

Content Value Versus Influencer Credibility: What Matters More for Followers' Trust and Behavioral Intention Towards Collaborative Brands?

Mega Indira Pambudi, Serli Wijaya^(⋈), and Ferry Jaolis

Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia serliw@petra.ac.id

Abstract. Instagram is one of the top three most popular social media platforms in Indonesia. Nowadays, many local brand owners collaborate with influencers to promote products or services sold through Instagram. This study examines the extent to which influencer credibility and advertising content value are shared to create brand trust and consumer behavioral intention. The online survey was distributed to 206 followers of three female Indonesian fashion influencers with at least four hundred thousand followers on Instagram. The results show that influencer credibility and advertising content significantly and directly influence brand trust towards Indonesian fashion products promoted by influencers. Brand trust also significantly and directly influences the followers' behavioral intentions. However, the influencer's credibility and his advertising content value indirectly influence the followers' behavioral intentions through brand trust. These findings indicate that brands under influencer endorsements must first earn trust from the followers prior to encouraging their behavioral intention.

Keywords: Influencer credibility · Advertising content value · Brand trust · Behavioral intention · Collaboration

1 Introduction

Nowadays, brands must consider social media in their digital marketing strategy. In Indonesia, Instagram sits in the top three most popular social media platforms due to ease of access to marketing [1]. Instagram provides viral salient, images, and videos, including other advanced features that can attract existing and potential customers' behavior. Whereas consumers usually explore and obtain first information and promotions through Instagram, their purchases, in the end, might be directed to marketplaces such as Shopee and Tokopedia. Data from the Indonesian Business in 2018 showed that 87% of brands in Indonesia had succeeded in increasing sales after carrying out marketing activities through Instagram [2].

One of the most effective strategies to promote products and services virtually is to partner with social media influencers [3]. Unlike celebrities or public figures who had

first become famous through traditional media, they are ordinary people who create and upload valuable content on various social media platforms, paving their way to have many followers. In turn, they may influence their followers' attitudes and behaviors [4]. Social media influencers are usually experts in specific fields such as healthy living, traveling, food or culinary, lifestyle, beauty, or fashion [5], have likable personalities, and are recognized by many followers through viral content created on social media [6]. These characteristics make them more appealing to create added value for products/brands through promoted content on social media [5].

On the other hand, considering the high reach of digital platforms, digital content marketing represents the fastest growing way of marketing with relatively lower costs than traditional marketing [7]. Consumers primarily seek out information on new brands in Indonesia through search engines by 49.7%, advertisements on social media by 39.2%, and recommendations or comments on social media by 39% [8]. Aside from an increase in internet users, Indonesia is also reported to be the first among other countries, with internet users who prefer to shop via e-commerce or online in 2020 [8]. The Covid-19 pandemic has forced consumers to stay at and do most of their activities from home. This explains the increase in online purchases as it is considered the most suitable way for people to meet their needs without leaving their houses. Hence, the pandemic encourages businesses to adapt to the situation by utilizing digital information and technology in their marketing efforts.

This research focuses on social media influencers engaged in fashion, given their increasing growth in Indonesia. In January 2021, e-commerce growth and spending by category in the fashion sector in Indonesia experienced a 50.7% increase in consumer spending compared to 2019. They occupied the highest position in consumer e-commerce spending [7]. This study also aims to provide information for sellers about the importance of adjusting marketing efforts to attract potential customers and retain existing customers so that the resulting profit can be maximized.

Wu and Li [9] argue that behavioral intention is an important goal in the consumer marketing community and can be considered critical for long-term viability or sustainability. However, when discussing social media, where there is a greater risk than offline sales, trust is regarded as a crucial point. Many previous studies measure the direct role of influencer credibility on purchase intention [10–12], besides the natural role of influencer credibility on behavioral intention [13, 14]. However, this study adds advertising content value as an independent variable and raises brand trust as an intervening variable to see the indirect relationship between variables, especially in Indonesia. Furthermore, this research focuses on local fashion brands that collaborate with influencers, not only on products from brands endorsed by influencers. This will be useful for businesses to develop promotional strategies to increase the product awareness of local Indonesian brands to enter international markets in the future.

