marketing digital, en accordant une attention particulière aux défis, aux opportunités et aux considérations éthiques. Nous avons mené des entretiens semi-directifs avec 13 professionnels du marketing (6 responsables marketing, 4 spécialistes du marketing digital, 2 consultants en IA et 1 directeur marketing) issus de divers secteurs d'activité, entre septembre et octobre 2025. Une analyse thématique, utilisant une approche de codage inductive, a permis d'identifier les thèmes émergents. Cinq thèmes principaux ont émergé : (1) la personnalisation pilotée par l'IA comme impératif concurrentiel, (2) les défis opérationnels liés à l'intégration de l'IA, (3) les tensions éthiques entre personnalisation et respect de la vie privée, (4) l'évolution des attentes des consommateurs et la dynamique de la confiance, et (5) les besoins de formation et de développement des compétences au sein de l'organisation. Les participants ont souligné que la réussite de la mise en œuvre de l'IA exige un équilibre entre les capacités technologiques, la supervision humaine, les considérations éthiques et l'établissement de relations authentiques avec les consommateurs. L'IA en marketing digital représente à la fois une opportunité de transformation et un défi complexe exigeant une planification stratégique rigoureuse, des cadres éthiques et un apprentissage organisationnel continu. Les résultats soulignent la nécessité de pratiques d'IA transparentes, d'une sensibilisation accrue des consommateurs et d'une collaboration interdisciplinaire pour exploiter pleinement le potentiel de l'IA tout en maîtrisant les risques.</p>

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Introduction

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into digital marketing has accelerated dramatically over the past five years, fundamentally reshaping how organizations engage with consumers, optimize campaigns, and deliver personalized experiences. AI technologies—including machine learning algorithms, natural language processing, predictive analytics, and conversational agents—enable marketers to process vast amounts of consumer data, automate decision-making, and create highly targeted marketing interventions at unprecedented scale.

Recent estimates suggest that the global AI in marketing market will reach \$107.5 billion by 2028, growing at a compound annual growth rate of 29.8%. This rapid adoption reflects AI's demonstrated capacity to enhance customer engagement, improve conversion rates, and optimize marketing return on investment (ROI). Technologies such as chatbots, recommendation engines, programmatic advertising, and predictive customer analytics have become standard components of digital marketing infrastructure across industries.

Despite extensive quantitative research documenting AI's technical capabilities and performance metrics, qualitative investigations into how marketing professionals actually experience, implement, and make sense of these technologies remain limited. Existing literature predominantly focuses on algorithmic performance, consumer response metrics, and technical architectures, leaving critical questions about strategic decision-making processes, organizational challenges, and ethical considerations underexplored.

The central research question of this article is: **How is artificial intelligence perceived and integrated into the heart of current digital strategies?**

This study is guided by the following research questions:

RQ1: How do marketing professionals perceive the strategic value and limitations of AI technologies in digital marketing?

RQ2: What organizational, technical, and ethical challenges do practitioners encounter when implementing AI-driven marketing strategies?

RQ3: How do marketing professionals navigate tensions between personalization objectives, consumer privacy, and ethical responsibilities?

RQ4: What capabilities and organizational changes do practitioners identify as necessary for effective AI integration in marketing?

This research is based on a qualitative approach using semi-structured interviews conducted with 13 industry experts (marketing managers, digital specialists and consultants) between September and October 2025, followed by thematic analysis using inductive coding.

To provide some answers to the question of the integration and perception of artificial intelligence in digital strategies, this article is structured around four main themes. First, a literature review establishes the theoretical framework by exploring existing research on digital transformation through AI. The methodology then outlines the qualitative approach adopted, notably the use of semi-structured interviews with professionals in the field. Next, the presentation of the results highlights emerging themes such as strategic personalization and ethical considerations. Finally, the discussion contextualizes these findings to emphasize the conditions for success and the managerial implications of such a technological transition.

1. Literature Review

1.1 Theoretical Framework

This study draws upon three complementary theoretical perspectives. First, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) provides a framework for understanding how perceived usefulness and ease of use influence marketing professionals' adoption of AI technologies. Second, Diffusion of Innovations Theory helps explain the organizational and industry-level patterns of AI adoption in marketing contexts. Third, Stakeholder Theory offers insights into how organizations balance competing interests including consumer privacy, business objectives, and ethical responsibilities when implementing AI-driven marketing strategies.

