## Advertising: An Essential Part of Life in America

"People appear to ap-prove of advertising in prin-ciple and criticize it in prac-

When asked about their overall attitudes toward ad-vertising, 41 per cent of Americans consider them-selves favorable toward it, 14 per cent unformable 24 14 per cent unfavorable, 34 per cent have mixed opin-ions, and 8 per cent are indifferent.

Almost all consumers draw clear distinctions be-tween what they like and dislike about advertising. dislike about advertising. They approve of its role as an economic contribution but they question some of its social impacts. Contrary to the views of

social critics, few Americans think advertising is in need of immediate change—only 1 per cent of the entire adult American public sug-gest advertising is in need of more sovernment result of more government regu lation. . . .

THESE are some of the findings of "Advertising in America: The Consumer View," a book published by Division of Research. Written by Harvard Busi-ness School Professors Ray-mond A. Bauer and Steph-on A. Gravear the book for nona A. Bauer and stepn-en A. Greyser, the book, for the first time, catalogues in an economic and social con-text, the opinions of a cross section of American con-

sumers toward advertising as an institution and toward the individual advertise the individual advertise-ments they see and hear daily. Specifically, the au-thors note the public's atti-tude toward what advertis-ing does for the American consumer and what the indi-vidual advertisements do to

vidual advertisements do to The book notes that while almost all American consumers can readily comment on advertising, the subject does for tank as a burning issue for Americans of the mid-1960c, when compared with other aspects of American life. The authors report that "In addition to being a source of real concern fo source of real concern to

some people, advertising — like the weather — is also a convenient topic for ritual-

tized griping." However, data in the book shows that 78 per cent of American consumers agree that advertising is an essential part of American life. In addition, the book notes that 71 per cent of American consumers a gree advertising has helped to raise our sand-ard of living.

SPECIFICALLY, the find-ings point out the chief rea-son people like advertising is its informational role; it people about products services and where to them. Relatively few tells get

people say that they like ad-vertising because it is enjoy-able, although when evaluat-ing individual ads people judge as many enjoyable as informative. The book identifies the in-trusiveness and unpleasant

trusiveness and unpleasant ness of individual advertise ments as the public's main complaint about advertising. Generally, people who dis-like advertising feel that it is boring, interruptive of en-tertainment, and insulting to their intelligence. Advertis-ing that is untruthful or mis-leading is a less frequent criticism

Of individual advertise-ments which made an impression on the public (36 per cent are evaluated as informative, 36 per cent as enjoyable, 23 per cent as an-noying and 5 per cent as offensive. THE AUTHORS note that.

"while the individual con-sumer can be deceived, he is not helpless at the feet of not nelpiess at the feet of unscroupulous advertisers." They say that the consumer has built-in defense mechan-isms against advertising such as boredom, doubt, personal experience and disinterest. In addition the author In addition, the authors claim, "the consumer is no passive, helpless target of communications. He is an ac-tive defender of his time, energy, action and inter-

The book is a result of more than four years of extensive research and interpretation including 1,846 personal interviews conduct-ed among a cross section of adult Americans by the Opinion Research Corp. in 1964 for the American Association of Advertising Agen-cies Study on the Consumer Judgment of Advertising. S

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As a further check on the initial study, an update of the attitude section was com-pleted in late 1967. No basic shifts in the attitudes of in-dividual American consum-ers toward advertising had taken place during the inter-vening nericd vening period.





