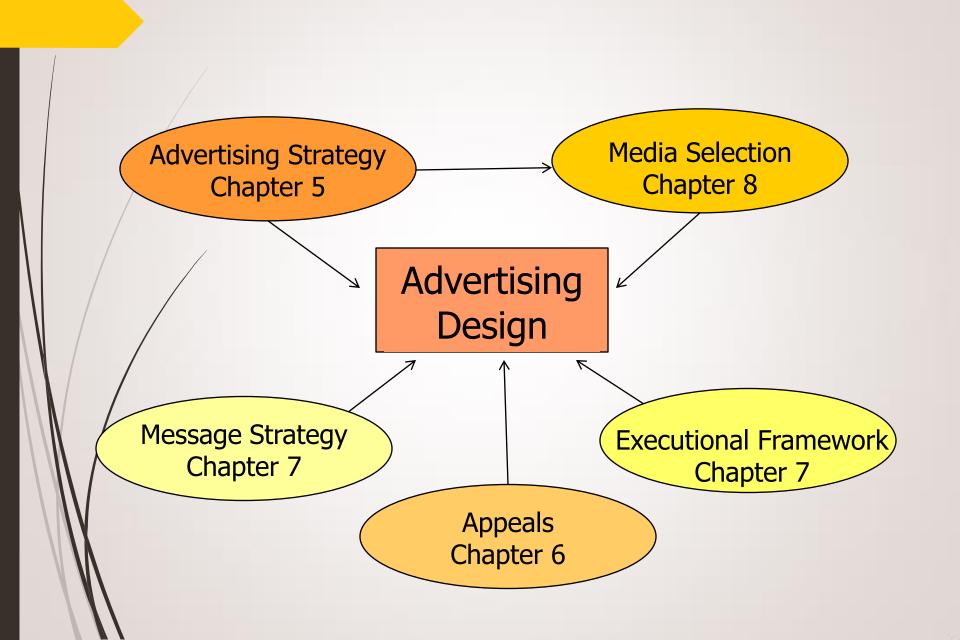
## Chapter 7

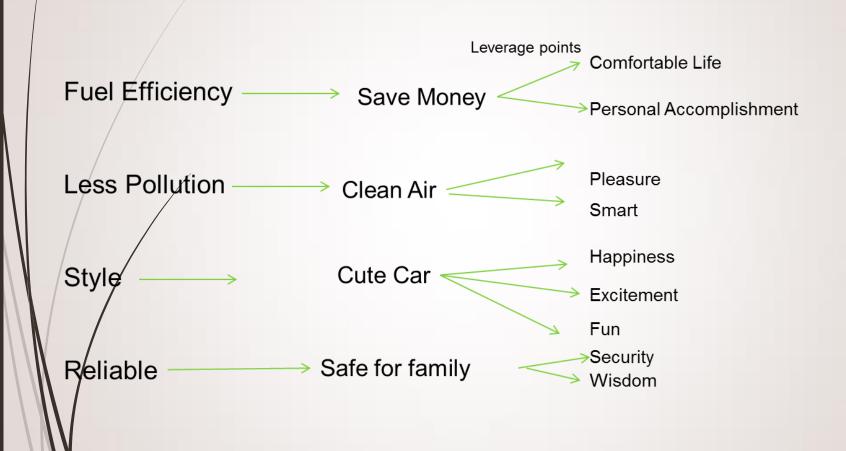
Advertising Design: Message Strategies and Executional Frameworks

### Chapter Focus

- Message strategies
- Executional frameworks
- Spokespersons and endorsers
- Principles of effective advertising



#### Leverage Points



#### Advertising Appeals

- Fear
- Humor
- Sex
- Music
- Rationality
- -/Emotions
- Scarcity

#### Overview

- Advertising is preparing a personal message that will be delivered over an impersonal medium.
  - Designed to change or shape attitudes
  - Remembered
  - Lead to some type of short or long term action

#### Marketing Message

- Marketing messages can reach the targeted customers in two ways:
  - A personal message can be delivered through a person such as a sales rep, repair department personnel, or customer service rep
  - 2. Marketing messages can reach targeted audience through a variety of ad media.
    - The main challenge involved here is to develop a personnel message even while it is being delivered through an impersonal medium.