Recent conceptual work emphasizes that AI in marketing should be understood not merely as a technical tool but as a socio-technical system involving complex interactions between algorithms, human decision-makers, organizational structures, and consumer behaviors. This perspective informs our qualitative approach, which seeks to capture the nuanced experiences and interpretations of marketing professionals navigating AI implementation.

Contemporary digital marketing employs diverse AI technologies, each serving distinct strategic functions. Chatbots and conversational agents automate customer service, qualify leads, and provide 24/7 consumer support, with studies reporting improved customer satisfaction and reduced operational costs. Personalization engines leverage machine learning to deliver dynamic content, product recommendations, and targeted advertisements based on individual consumer profiles and behavioral patterns.

Predictive analytics enables marketers to forecast consumer behavior, identify high-value customers, optimize pricing strategies, and allocate marketing budgets more efficiently. Natural language generation (NLG) tools automate content creation for email campaigns, social media posts, and product descriptions, significantly reducing content production time. Computer

vision technologies analyze visual content, optimize image selection for advertisements, and enable visual search capabilities.

Recent systematic reviews identify personalization, automation, and predictive capabilities as the three core value propositions of marketing AI. However, these reviews also note significant implementation challenges, including data quality issues, integration complexity, and skill gaps within marketing organizations.

AI-driven personalization demonstrably influences consumer decision-making processes, engagement patterns, and brand perceptions. Meta-analyses indicate that personalized recommendations increase click-through rates by 20-30% and conversion rates by 15-25% compared to non-personalized approaches. Consumers report higher satisfaction and perceived relevance when marketing messages align with their preferences and past behaviors.

However, the relationship between AI personalization and consumer trust is complex and context-dependent. While some consumers appreciate tailored experiences, others express concerns about data collection practices, algorithmic manipulation, and loss of privacy. Research on the "personalization-privacy paradox" reveals that consumers simultaneously desire personalized services and worry about the data practices enabling such personalization.

Emerging evidence suggests that transparency about AI use in marketing can moderate consumer responses. Studies find that disclosing AI involvement in content creation or recommendations can either enhance trust (through perceived technological sophistication) or diminish it (through concerns about authenticity), depending on product category and consumer characteristics.

The ethical dimensions of AI in marketing have attracted increasing scholarly and regulatory attention. Key concerns include data privacy, with AI systems often requiring extensive personal data to function effectively; algorithmic bias, where training data or model design may perpetuate discriminatory patterns in targeting or service delivery; transparency and explainability, as complex AI models often function as "black boxes" that neither marketers nor consumers fully understand; and manipulation risks, where sophisticated AI targeting may exploit psychological vulnerabilities or create "filter bubbles" that limit consumer autonomy.

Regulatory frameworks such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the proposed AI Act establish requirements for transparency, consent, and accountability in AI-driven marketing. However, implementation challenges persist, particularly regarding how to operationalize concepts like "meaningful consent" and "algorithmic transparency" in complex marketing ecosystems.

Despite growing literature on AI in marketing, several gaps remain. First, most studies adopt quantitative or technical perspectives, leaving the subjective experiences and sense-making

processes of marketing professionals underexplored. Second, limited research examines how organizations navigate ethical dilemmas and competing stakeholder interests when implementing AI marketing strategies. Third, longitudinal perspectives on AI adoption processes, organizational learning, and capability development remain scarce.

This study addresses these gaps through in-depth qualitative inquiry into marketing professionals' lived experiences with AI implementation, their strategic decision-making processes, and their perspectives on ethical challenges and future directions.

2. Methodology

2.1 Research Design

This study employs a qualitative research design based on semi-directive interviews with marketing professionals. This approach was selected for its capacity to elicit rich, nuanced accounts of participants' experiences, interpretations, and decision-making processes regarding AI implementation. Semi-directive interviews combine structured topic areas with flexibility to explore emergent themes, making them particularly suitable for investigating complex, evolving phenomena like AI in marketing.