2 Research Methods

A quantitative causal research approach was conducted to test the proposed theoretical framework. The sample at which the framework is tested was selected purposively with two criteria. First, females aged 18–34 years old who followed at least one Instagram

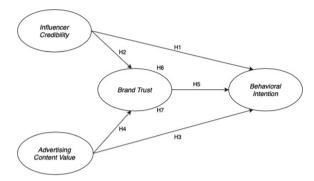


Fig. 1. Proposed Research Model

account of these three mega-influencers, namely: 1) Titan Tyra (@titantyra); 2) Vinna Gracia (@vinnagracia), and 3) Nikita Kusuma (@nikitakusuma). The second criterion is to have seen at least one influencer collaboration's content with one of the local brands on Instagram.

The questionnaire items were measured on a 7-point Likert scale (strongly disagree to agree strongly). A path analysis using the PLS-SEM approach was conducted to test the research model shown in Fig. 1.

All items for each variable were developed based on an extensive literature review. Influencer credibility includes the level of attractiveness, trust, expertise, and similarity in influencers acknowledged by followers, which can also persuade or influence their perceptions. Four dimensions of influencer credibility: 1) attractiveness; 2) trustworthiness; 3) expertise; and 4) similarity, were used adapting [14–16]. Advertising content value in this study is defined as the evaluation/assessment of followers' usefulness of advertising content shared by influencers for followers themselves. Advertising content value was measured by two dimensions; informative value and entertainment value. Both dimensions and their items were adopted from the research by Dou et al. and Lou et al. [17, 18] and Lou and Yuan [5]. Brand trust in this study is defined as the tendency of followers to feel that brands that influencers collaborate with will perform their functions well and satisfy the wants and needs of followers. Brand trust was measured by three dimensions adopted from the research by Samuel et al. and Ebrahim [19, 20] and Ramirez and Merunka [21], that is: 1) competence, 2) benevolence, and 3) integrity. The behavioral intention in this study is defined as the intention of followers to show positive behavior towards local brands that influencers collaborate. Three dimensions measure behavioral intentions: 1) word of mouth, 2) price premium, and 3) repurchase intentions. The three dimensions and items were adopted from [22] and [19]. From 229 responses received, 13 were dropped due to double entry and proof of unengaged responses, arriving at 216 cases eligible for data analysis.

3 Results and Discussion

Respondents in this study were females, with the majority of 18–23 years old or 156 respondents (75.7%), followed by respondents aged 24–29 years, as many as 49 respondents (23.8%). The 142 respondents, or the majority of respondents in this study, worked outside the workforce, and 64 respondents were students. Based on the respondents' average monthly expenses on fashion products, most respondents have average monthly expenses of IDR 250,000 to IDR 500,000, amounting to 72 respondents (34.9%), while 65 respondents (31.5%) spent an average of IDR 500,000 to IDR 1 million monthly for purchasing fashion products.

Evidence for Structural Fit

Three items of the attractiveness dimension of the influencer credibility variable, and one item of the similarity dimension were reduced. This indicated that the four items did not accurately describe the influencer credibility in the context of this study. The validity test results showed that all items were valid because the value was above 0.5. The composite reliability value of all variables was above 0.7, indicating that all variables in this study are reliable. The validity test results and composite reliability values are presented in Table 1. R square (R²) value for the dependent variable was entirely greater than zero. The R square value of the behavioral intention variable was 0.488, implying the magnitude of influencer credibility, advertising content value, and brand trust in behavioral intention was 48.8%.

Based on the value of path coefficients, it was found that the relationship between variables was positive. From the t-statistic value, it is known that the relationship of influencer credibility to behavioral intention was not significant. Meanwhile, the association of influencer credibility with brand trust was significant. Additionally, the relationship between advertising content value and behavioral intention was significant. Moreover, the relationship between advertising content value and brand trust was significant. Lastly, the relationship between brand trust and behavioral intention was significant. For the indirect effect between variables, the relationship of influencer credibility on the behavioral intention with brand trust was significant. Likewise, the relationship between advertising content value and behavioral intention with brand trust as a significant mediation is also substantial.

It is undeniable that digital media, mobile phones, and social media have become an inseparable part of everyday life at all levels of society. Even in Indonesia, internet users increase every year compared to the previous year. Indonesia also ranks first as a country with internet users who like to shop through e-commerce or online in 2020.

