

Consumer Awareness of the Right to Truthful Advertising Information in Kenya

Hiram M Mucheke
PO box 2574-00100, Nairobi Kenya

Abstract

The objective of this study was to investigate consumer awareness of their right to truthful advertising information. Truthful and factual advertising information is essential because it enables consumers to make informed purchase decisions on new goods and services. However, advertisers use persuasive words that might end up misleading the consumer to believe whatever an advert says about a product is true even when there is a possibility of deception. The study was conducted through mixed methods approach, where sampling involved a stratified random sampling of consumers of goods and services in selected estates within Nairobi City County Kenya. Quantitative data was collected using questionnaires. Qualitative data was collected using Focus Group Discussions and interviews. The study established that consumers had low awareness of their right to truthful advertising information and were not aware of the organizations that they could complain to when products did not have the advertised quality. The study concluded that consumers are victims of misleading advertising information and there is need to enforce the consumer rights protection laws and regulations to protect consumers from deceptive advertising.

Keywords: Advertising, consumers, deception, puffery

1. Introduction

Advertising is information that seeks to persuade consumers to buy goods or services. This makes advertising an expression that proposes a commercial transaction or expression related solely to economic interests of the speaker (Royal 2012). Advertising has among the most ubiquitous messages in the market place of ideas because of dissemination by every mass medium ranging from magazine, radio, television to internet. However, promotion of illegal goods and services is prohibited (Hopkins 2001).

The illegal business may include gambling, prostitution or even pornography as they have serious negative effects on the morality of the family in particular and society in general. Other products that are subject to regulation or ban include tobacco products and alcohol. Both have serious health problems or concern and their prohibition is based on the desire to protect vulnerable groups such as children (O'Guinn, Allen & Semenik 2006)

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Advertisers are supposed to give consumers truthful information to enable them to make informed purchase decisions. In a number of countries, consumers rights to accurate or truthful advertising information is protected by the constitutions. For example, in Kenya consumer rights to information is guaranteed under Article 46(2) of the constitution which anchors Kenya Consumer Protection Act 2012. Other than legal provisions, consumers are protected against deceptive advertising through codes of professional conducts such as the Code of Advertising Practice and Direct Marketing in Kenya (2003). The laws and codes of conduct seek to protect consumers against false or misleading product information by advertisers.

Despite the legal requirements that advertisers should give only factual and truthful information about the promoted products, there is a possibility that it is not always so. In a bid to capture the attention of consumers, advertisers use persuasive words that claim their product is the *best option* or *freshest* or *tastiest* or use computer generated images and camera tricks to enhance the appeal of the advertised product (Arens 2002). Even though no evidence might be provided to substantiate such claims, a consumer can assume the advertisement is factual and that the product contains the advertised qualities. To increase product appeal, advertisers also use known local media celebrities who pose as experts even though they may just be doing so as paid advertising actors and not as experts. Celebrity product endorsement is a regular trend in the media in many countries (Nelson, Tunji and Gloria 2012).

Therefore, with in that kind of situation there is need to examine consumers' awareness of their right to truthful advertising information.

1.1.2 Significance of the study

It is hoped the findings of the study will provide information to researchers, policy makers and advertising industry regulators on consumers' awareness of their right to truthful advertising information. The findings are useful as a source of critical information to consumers, consumer lobby groups, advertising regulators and government. The information is important to advertising policy makers in formulating policies that seek to protection consumers from misleading or false radio advertising.

2. Review of the literature

Advertising is information that seeks to persuade consumers to buy goods or services. Advertising entails sending out messages with persuasive information “as to who is producing and selling what product, for what reason and at what price” (Post 2000, p.8). Freedom of advertising enables consumers to receive information on new products and services and according to Hopkins(2001) advertising has among the most ubiquitous messages in the market place of ideas because of dissemination by every mass medium ranging from magazine, radio, television to internet. Hopkins however posits that advertising has a negative side and can inflict harm to society through advertising that is less than truthful or that promotes illegal goods or services. That realization has made many countries to put in place various laws to regulate advertising in a bid to protect consumers from deception or misleading advertising.

In Kenya, consumer protection is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 article 46 that states that consumers have a right to goods and services of a reasonable quality and to information necessary for them to gain full benefit from goods and services. The constitution further gives the consumer the right to protection of their health, safety and economic interests.