2.2 Participant Recruitment and Sample

Participants were recruited through purposive sampling targeting marketing professionals with direct experience implementing or managing AI technologies in digital marketing contexts. Recruitment occurred through professional networks, LinkedIn outreach, and snowball sampling between September and October 2025.

The final sample comprised 13 participants representing diverse roles, industries, and organizational sizes (Table 1). Inclusion criteria required: (1) minimum two years of professional marketing experience, (2) direct involvement in AI-related marketing initiatives within the past 18 months, and (3) willingness to discuss both successes and challenges candidly.

Table 1. Participant Demographics and Characteristics

ID	Role	Industry	Company Size	AI Experience (years)	Gender	Age Range
P1	Marketing Manager	E-commerce	500-1000	3	F	35-40
P2	Digital Marketing Specialist	Financial Services	1000+	2	M	28-33
P3	CMO	Technology Startup	50-100	4	F	42-47
P4	Marketing Manager	Healthcare	200-500	2.5	M	38-43
P5	AI Marketing Consultant	Consulting	Self-employed	5	M	40-45
P6	Digital Marketing Specialist	Retail	1000+	2	F	26-31
P7	Marketing Manager	Education	100-200	3	F	34-39
P8	Marketing Manager	Automotive	500-1000	3.5	M	36-41
P9	Digital Marketing Specialist	Media & Entertainment	200-500	2.5	F	29-34
P10	AI Marketing Consultant	Consulting	Self-employed	6	F	44-49
P11	Marketing Manager	Travel&Hospitality	300-600	3	M	37-42
P12	Digital Marketing Specialist	Consumer Goods	1000+	2	M	27-32
P13	Marketing Manager	Telecommunications	1000+	4	F	39-44

Source : Authors

2.3 Data Collection

Semi-directive interviews were conducted via video conferencing (Zoom) between September 15 and October 28, 2025. Each interview lasted 45-75 minutes (mean = 58 minutes), was audio-recorded with participant consent, and subsequently transcribed verbatim. The interview guide (Appendix A) covered five main topic areas:

1. **AI technologies and applications:** Current AI tools used, implementation timeline, strategic objectives
2. **Perceived benefits and limitations:** Specific outcomes, success metrics, unexpected challenges
3. **Implementation challenges:** Technical, organizational, and human resource obstacles
4. **Ethical considerations:** Privacy concerns, transparency practices, consumer trust
5. **Future perspectives:** Anticipated developments, capability needs, strategic priorities

The semi-directive format allowed interviewers to probe interesting responses, clarify ambiguous statements, and explore emergent themes while maintaining consistency across interviews.

2.4 Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was conducted following Braun and Clarke's six-phase framework: (1) familiarization with data through repeated reading of transcripts, (2) generation of initial codes using line-by-line analysis, (3) identification of candidate themes through code clustering, (4) review and refinement of themes, (5) definition and naming of final themes, and (6) production of the research report.

Analysis employed an inductive approach, allowing themes to emerge from the data rather than imposing predetermined categories. Two researchers independently coded the first four transcripts, then met to discuss coding approaches, resolve discrepancies, and develop a preliminary coding framework. This framework guided subsequent analysis while remaining open to new codes and themes.

NVivo 14 software facilitated data organization, coding, and theme development. Inter-coder reliability was assessed for 30% of transcripts (4 interviews), yielding a Cohen's kappa of 0.82, indicating strong agreement.

2.5 Ethical Considerations

The study received approval from the institutional ethics review board (Protocol #2025-MKT-089). All participants provided written informed consent after receiving detailed information about the study's purpose, procedures, and data handling practices. Participants were assured of confidentiality, anonymity in reporting, and the right to withdraw at any time. All identifying information was removed from transcripts, and participants were assigned alphanumeric codes (P1-P13).

2.6 Trustworthiness and Rigor

Several strategies enhanced research trustworthiness. Credibility was established through prolonged engagement with the data, peer debriefing among researchers, and member checking with three participants who reviewed preliminary findings. Transferability was supported by thick description of the research context, participant characteristics, and analytical processes. Dependability was ensured through detailed documentation of methodological decisions and maintenance of an audit trail. Confirmability was enhanced through reflexive journaling and dual coding procedures.

3. Results

Thematic analysis identified five major themes capturing participants' experiences with AI in digital marketing. Each theme is presented below with supporting quotations and analytical commentary.