In recent years, the development of fashion and beauty products in Indonesia has become increasingly widespread, signified by many local brands that have sprung up in the country. These local brands carry out marketing techniques, one of which is attracting influencers to collaborate to help attract the attention of potential customers and shape consumer behavior towards local brands that collaborate with influencers.

Businesses can perform many techniques to promote their products and services, and the role of influencers is stated in one significant way. On the other hand, given the high reach of digital platforms, digital content marketing represents the fastest growing way of marketing with relatively lower costs. This study examines the effectiveness of

Table 1. Convergent Validity and Reliability

Item		Loading	AVE	Composite Reliability
Influencer Credibility			0.544	0.943
ICE1	I consider the influencer an expert on the product	0.792		
ICE2	I consider the influencer sufficiently experienced to make assertions about the product	0.737		
ICE3	I feel the influencer knows a lot about the product	0.810		
ICE4	I feel the influencer is competent to make assertions about the product	0.805		
ICS1	The influencer and I have a lot in common	0.613		
ICS3	The influencer and I have similar lifestyle	0.544		
ICS4	The influencer and I have the same life values	0.616		
ICT1	I consider the influencer was honest	0.768		
ICT2	I consider the influencer was sincere	0.793		
ICT3	I consider the influencer earnest	0.806		
ICT4	I feel the influencer a reliable figure to promote the product	0.767		
Advertisin	ng Content Value		0.633	0.928
ACVE1	The content was enjoyable	0.810		
ACVE2	The content was interesting	0.799		
ACVE3	The content was entertaining	0.805		
ACVE4	The content was cool	0.850		
ACVI1	The content give me a comprehensive information about the product	0.795		
ACVI2	The content help me understand more about fashion product in general	0.825		
ACVI3	The content help me know more about fashion product	0.773		
ACVI4	The content help me know the latest fashion styles or trends	0.717		
ACVI5	The content is valuable for me	0.782		

(continued)

 Table 1. (continued)

Item		Loading	AVE	Composite Reliability
Brand Trust			0.648	0.928
BTB1	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer care about my need	0.781		
BTB2	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer will do their best to solve the problem which I may experience	0.869		
BTB3	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer has a good will	0.799		
BTC1	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer will do what they have promised	0.672		
BTC2	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer will deliver the product as promised	0.781		
BTC3	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer is reliable	0.829		
BTI1	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer shows integrity	0.803		
BTI2	The local brand that collaborate with the influencer tell the truth	0.861		
BTI3	Overall, I'm confident in purchasing the local brand that collaborate with the influencer	0.832		
Behavio	ral Intentions		0.720	0.939
BIP1	I'm willing to pay more to buy collaboration products	0.806		
BIR1	In the future, I will continue to buy collaboration products	0.806		
BIW1	I'm willing to pay positive comment about the local brand and its collaboration with the influencer	0.857		
BIW2	I'm willing to recommend the local brand and its collaboration with the influencer	0.881		
BIW3	I will encourage other people to buy the local brand and its collaboration with the influencer	0.881		

Hypothesis	Original Spl	T-Stat.	P-Values	Decision
H1: $IC \rightarrow BI$	0.114	1.259	0.199	Rejected
H2: IC \rightarrow BT	0.201	3.245	0.001	Accepted
H3:ACV → BI	0.294	3.514	0.000	Accepted
$H4:ACV \rightarrow BT$	0.617	9.985	0.000	Accepted
$H5: BT \rightarrow BI$	0.357	3.884	0.000	Accepted

Table 2. Direct Path Coefficients

influencers and content shared through Instagram social media in influencing trust in the local brands involved and their behavioral intention to collaborate with influencers in Indonesia.

The results of the first hypothesis testing show that influencer credibility did not directly affect the behavioral intention of the followers (Table 2). These findings follow the principles of the SOR theory, where influencer credibility acts as a stimulus, while the behavioral intention is a response to the stimulus received by the consumer. To give a specific answer, it is necessary to have the role of an organism that mediates the relationship between stimulus and response.