#### Message Theme

- The message theme outlines the key ideas in an advertisement.
- Central repetitive message that promotes brand awareness
  - Effective when brand association is created immediately
  - Created so the theme can be used in any advertising medium



#### Message Theme tells a Story

- A good story has a beginning where a sympathetic character encounters a complicating situation, a middle where the character confronts and attempts to resolve the situation, and an end where the outcome is revealed.
- A good story allows each member of the audience to interpret the story as he or she understands the action. This is why people find good stories so appealing and why they find advertising that simply conveys facts and information boring.

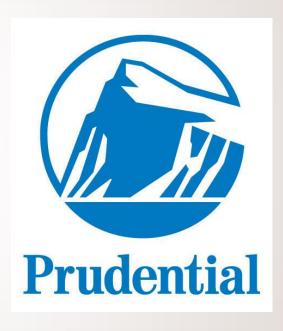


#### Message Themes

- Prestige
  - Story possession of such items provides a status and sense of pride to holders
  - Cars, jewelry, vacation, alcohol, sunglasses (chanel)
- Comfort
  - Story possession of items brings comfortable life
  - Fans, refrigerators, air conditioners, sheets, food
- Economy
  - Story sell products of value
- Health
  - Story possession of such items bring about a healthy body and lifestyle
  - Drugs, food, vitamins, exercise, food

#### Message Themes

- Beauty cosmetics, soaps, perfumes
- Parental Affection toys, ice cream, baby food, electronics
- Achievement computers, clothing, jewelry, financial products
- Patriotism made in the USA, Americana, Ford



#### Message Strategies

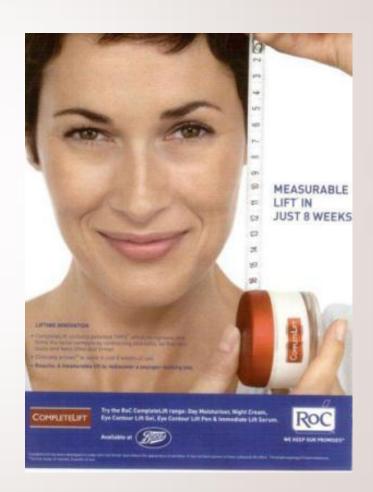
The message then can be created using a number of different message strategies, which is the primary tactic or approach used to deliver the message theme.

- Cognitive
- Affective
- Conative



#### Cognitive Message Strategy

- When rational arguments or pieces of information are presented to consumers
- Ideas require cognitive processing
- Key/message is about attributes & benefits customer can obtain if use the product Impact consumers belief and knowledge structure



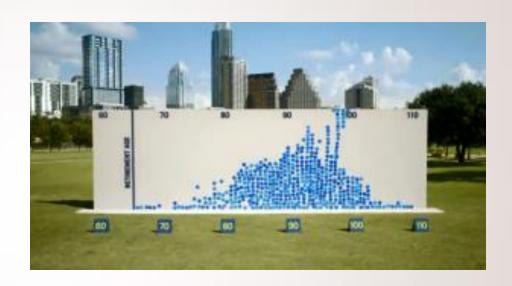
#### Cognitive Message Strategy

 Cognitive message strategies would make benefits clear to potential customers



#### 5 forms of Cognitive Strategies

- Five major forms
  - Generic
  - Preemptive
  - USP
  - Hyperbole
  - -Comparative ads