3.1 Theme 1: AI-Driven Personalization as a Competitive Imperative

All participants emphasized that AI-enabled personalization has become essential for competitive positioning in digital marketing. They described a fundamental shift from segment-based to individual-level targeting, enabled by AI's capacity to process vast consumer data and deliver tailored experiences at scale.

P1 (E-commerce Marketing Manager) explained: *"Personalization isn't optional anymore. Consumers expect that when they come to our site, we understand what they're looking for. Our AI recommendation engine analyzes browsing behavior, purchase history, even time of day to serve relevant products. We've seen a 34% increase in conversion rates since implementation."*

P3 (CMO, Technology Startup) emphasized competitive pressures: *"If you're not personalizing, you're invisible. Our competitors are using AI to deliver hyper-relevant content, and consumers have come to expect that level of relevance. We implemented AI-driven email personalization and saw open rates jump from 18% to 31%. It's transformative."*

However, participants also recognized limits to personalization. **P7** (Education Marketing Manager) noted: *"There's a point where personalization becomes creepy. We had an AI system that was so accurate in predicting student interests that it made people uncomfortable. They'd say, 'How does it know that?' We had to dial it back."*

Participants described personalization across multiple touchpoints: product recommendations (P1, P6, P12), dynamic email content (P3, P9, P13), personalized website experiences (P2, P8), and targeted social media advertising (P4, P11). The underlying theme was that AI enables a level of relevance and responsiveness previously impossible, fundamentally raising consumer expectations and competitive standards.

3.2 Theme 2: Operational Challenges in AI Integration

Despite enthusiasm for AI's potential, participants described substantial implementation challenges spanning technical, organizational, and human dimensions.

Technical challenges centered on data quality and integration. **P2** (Financial Services Digital Specialist) explained: *"Our biggest obstacle was data. We had customer information scattered across seven different systems—CRM, email platform, website analytics, transaction databases. The AI is only as good as the data you feed it, and ours was fragmented and inconsistent."*

P8 (Automotive Marketing Manager) described integration complexity: *"Implementing the AI chatbot required connecting it to our inventory system, CRM, and knowledge base. It took six months longer than planned because the systems weren't designed to talk to each other. Legacy infrastructure is a real barrier."*

Organizational challenges included unclear ownership, resource constraints, and change management difficulties. **P4** (Healthcare Marketing Manager) noted: *"There was confusion about who owned the AI initiative—was it marketing, IT, or data analytics? We spent weeks in meetings just figuring out governance. Without clear ownership, projects stall."*

P11 (Travel & Hospitality Marketing Manager) highlighted resource limitations: *"We're a mid-size company. We don't have dedicated AI specialists. Our marketing team is learning on the fly, and our IT department is stretched thin. The learning curve is steep, and we're trying to maintain existing campaigns while implementing new AI tools."*

Human challenges involved skill gaps and resistance to change. **P13** (Telecommunications Marketing Manager) explained: *"Some team members felt threatened by AI, worried it would replace their jobs. Others were overwhelmed by the technical complexity. We had to invest heavily in training and change management to get buy-in."*

P5 (AI Marketing Consultant) observed across clients: *"The technology is often the easy part. The hard part is getting organizations to change their processes, develop new capabilities, and shift from intuition-based to data-driven decision-making. Culture eats strategy for breakfast, and it eats AI for lunch."*

3.3 Theme 3: Ethical Tensions Between Personalization and Privacy

Participants consistently identified ethical tensions, particularly regarding the balance between personalization benefits and privacy concerns. This theme revealed sophisticated awareness of ethical complexities and genuine uncertainty about how to navigate them.