The results of the second hypothesis testing show that the influencer credibility variable directly had a positive and significant effect on brand trust. The higher the influencer credibility recognized by followers, the higher the followers' trust in brands that collaborate with influencers. These results support the previous research by Kolarova [23] and Lou and Yuan [5]. Social media influencers are people considered opinion leaders on social media platforms and usually play a role in being a source of information in the persuasion process. This study confirms that the expertise and trustworthiness of influencers are the essential elements seen by consumers when assessing an influencer's credibility, which will also affect consumer confidence in the brand being reviewed.

Furthermore, the third hypothesis testing results reveal that advertising content value directly had a positive and significant influence on behavioral intention. It signifies that the more informative and entertaining the content shared by the influencer, the more likely it is for followers to show the desired positive behavior. These findings support the previous research Dao et al. [17] and Ceesay and Sanyang [24]. The content that is considered to explain best the role of advertising content value shared by influencers is fun content, content that helps understand the product better, and content that followers can enjoy. Raza et al. [25] state that attractive advertisements are more effective in marketing efforts to persuade individuals. This research revealed that exciting content is the statement that best describes advertising content value.

Based on the fourth hypothesis testing results, it can be inferred that advertising content value had a positive and significant direct effect on brand trust. The results of this study confirm the previous research by Lou and Yuan [5] and Mohammad [26]. The content that is considered to explain best the role of advertising content value shared by influencers is fun content, content that helps understand the product better, and content that followers can enjoy.

Hypothesis	Original Spl	T-Stat.	P-Values	Decision
H6: IC \rightarrow BT \rightarrow BI	0.072	2.255	0.024	Accepted
H7: ACV \rightarrow BT \rightarrow BI	0.221	3.694	0.000	Accepted

Table 3. Indirect Path Coefficients

The results of the fifth hypothesis testing indicate that brand trust had a positive and significant direct effect on behavioral intention. This shows that the higher the followers' trust in brands that influencers collaborate with, the more likely it is for followers to deliver the desired positive behavior. The results of this study are in line with the previous research by [27] and Ceesay and Sanyang [24]. In brand trust, trying their best when there is a problem, providing correct information, and trusting to buy from the brand, are considered the most capable of explaining the followers' trust in the brand. For this reason, in line with the results of this study, which shows that the more followers believe in brands that collaborate with influencers, the higher the likelihood of followers to recommend products, encourage friends or relatives to buy, or tell positive things.

Based on the sixth hypothesis testing results (Table 3), it can be inferred that brand trust significantly mediated the effect of influencer credibility on behavioral intention. Social media influencers can influence consumers' perceptions of brands and stimulate behavioral intentions by providing accurate and reliable advice and information about products and services [14]. The participants of this research were dominated by respondents in the age group of 18–23 years. In contrast, for this age group, the role of opinion leaders in influencing purchasing decisions is essential.

Finally, the seventh hypothesis testing results show that brand trust significantly mediated the effect of advertising content value on behavioral intention. This shows that the more informative and entertaining the influencers share, the more trust followers have in the collaborative brands reviewed. Hence, it will also increase the possibility of followers recommending products, encouraging friends or relatives to buy, or sharing positive things. Respondents who dominated the participants of this study were in the age group 18–23 years, and it is possible that this age group likes entertaining social media content [28]. Researched that online product reviews, content elements, and similar backgrounds (social elements) can increase trust. Then research by Breves et al. [13] stated that when consumers evaluate and trust a brand, consumers are more likely to buy, recommend it to friends, and display behaviors that are considered positive. This is in line with the study results, which show that when followers rate the content shared by influencers as very fun content, the more likely it is for followers to believe in the collaborative brand being reviewed. It will also encourage followers to show more positive behavior, such as recommending products, encouraging friends or relatives to buy, or telling positive things.

4 Conclusion

Behavioral intention is an important goal in the consumer marketing community because it is a crucial component for business viability or sustainability in the long term [29]. Meanwhile, brand trust is an effective way to produce incomparable brands and build a strong brand between companies and consumers [30]. In response to this, several things can be considered to help brand owners build and grow their businesses in this research. To increase both brand trust and followers' behavioral intention towards local brands, the role of influencer credibility and advertising content value are essential variables that can help.