The right to truthful advertising information is a strong indicator of the extent to which the Kenyan constitution seeks to protect the consumer from misleading information on the quality of goods and services in the country. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 protection of consumer rights is however not an isolated case as other countries, for example, the United States have also been known to use constitution to protect consumers.

Holsinger & Dilts (1994) point out that deception is one of the many accusations that advertisers face from regulators and consumers and any promoter of a product who intentionally makes claims that are not truthful is penalized heavily by regulators of commercial speech. Often the advertisers do not disclose all the information about a product and only tell of the positive attributes of the product that leads to consumer deception since through concealment of the products negative attributes or side effects (Arens 2011).

In product packing and promotion, advertisers use appealing words and attractive product packaging to capture consumer attention. The use of “small print” that accompanies raffle tickets or other services where the consumer is not guaranteed to win the advertised product as well as using superlatives such as “best toilet soap” or “better option” are some of the strategies used by advertisers (O’Guinn, Allen & Semenik, 2006).

The use of hypobole or puffery to promote a product is legal and therefore difficult to pin down as deception as they are considered subjective remarks with varying interpretation and cannot be proved or disapproved. For example, claiming that a product removes stains faster is just a claim that cannot be proved or disapproved because the issue of removing a stain faster is subjective because the claim is made by the consumer and not the advertiser. Through puffery, advertisers push non facts to enhance the image of their product and not the brand but about the consumer and social context in which the consumer uses the brand. For example, advertising a soft drink and calling it “the choice of the new generation” or a cigarette and saying “the smooth way to go places” are subjective claims. However, this is not to say that puffery cannot mislead consumers. It has the potential to mislead some consumers because it represents “soft core” deception (O’Guinn, Allens & Seminik, 2006, p.129) and some can just believe it. This loophole could be exploited by advertisers in a bid to attract more customers.

Truth is central in advertising as products and services must have the qualities that the promoters say they have. When an advert is carried in the media, it must be truthful, not misleading and backed by evidence. Advertisers are expected to operate within legal regimes that define what is truthful or true information or facts about something. Other than legal or regulatory requirements, professional ethics also regulate the conduct of members in a particular industry or undertaking.

Professional ethics are important since they are values that set professionally accepted standards of personal, business values and principles that guide members in performing and upholding common standards in professional bodies. For example, the Code of Advertising Practice and Director Marketing in Kenya 2003 is the core document that regulates the Advertising industry in the country.

However, even though laws and codes of professional conduct have been put in place to guarantee consumers the right to truthful advertising information, the battle cannot be won unless the consumers themselves are at the forefront. The awareness of their rights enables the consumer to identify any misleading advertisement and report such offenders to the regulatory bodies. That is why consumer awareness of their right to truthful information is critical in the war against deceptive or misleading advertising.

3. Research Method

The mixed methods research was chosen for this study. Creswell and Plano Clark (2007) define mixed methods research as research with philosophical assumptions as well as methods of inquiry and focuses on collecting, analyzing and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies. Mixed method research includes at least one quantitative method (designed to collect numbers) and one qualitative method (designed to collect non-numerical data)

This study employed the descriptive design to collect qualitative and quantitative data in a single phase. The quantitative and qualitative data were collected separately but both were given equal importance in the study.

The targeted population was estimated to be around three million people based on the population census of 2009 (KNBS 2010). The research was carried in four districts of Nairobi City County, namely: Nairobi East, Nairobi West, Nairobi North and Westlands.

Sampling of the consumer respondents was done based on the 2009 Population Census for Nairobi City County which was 3.138 million people (KNBS 2010). The researcher used multistage random sampling method to obtain respondents from Nairobi East, Nairobi North, Nairobi West and Westland's districts. The formula used in calculating the sample from the census was Cochran formula, where 314 respondents were sampled as

$$N = \frac{deff \times Z^2 p (100 - p)}{e^2}$$

shown below.

N = sample size

Deff = Design effect

Z = Significance level

P= the estimated percentage or proportion

E=Error tolerance

Source: Magnani, R (1997)

Table 1 Respondent's distribution

Area	Samples
Westlands	24
Dagoretti	26
Kasarani	34
South B & C	36
Langata	22
Kamukunji	39
Embakasi	32
Makadara	29
Starehe	37
Nairobi CBD	35
Total	314

The quantitative data collection was done through open and closed ended questionnaires administered to the selected consumers. The questionnaires were administered on consumers in the selected locations and the qualitative data collection was carried out through interviews and focus group discussions. Probing questions during the discussions were asked to gain better insight and elaboration on diverse issues.