P3 (CMO) articulated the core tension: *"We're walking a tightrope. Consumers want personalized experiences, but they're increasingly concerned about how we use their data. If we personalize too much, we're invasive. If we personalize too little, we're irrelevant. There's no clear answer."*

Several participants described consumer backlash experiences. **P9** (Media & Entertainment Digital Specialist) recounted: *"We launched a campaign using AI to target users based on viewing habits across platforms. We got complaints about 'stalking' and 'surveillance marketing.' People felt we knew too much about them. We had to scale back and be more transparent about data use."*

Transparency emerged as a key ethical strategy, though implementation proved challenging. **P6** (Retail Digital Specialist) explained: *"We added a 'Why am I seeing this?' feature to our recommendations. Users can click and see what data informed the suggestion. Transparency builds trust, but it's technically complex to implement and most users don't click it."*

P10 (AI Marketing Consultant) emphasized the inadequacy of current consent mechanisms: *"Cookie banners and privacy policies are legal compliance, not meaningful consent. Most people click 'accept' without reading. We need better ways to help consumers understand and control how AI uses their data."*

Participants also discussed **algorithmic bias** concerns. **P4** (Healthcare Marketing Manager) shared: *"We discovered our AI was underserving certain demographic groups because our historical data reflected existing biases. It was a wake-up call. We had to audit our algorithms and retrain them on more representative data."*

The theme revealed that ethical considerations are not abstract principles but practical challenges requiring ongoing attention, organizational policies, and sometimes difficult trade-offs between business objectives and ethical commitments.

3.4 Theme 4: Evolving Consumer Expectations and Trust Dynamics

Participants observed that AI is reshaping consumer expectations regarding response time, relevance, and service quality, while simultaneously raising new trust challenges.

P1 (E-commerce Marketing Manager) described elevated expectations: *"Our AI chatbot responds instantly, 24/7. Now customers expect immediate answers. When they reach a human agent, they're sometimes frustrated by slower response times. AI has raised the bar for what 'good service' means."*

P12 (Consumer Goods Digital Specialist) noted expectations for relevance: *"Consumers are spoiled by Netflix and Amazon recommendations. They expect every brand to know their preferences and anticipate their needs. If your marketing isn't relevant, they tune out immediately."*

However, participants also described **trust challenges** associated with AI. **P7** (Education Marketing Manager) explained: *"Some prospective students don't trust the chatbot. They want to talk to a real person because they're making a major life decision. There's a perception that AI lacks empathy or understanding of complex situations."*

P2 (Financial Services Digital Specialist) discussed authenticity concerns: *"When clients discover that marketing content was AI-generated, some feel deceived, like we're not being genuine. There's a tension between efficiency and authenticity. We're experimenting with hybrid approaches—AI drafts, humans refine and personalize."*

P8 (Automotive Marketing Manager) observed generational differences: *"Younger consumers are comfortable with AI interactions. Older customers often prefer human contact. We've had to segment our approach—offer AI-driven options but always provide a path to human assistance."*

The theme highlighted that AI's impact on consumer relationships is complex and evolving, requiring marketers to balance automation efficiencies with maintaining authentic, trustworthy connections.

3.5 Theme 5: Organizational Learning and Skill Development Needs

Participants emphasized that effective AI implementation requires substantial organizational learning and new capabilities, representing a longer-term strategic challenge beyond initial technology deployment.

P5 (AI Marketing Consultant) observed: *"Companies often think they can buy an AI solution and flip a switch. But effective AI marketing requires new skills—data literacy, prompt engineering for generative AI, understanding algorithmic logic. It's a capability-building journey, not a technology purchase."*

P13 (Telecommunications Marketing Manager) described capability gaps: *"Our marketing team is creative and strategic, but most lack technical backgrounds. We've had to invest in training on data analysis, A/B testing, and interpreting AI outputs. It's a different skill set than traditional marketing."*

Several participants emphasized **cross-functional collaboration** as essential. **P3** (CMO) explained: *"Successful AI marketing requires marketing, data science, IT, and legal working together. We created cross-functional AI task forces. Marketing brings customer insight, data science brings technical expertise, IT handles infrastructure, and legal ensures compliance."*

P11 (Travel & Hospitality Marketing Manager) highlighted ongoing learning needs: *"AI technologies evolve rapidly. What we implemented last year is already being superseded. We've had to create a culture of continuous learning. We do monthly AI innovation sessions where team members share new tools and techniques."*

P10 (AI Marketing Consultant) emphasized strategic thinking: *"The biggest skill gap isn't technical—it's strategic. Marketers need to understand when to use AI versus human judgment, how to interpret AI recommendations critically, and how to maintain brand authenticity while leveraging automation. That requires a new kind of marketing intelligence."*

Participants also discussed **hiring strategies**. **P4** (Healthcare Marketing Manager) noted: *"We're hiring differently now. We look for marketers with analytical skills and data scientists with business acumen. The ideal profile combines marketing creativity with technical literacy."*

This theme underscored that AI's transformative potential in marketing depends not only on technology but on organizations' capacity to develop new capabilities, foster collaboration, and maintain a learning orientation.