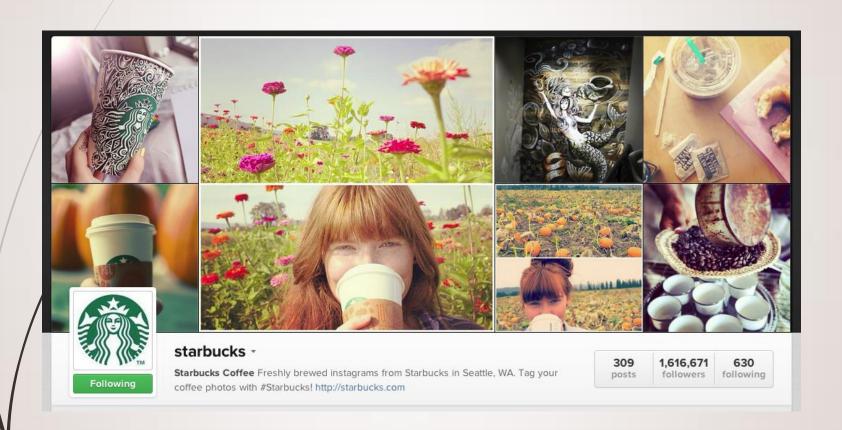
Prudential Billboard Ad

#### 1. Generic Messages

- Direct promotion of good or service attributes or benefits <u>without</u> any claim of superiority.
- They work best for a firm that is clearly the brand leader and dominant in the industry within which it operates.



#### Generic



#### 2. Preemptive messages

- Claims of superiority based on a specific attribute or benefit of a product.
- Once made, the claim normally preempts the competition from making such a statement.



#### Preemptive Messages



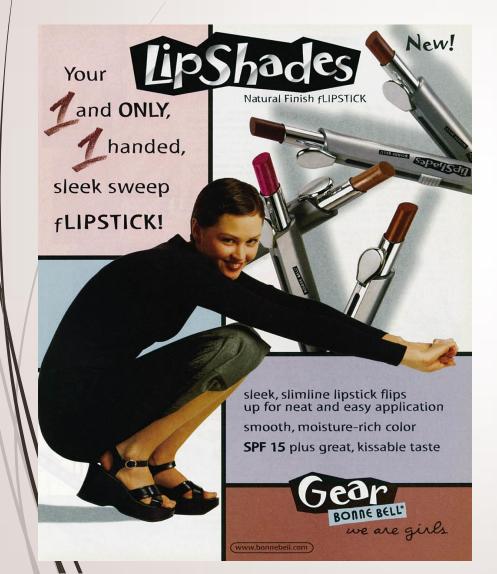


#### 3. Unique Selling Proposition

- An explicit, testable claim of uniqueness or superiority, which can be supported or substantiated in some manner.
- Stresses unique product feature
- often used in food and cosmetics advertising



# Unique Selling Proposition Cognitive Message Strategy





### Unique Selling Proposition





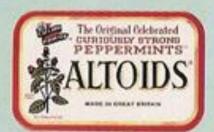
#### 4. Hyperbole

- An untestable claim based upon some attribute or benefit.
- Claims do not need to be substantiated
- Very popular strategy



#### Hyperbole

## MINTS SO STRONG THEY COME IN A METAL BOX.



THE CURIOUSLY STRONG MINTS

CONTRACTOR Research Australia

#### 5. Comparative Advertising

- An advertiser directly or indirectly compares a good or service to the competition.
- The competitor may or may not be mentioned by name.
- A danger is the negative attitudes consumers may develop toward the ad.
- Less common in other countries due to both social and cultural differences as well as legal restrictions.



#### Comparative





## Message Strategies

Cognitive

Affective

Conative

#### Affective Message Strategies

- Affective message strategies are designed to invoke feelings and emotions and match them with the product, service, or company.
  - Seek to enhance the likability of the product
  - Build recall of the appeal
  - Increase comprehension of the advertisement
  - Elicit emotions which then in turn affect the consumer's reasoning process, and finally lead to action

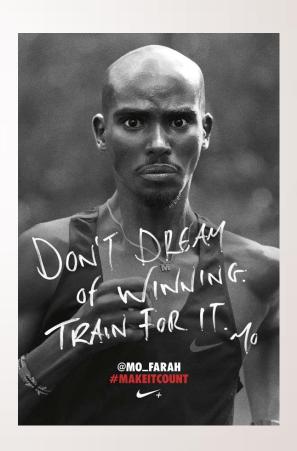


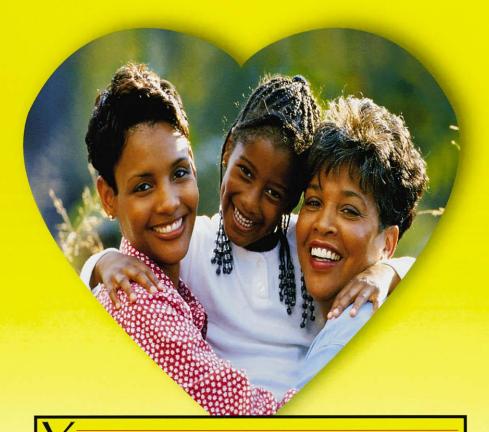
## Affirmative Message Strategies fall into two categories