This study reveals how influencer credibility and advertising content value of influencer collaboration products contribute to behavioral intention through followers' trust in local brands. This means that the higher the influencer's credibility, the higher the followers' trust in the brand. Furthermore, the higher the use of advertising content value for followers, the higher the possibility of followers showing positive behavioral intention and followers' trust in local brands that influencers collaborate with. This study affirms that the higher the followers' trust in local brands, the higher the likelihood of followers to show the desired positive behavioral intention. In addition, this study also emphasizes the importance of the mediating influence of brand trust on the credibility of influencers and advertising content value in shaping behavioral intention.

References

- Permana, R. A. (2018, July 03). 5 Alasan Mengapa Kita Berbisnis Menggunakan Instagram? kompasiana.com. Retrieved May 08, 2021, form. https://www.kompasiana.com/rioagungp ermana4748/5b3b8794ab12ae2b863a3d74/5-alasan-mengapa-kita-berbisnis-menggunakaninstagram?page=all#sectionall
- Instagram's Impact on Indonesian Businesses. (2018, November 07). Retrieved May 15, 2021, form. https://www.ipsos.com/en-id/instagrams-impact-indonesian-businesses
- Khorsheed, R. K., Sadq, Z. M., & Othman, B. (2020). The impacts of using social media websites for efficient marketing. *Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology*, 7(3), 2221–2235.
- Varsamis, E. (2018). Are social media influencers the next generation brand ambassadors? Forbes. Retrieved May 03, 2022, form. https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2018/06/13/are-social-media-influencers-the-next-generation-brand-ambassadors/?sh=1609c2d4473d
- Lou, C., & Yuan, S. (2019). Influencer marketing: How message value and credibility affect consumer trust of branded content on social media. *Journal of Interactive Advertising*, 19(1), 58–73. https://doi.org/10.1080/15252019.2018.1533501
- Garcia, D. (2017, July 12). Social Media Mavens Wield' Influence, and Rake in Big Dollars. CNBC. Retrieved May 15, 2021, form. https://www.cnbc.com/2017/08/11/social-media-influencers-rake-in-cash-become-a-billion-dollar-market.html
- 7. Simon Kemp. (2021). DIGITAL 2021: INDONESIA, Datareportal.
- Riset. (2021, February 27). Warga RI Juara Belanja Online Meski Internet Lambat. CNN Indonesia. Retrieved April 05, 2021, form. https://www.cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/202102 24134753-206-610348/riset-warga-ri-juara-belanja-online-meski-internet-lambat
- Wu, Y.-L., & Li, E. Y. (2018). Marketing mix, customer value, and customer loyalty in social commerce: A stimulus-organism-response perspective. *Journal Internet Research*, 28(1), 74– 104. https://doi.org/10.1108/IIIR-08-2016-0250