4. Discussion

4.1 Interpretation of Findings

This study's findings illuminate the complex realities of AI implementation in digital marketing, revealing both transformative opportunities and substantial challenges. The five identified themes collectively paint a picture of a field in transition, where technological capabilities are advancing faster than organizational capacities, ethical frameworks, and consumer understanding.

Theme 1 confirms quantitative research documenting AI personalization's effectiveness while adding nuance about competitive dynamics and the "creepiness" threshold. Participants' emphasis on personalization as a competitive imperative aligns with Diffusion of Innovations Theory, suggesting AI in marketing has moved from early adoption to mainstream implementation phase. However, the tension between effectiveness and consumer comfort highlights the need for more sophisticated approaches to personalization that respect boundaries.

Theme 2 extends existing literature on AI implementation challenge by detailing specific technical, organizational, and human obstacles. The prominence of data quality and integration issues supports calls for better data governance and infrastructure investment. Organizational challenges around ownership and resources suggest that AI implementation requires not just technological but structural changes, consistent with socio-technical systems perspectives.

Theme 3 provides empirical depth to theoretical discussions of marketing ethics and privacy. Participants' accounts of navigating the personalization-privacy paradox reveal practical struggles to operationalize ethical principles. The inadequacy of current consent mechanisms and concerns about algorithmic bias highlight gaps between regulatory requirements and meaningful ethical practice. This finding supports calls for more robust ethical frameworks and governance structures for marketing AI.

Theme 4 contributes to understanding AI's impact on consumer relationships and trust. The observation that AI simultaneously elevates expectations and raises trust concerns captures a fundamental tension in digital marketing's evolution. Generational differences in AI acceptance suggest that marketing strategies may need to be tailored not only by preference but by comfort with AI interaction. The authenticity concerns regarding AI-generated content point to ongoing questions about what constitutes genuine brand communication in an AI-mediated environment.

Theme 5 addresses a critical gap in existing literature regarding organizational capabilities and learning. Participants' emphasis on continuous learning, cross-functional collaboration, and strategic thinking beyond technical skills suggests that AI in marketing requires fundamental organizational transformation. This finding aligns with organizational learning theory and suggests that sustained competitive advantage from AI depends on capability development, not just technology adoption.

4.2 Theoretical Contributions

This study makes several theoretical contributions. First, it extends TAM by revealing that perceived usefulness and ease of use are necessary but insufficient for effective AI adoption in marketing. Our findings suggest that ethical considerations, organizational capabilities, and consumer trust dynamics must be integrated into adoption models for AI technologies.

Second, the study contributes to stakeholder theory by empirically documenting how marketing professionals navigate competing stakeholder interests—business objectives, consumer privacy, regulatory compliance, and ethical responsibilities. The ethical tensions identified in Theme 3 illustrate the complexity of stakeholder balancing in AI contexts.

Third, findings support and extend socio-technical systems perspectives by demonstrating that AI in marketing cannot be understood as purely technological. Technical capabilities interact with organizational structures, human skills, consumer expectations, and ethical norms to shape outcomes. Effective AI implementation requires attending to all these dimensions simultaneously.

4.3 Practical Implications

The findings offer several practical implications for marketing professionals and organizations:

1. **Strategic Planning:** AI implementation should be approached as a long-term capability-building initiative, not a technology purchase. Organizations should develop comprehensive strategies addressing technology, data infrastructure, skills development, organizational structure, and ethical governance.
2. **Ethical Frameworks:** Organizations need proactive ethical frameworks for AI marketing, going beyond legal compliance to address transparency, fairness, consumer autonomy, and trust. Ethics should be integrated into AI system design, not treated as an afterthought.
3. **Transparency Practices:** Building consumer trust requires transparency about AI use, data practices, and decision-making processes. Organizations should explore innovative approaches to making AI marketing more understandable and controllable for consumers.
4. **Capability Development:** Marketing organizations should invest in data literacy, technical skills, and strategic thinking about AI. Cross-functional collaboration between marketing, data science, IT, and legal is essential.
5. **Human-AI Collaboration:** Rather than viewing AI as replacing human marketers, organizations should develop hybrid models that leverage AI's analytical and automation capabilities while preserving human creativity, empathy, and ethical judgment.
6. **Consumer-Centric Approach:** AI implementation should be guided by consumer needs and concerns, not just technological possibilities. Organizations should regularly solicit consumer feedback about AI-driven experiences and adjust practices accordingly.