Resonance



**Emotional** 





our Heart Has Better Things To Do Than Deal With Heart Disease

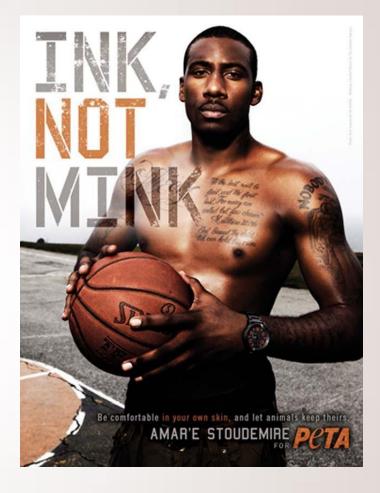
Eating heart-healthy whole grain oat foods like Cheerios as part of a low-fat diet, may be a good way to lower your cholesterol and reduce your risk of heart disease. So make health a habit for your heart, body and soul. And let your heart do something it's better at...holding your family together.



"The One and Only Cheerios"

Three cups of Cheerios per day, combined with a diet low in saturated fat and cholesterol, has been shown to lower cholesterol, about 4% average reduction.





## Message Strategies

Cognitive

Affective

Conative

#### Conative Message Strategies

- Designed to lead more directly to some type of consumer behavior. (purchase)
- Action-inducing approaches to create situations in which consumers buy first and evaluate later
  - A point of purchase display (impulse buys)



#### Conative Message Strategies

- Promotional support conative advertisements are designed to support other promotional efforts using
  - **Z** Coupons
  - Phone-in promotions
  - Sweepstakes
  - Internet promotions/coupons



#### The Hierarchy of Effects Model

Cognitive Strategies

- Awareness
- Knowledge

Affective Strategies

- Liking
- Preference
- Conviction

Conative Strategies

Actual Purchase

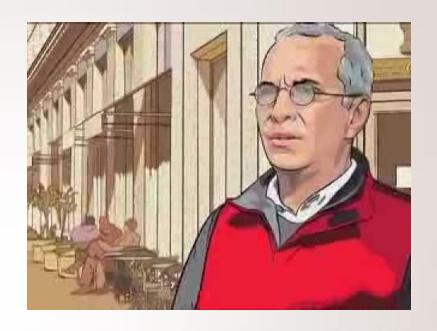
#### Objective #2: Executional Frameworks

An executional framework is the manner in which an ad appeal is presented

- Animation
- Slice of life
- Dramatization
- Testimonial
- Authoritative
- Demonstration
- Fantasy
- Informative

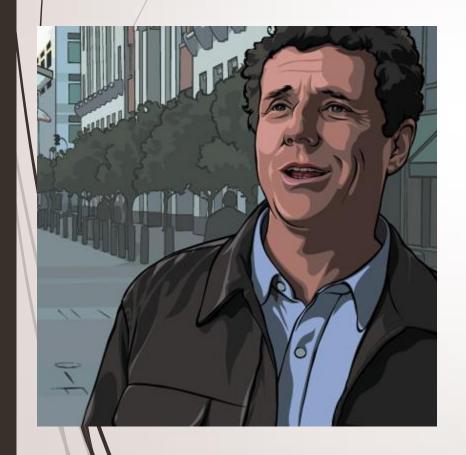
# Animation

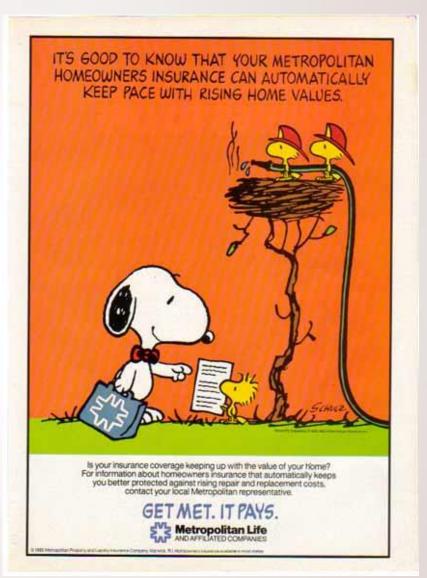
- Originally used by firms with small advertising budgets.
- Increased use due to advances in computer technology.
- Rotoscoping
- Clay animation
  - Computer graphics