- AlFarraj, O., Alalwan, A. A., Obeidat, Z. M., Baabdullah, A., Aldmour, R., & Al-Haddad, S. (2020). Examining the impact of influencers' credibility dimensions: Attractiveness, trustworthiness and expertise on the purchase intention in the aesthetic dermatology industry. *Review of International Business and Strategy, ahead-of-print*(ahead-of-print). https://doi. org/10.1108/RIBS-07-2020-0089
- 11. Lim, X. J., Radzol, A. R. M., (Jacky) Cheah, J. -H., & Wong, M. W. (2017). The impact of social media influencers on purchase intention and the mediation effect of customer attitude. *Asian Journal of Business Research*, 7(2). https://doi.org/10.14707/ajbr.170035
- 12. Weismueller, J., Harrigan, P., Wang, S., & Soutar, G. N. (2020). Influencer endorsements: How advertising disclosure and source credibility affect consumer purchase intention on social media. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 28(4), 160–170. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ausmj.2020.03.002
- Breves, P. L., Liebers, N., Abt, M., & Kunze, A. (2019). The perceived fit between Instagram influencers and the endorsed brand: How influencer-brand fit affects source credibility and persuasive effectiveness. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 59(4), 440–454. https://doi.org/ 10.2501/JAR-2019-030
- Negm, E. M., & el Halawany, D. M. (2020). Measuring the impact of social media influencers' credibility (attractiveness, trustworthiness, and expertise) and similarity on consumers' behavioral intentions towards vacation planning. https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.40136. 11.2020
- Munnukka, J., Uusitalo, O., & Toivonen, H. (2016). Credibility of a peer endorser and advertising effectiveness. *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, 33(3), 182–192. https://doi.org/10.1108/JCM-11-2014-1221
- Schouten, A. P., Janssen, L., & Verspaget, M. (2020). Celebrity vs. Influencer endorsements in advertising: The role of identification, credibility, and product-endorser fit. *International Journal of Advertising*, 39(2), 258–281. https://doi.org/10.1080/02650487.2019.1634898
- 17. Dao, W. V. T., Le, A. N. H., Cheng, J. M. S., & Chen, D. C. (2014). Social media advertising value: The case of transitional economies in Southeast Asia. *International Journal of Advertising*, 33(2). https://doi.org/10.2501/IJA-33-2-271-294
- Lou, C., Xie, Q., Feng, Y., & Kim, W. (2019). Does non-hard-sell content really work?
 Leveraging the value of branded content marketing in brand building. *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, 28(7), 773–786. https://doi.org/10.1108/JPBM-07-2018-1948
- 19. Samuel, L. H. S., Balaji, M. S., & Wei, K. K. (2015). An investigation of online shopping experience on trust and behavioral intentions. *Journal of Internet Commerce*, *14*(2), 233–254. https://doi.org/10.1080/15332861.2015.1028250
- Ebrahim, R. S. (2019). The role of trust in understanding the impact of social media marketing on brand equity and brand loyalty. *Journal of Relationship Marketing*, 19(4), 1–22. https://doi.org/10.1080/15332667.2019.1705742
- 21. Huaman-Ramirez, R., & Merunka, D. (2019). Brand experience effects on brand attachment: The role of brand trust, age, and income. *European Business Review*, 31(5), 610–645. https://doi.org/10.1108/EBR-02-2017-0039
- Şahin, A., Turhan, G., Zehir, C., Ahhn, A., & Zehhr, C. (2013). Building behavioral intentions
 in automotive industry: Brand experience, satisfaction, trust, direct mail communication and
 attitudes toward advertising. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259291601
- 23. Kolarova, M. (2018). The effects of influencer type, brand familiarity, and sponsorship disclosure on purchase intention and brand trust on Instagram. University of Twente.
- 24. Ceesay, L. B., & Sanyang, L. (2018). The impact of digital media advertising on consumer behavioral intention towards fashion and luxury brands: Case of the Gambia. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 8(5), 1–10.

- Raza, S. H., Bakar, H. A., & Mohamad, B. (2018). Relationships between the advertising appeal and behavioral intention: The mediating role of the attitude towards advertising appeal and moderating role of cultural norm. *Journal of Business & Retail Management Research*, 12(02). https://doi.org/10.24052/JBRMR/V12IS02/RBTAAABITMROTATAAAMROCN
- Mohammad, V. M. (2020). Consumer trust towards content marketing of food & beverage businesses on Instagram: Empirical analysis of Taiwanese and Singaporean consumers. *International Journal of Business and Administrative Studies*, 6(2). https://doi.org/10.20469/ijbas. 6.10002-2
- Chen-Yu, J., Cho, S., & Kincade, D. (2016). Brand perception and brand repurchase intent in online apparel shopping: An examination of brand experience, image congruence, brand affect, and brand trust. *Journal of Global Fashion Marketing*, 7(1), 30–44. https://doi.org/10. 1080/20932685.2015.1110042
- Racherla, P., Mandviwalla, M., & Connolly, D. J. (2012). Factors affecting consumers' trust in online product reviews. *Journal of Consumer Behaviour*, 11(2), 94–104. https://doi.org/10. 1002/cb.385
- Wu, H. C., Li, T., & Li, M. Y. (2016). A study of behavioral intentions, patient satisfaction, perceived value, patient trust and experiential quality for medical tourists. *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality and Tourism*, 17(2), 114–150. https://doi.org/10.1080/1528008X. 2015.1042621
- Alan, A. K., & Kabaday, E. T. (2014). Quality antecedents of brand trust and behavioral intention. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 150, 619–627. https://doi.org/10.1016/ j.sbspro.2014.09.081

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