4.4 Limitations

Several limitations should be acknowledged. First, the sample of 13 participants, while appropriate for qualitative inquiry, limits generalizability. Participants were predominantly from Western

contexts and larger organizations, potentially missing perspectives from smaller businesses or different cultural contexts.

Second, the cross-sectional design captures participants' perspectives at a single time point in a rapidly evolving field. Longitudinal research would better capture how perceptions and practices evolve as AI technologies mature and organizations gain experience.

Third, the study focuses on marketing professionals' perspectives. Future research should incorporate consumer perspectives, technical specialists' views, and ethical experts' assessments to provide a more comprehensive understanding.

Fourth, while participants discussed implementation challenges, the study did not directly observe AI systems or analyze their technical characteristics, limiting insights into specific technical-ethical trade-offs.

4.5 Future Research Directions

This study opens several avenues for future research:

1. **Longitudinal Studies:** Track organizations' AI implementation journeys over time to understand learning processes, capability development, and long-term outcomes.
2. **Consumer Perspectives:** Conduct parallel qualitative research with consumers to understand their experiences, concerns, and preferences regarding AI-driven marketing.
3. **Comparative Studies:** Examine how AI implementation differs across industries, organizational sizes, and cultural contexts to identify context-specific best practices.
4. **Ethical Interventions:** Design and evaluate interventions to improve transparency, fairness, and consumer control in AI marketing systems.
5. **Hybrid Models:** Investigate effective models for human-AI collaboration in marketing, identifying optimal divisions of labor and decision-making authority.
6. **Measurement Frameworks:** Develop frameworks for assessing not only performance metrics but also ethical dimensions of AI marketing, including fairness, transparency, and consumer wellbeing.
7. **Regulatory Impact:** Study how emerging AI regulations (e.g., EU AI Act) shape marketing practices and organizational strategies.

Conclusion

This qualitative study of 13 marketing professionals reveals that AI in digital marketing represents a profound transformation extending far beyond technological change. While AI enables

unprecedented personalization, efficiency, and insight, successful implementation requires navigating complex technical, organizational, ethical, and relational challenges.

The five identified themes—AI personalization as competitive imperative, operational integration challenges, ethical tensions, evolving consumer dynamics, and organizational learning needs—collectively illustrate that AI's promise in marketing depends on organizations' capacity to develop new capabilities, establish ethical frameworks, and maintain authentic consumer relationships in an increasingly automated environment.

Participants' accounts reveal sophisticated awareness of both opportunities and risks. They recognize that AI can enhance consumer experiences and business outcomes while simultaneously expressing concerns about privacy, bias, trust, and authenticity. This nuanced perspective suggests that the marketing profession is grappling seriously with AI's implications, though clear solutions to identified challenges remain elusive.

The study underscores that AI in marketing is fundamentally a socio-technical phenomenon requiring attention to technology, people, processes, ethics, and relationships. Organizations that approach AI implementation holistically—investing in capabilities, establishing ethical guardrails, maintaining transparency, and preserving human judgment—are more likely to realize AI's transformative potential while mitigating risks.

As AI technologies continue to evolve and become more sophisticated, the challenges and opportunities identified in this study will likely intensify. Marketing professionals, organizations, policymakers, and researchers must collaborate to develop frameworks, practices, and regulations that enable AI to enhance marketing effectiveness while protecting consumer interests and maintaining ethical standards.

The future of digital marketing will be shaped not by AI capabilities alone but by how thoughtfully and responsibly the marketing profession integrates these powerful technologies into practice. This study contributes to that ongoing conversation by amplifying the voices and experiences of practitioners navigating this transformation on the front lines.

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