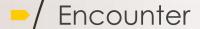
### Metlife





# Slice of Life (Dramatization

- Attempt to provide solutions to the everyday problems faced by consumers or businesses.
- Show common things people experience, especially the problems they encounter. Then, the product is made available to solve the problem.



Problem

Interaction

Solution



## Dramatization

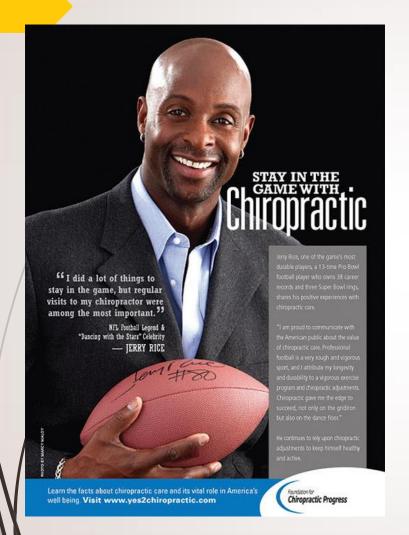
Similar to slice-of-life executional framework.

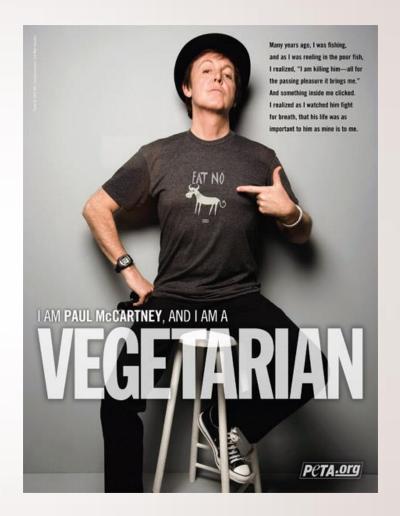
- Uses the same format of presenting a problem, then providing a solution.
- The difference lies in the intensity and story format.
- An effective and dramatic advertisement is difficult to pull off, because it must be completed in either thirty or sixty seconds. Building a story to a climatic moment is challenging, given such a short time period.



# Testimonials

- The testimonial type of executional framework is being used when a customer in an advertisement tells about a positive experience with a product.
  - Enhance credibility
  - Source
    - Customers
    - Paid actors





## Authoritative

- In using the authoritative executional framework, an advertiser seeks to convince viewers that a given product is superior to other brands.
  - Expert authority
    - Scientific or survey authority



# Expert



#### Listen to an expert!

Choosing the right heating/ventilating system is a major decision. Here's why VMV Enterprises chose RAPID.

"VME immediation footballs' to be a training or the property of the property o mentical street, surface 15° to 800 (cit) crosses more trainings, Free reason homoutheat reveals was to for all records mappy yearning that.

"Molecting around Datasetts a plan explorer who had a BACE a course the saled in mane of the least, in proprietal many little in account of the large of the business recognition. prophility as related by indistant.

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#### NOTION INCOME.

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#### Annual and Southern Street



Paper Engineering, Inc. 1100 Seven Mile Pood Commons Pan, Vn 600 t 96163 184 000X 1404 38161 784 0001



#### Listen to an expert



#### Listen to an expert!



#### isten to an expert!

# Demonstration

- Advertisements using the demonstration executional framework are designed to show how a product works.
- The attributes of a product
- Shows product being used Television and the Internet



# Fantasy

- Fantasy executions are designed to lift the audience beyond the real world to a make-believe experience.
- Some fantasies are meant to be realistic. Others are completely irrational.
- Common themes
  - Şéx
  - -/Love
  - Romance
  - Products such as perfume/cologne



## Informative

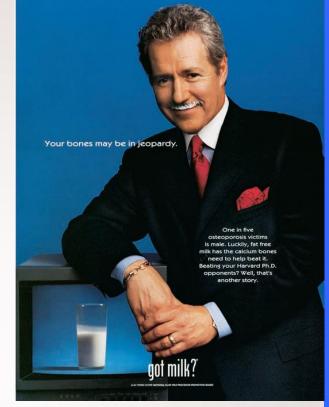
- Informative ads present information to the audience in a straightforward matter.
- One of the keys to informative advertising is the placement of the advertisement.
- Informative ads are prepared extensively for radio advertisements, where only verbal communication is possible but are less common in television and print because consumers tend to ignore them.
- Informative ads work well in high involvement purchase situations. As a result, the informative framework continues to be a popular approach for business-to-business advertisers.

# Objective #3: Spokespersons

- Celebrities
- **CEOs**
- Experts
- Typical persons

### Celebrity Spokespersons

- Most common
- Featured in 6% of ads
- Enhance brand equity
- Create emotional bonds
- More effective with younger consumers
- Athletes popular
- Festablish brand personality

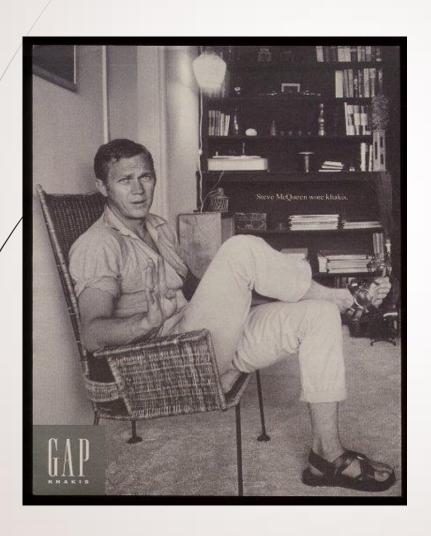


# Three variations on celebrity endorsements:

- 1. Unpaid spokespersons for charitable causes.
- Celebrity
   voice-overs.
- Dead-person endorsements.



## Dead Celebrities



### Spokespersons

#### CEOs

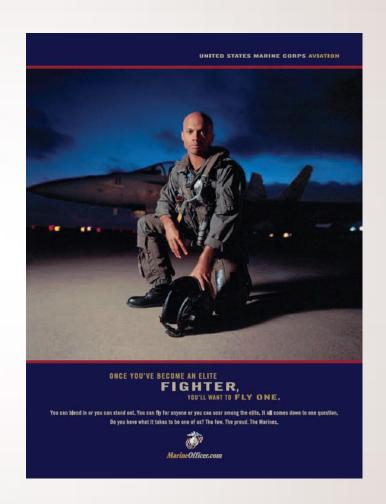
- Highly visible and personable
- Can be major asset
- Used by local companies

#### Experts

- Expert in their field
- Authoritative figures

#### **Typical persons**

- Paid actors
- Typical, everyday people



### **Expert Sources**

- Physicians
- Lawyers
- Financial Planners
- Nutritionists
- Musicians



### Typical Person Sources

#### MY KNEES

THEY GET BRUISED AND CUT

EVERY TIME I PLAY SOCCER. I'M PROUD OF THEM

and wear my dresses short.

MY MOTHER WORRIES

I WILL NEVER MARRY

WITH KNEES LIKE THAT.

BUT I KNOW THERE'S SOMEONE OUT THERE

WHO WILL SAY TO ME:

I LOVE YOU

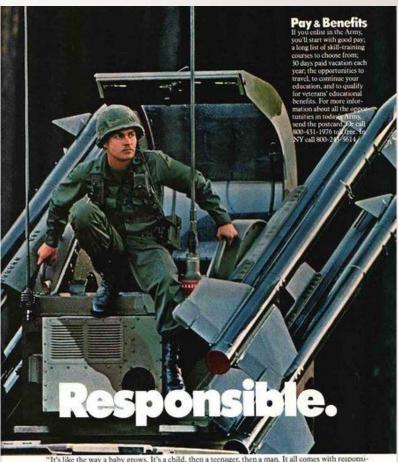
AND I LOVE YOUR KNEES.

I WANT THE FOUR OF US

TO GROW OLD TOGETHER. JUST DO IT.

NIKEWOMEN.COM -





It's like the way a baby grows. It's a child, then a teenager, then a man. It all comes with responsibility. You've got to prove yourself every step of the way. That's the way the Army is. They'll give you a piece of equipment, train you, and say, 'You are responsible'. If you're good and you know your job, you'll move up and get more. Right now I'm a senior gunner in a Chaparral Missile section. And every guy on this section is responsible for the other guy. That can make you an adult quickly. Responsibility feels like—it feels like strength."

Join the people who've joined the Army.

HOT ROD AUGUST 1978 5C

# Source Characteristics

- Attractiveness
- Trustworthiness
- Similarity
- Expertise
- Likeability

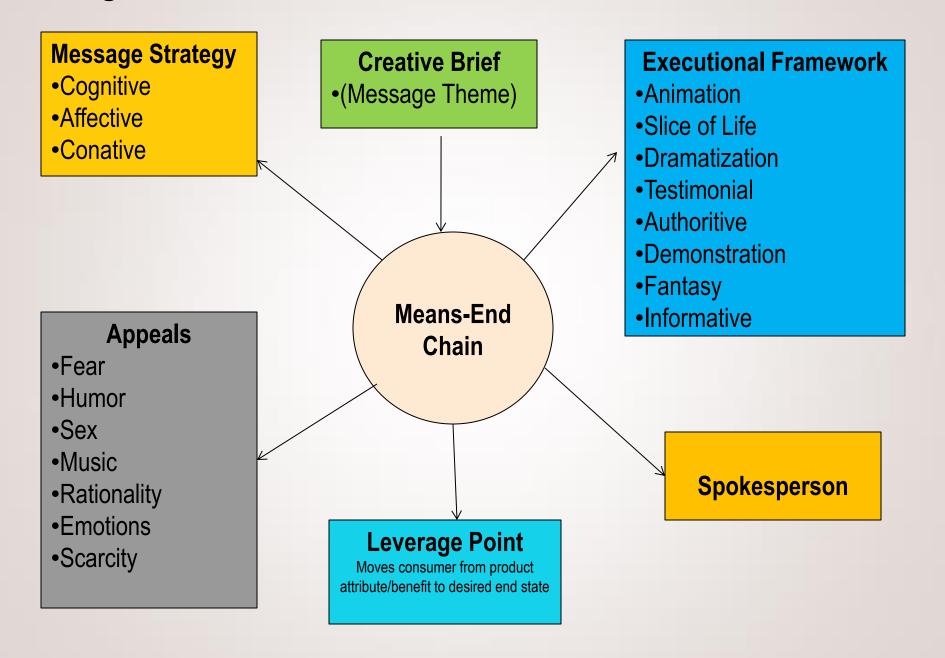
# Matching Source Types and Characteristics

- Several dangers exist in using celebrities.
  - Any negative publicity about the celebrity caused by inappropriate conduct can reflect on the brands being endorsed.
  - Celebrities can endorse so many products that they lose their credibility.
  - It is this potential for negative publicity that has led some advertisers to use deceased celebrities

### Objective 5: Creating an Ad

- Begins with the creative brief, which outlines the message theme of the advertisement as well as other pertinent information.
- Using the creative brief as the blueprint, the creative develops a means-ends chain starting with an attribute of the product that generates a specific customer benefit.
- Following the development of the means-ends chain, the creative chooses the following:
  - A message strategy
  - The appeal
  - The executional framework
  - A source or spokesperson
- In terms of the executional framework, it must match the leverage point and other features of the advertisement.

### **Creating an Advertisement**



### Creative Brief

PROJECT CREATIVE BRIEF  WIRFORE: This is our springboard into the creative per he target market, the key message and the desire occused and on the same page. We will refer back market the personal pers	I results. We will use this form to me to it often during the creative prace accurately as possible. That said, pli- we process and start conceptualizing or approvals) We continue to hone ou bur business.	ike sure that we are both ses so please take your pose keep your answers g ideas. (Based on the or creative thought until it	glitschka studios 1796 Flitzpatrick Ave SE SALEM, OREGON 97306 ph. 971.223.6143 tx. 503.585.8190 von@glitschka.com www.glitschka.com	***	
NAME:	SIGNATURE:		DATE:		
WHO ARE YOU? What is your service or product?		PROJECT VOICE WHAT DO YOU WANT	THIS TO SAY ABOUT YOU?		
OUR OBJECTIVES HERE DO YOU WANT TO GO?		WHAT IS YOUR FAVOR	COLOR PREFERENCES WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE COLOR? LEAST FAVORITE COLOR AND WHY?		
DESIRED RESULTS & VISION How would you like to be perceived?		PRINT VEHICLE	KE TO PRODUCE? (CHECK ALL THAT INTEREST  ADVERTISEMENT  P.O.P. DISPLAY	YBU) Marketine Material Sales Material Other:	
TARGET MARKET who is your audience? Demographic?		GAUGING PERCI	GAUGING PERCEPTION NAME A LOGO YOU LIKE. EXPLAIN WHY.		
COMPETITION who is your primary competitor?			KEYWORDS WHAT KEYWORDS BEST DESCRIBE YOUR BUSINESS BIFORMAL BEST DESCRIBE YOUR BUSINESS BIFORMAL SOME BOOK BOOK BUSINESS BOOK BOOK BOOK BEST BEST BOOK BOOK BASES BOOK BOOK BOOK BASES BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOOK BOO		
GUCCESS CRITERIA ADDITIONA ANY OTHER TH					

- Document prepared by client and account management for creative team
  - Creatives take the information and develop ads that convey the desired message
  - Garbage in/garbage out
  - All creatives use the main objective to begin work

### Creative Brief

- The objective
- The target audience
- The message theme
- The support
- The constraints

### Objective

- Identify the objective of the advertisement.
- Some possible objectives may include:
  - Increase brand awareness
  - Build brand image
  - Increase customer traffic
  - Increase retailer or wholesaler orders
  - Increase inquiries from end-users and channel members
  - Provide information.

## The Objective

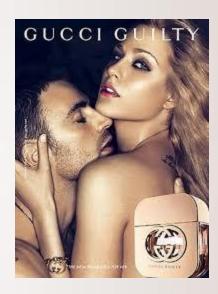


### Target Audience

- The Target Audience
  - A creative should know the target audience. The more detail that is known about the target audience, the easier it is for a creative to design an advertisement that will be effective.
  - Target market profiles that are too general are not very helpful

# The Message Theme

- Unique selling point
- Benefit or promise
- "Left brain" advertisement
  - Logical, rational side of brain
  - Manages numbers, letters, words, concepts
  - Use rational appeal
  - "Right-brain" advertisement
    - Emotional side of brain
    - Manages abstract ideas, images, feelings
    - Use emotional appeal



### Support and Constraints

- The Support
  - Support takes the form of the facts, which substantiate the message theme.
- The Constraints
  - Constraints deal with legal and mandatory restrictions for ads, or company imposed requirements. They include:
  - Legal protection for trademarks, logos, and copy registrations.
  - Disclaimers about warranties, in which the disclaimer specifies the conditions under which they will be honored.
  - Disclaimers about offers spell out the terms of financing agreements, as well as when bonuses or discounts apply.
  - Disclaimers about claims identify the exact nature of the statement made in the advertisement

# Creative Brief Del Monte



- The Objective increase awareness of the smaller-size cans with pull-top lid
- Target Audience senior citizens, especially those who live alone and suffer from arthritis
- Message Theme the new cans contain a smaller portion and are easier to open
- -/Support 30 cent introductory coupon to encourage usage
  - Constraints copyright logo, toll free number, Web site address, legal requirements of a coupon, and what is meant by a small serving



# Principles Effective Advertising

- Visual consistency repeated
- Campaign duration how long running
- Repeated tag lines
- Consistent positioning
- Simplicity
- Identifiable selling point
- Effective flow move the reader's eye

# Beating Ad Clutter

- Because mere repetition of an ad does not always work, advertisers have begun to take advantage of the principles found in variability theory.
- Repetition in various environments
- Multiple mediums
- Ads that gain attention
- Ads that relate to the target audience