Focus group discussions were held with four groups of between 8-12 participants whose ages ranged from 18 years to early 50s all with characteristics useful to the study. During the focus group discussions, the researcher sought to get information about the participants' views on advertisements and how such adverts enhanced their awareness of new products in the market as well what influenced them to purchase the advertised product.

After the focus group discussions were held with different participants, their responses were compared with the views expressed by other respondents through the questionnaires. This helped to bring out common themes or differences among the respondents of the various focus group

The data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Data from the questionnaires was cleaned and coded into excel software. The data was then transferred to SPSS software where charts and tables were derived.

The qualitative data collected through interviews and focus group discussions was sorted and classified in themes. Specifically, the data collected through participant interviews were transcribed and analyzed through the scissor-and-sort technique to identify relevant topical issues. The first step was to go through the transcript and identify those sections that were relevant to the research question.

4. Results and discussions

The study established that media advertising was the greatest source of information on new products (36%) followed by friends (22%), sales people (21%) and work colleagues (7.4%) but 10% of the respondents indicated that they had other sources of information on new products. The other sources included friends, and advertisements on the internet and billboards. In a Focus Group Discussion session, one participant summarized by saying, "today we receive information on new products and services from many sources, especially the groups we belong to on Whats'up, Facebook, Instagram and Google plus".

4.1 Consumer awareness of their right to truthful advertising information

Consumers' awareness of the right to truthful advertising information is critical for their protection against deception in advertising. The awareness is important because consumers themselves must be at the forefront in fighting deception in advertising because it is not possible for regulators to investigate every claim of misleading advertising information. Without consumer awareness of their rights to truthful advertising information, it is difficult to protect them against deceptive advertising.

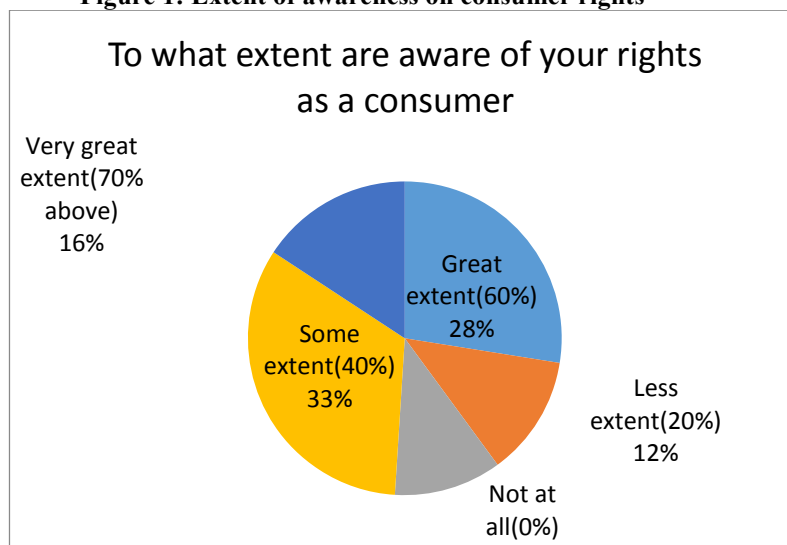
4.2 Extent of consumer awareness of consumer rights

To establish the consumers' awareness of their right to truthful advertising information, the study focused on the following themes namely whether they would complain against misleading advertising, where they would direct their complaints, which documents protected their rights to truthful advertising information and how familiar they were with the contents of the documents that protect them against deceptive advertising information.

The decision to complain about an unsatisfactory service or goods can be used as a yardstick of a consumer's awareness of his rights. The study established that the majority of consumers would complain if they found that a product did not have the advertised property.

Only 3% strongly disagreed and 15% disagreed that they would not complain if a product did not have the advertised quality (Figure 1). The findings painted a grim picture of the unassertiveness of consumers towards advertisers. Most of the consumers do not know their right to complain about products that do not have the advertised qualities. This is why advertising regulations ought to be very strong to ward off consumer abuses through advertising. For this reason, an advertising regulator in Kenya recommended consumer education on their right, as evident in an interview with Kenya Consumer Protection Advisory Committee (KECOPAC) CEO Mr. Mburu, who asserted that: "In the absence of consumer education, most of these claims of deception will not end anytime soon".

Figure 1: Extent of awareness on consumer rights



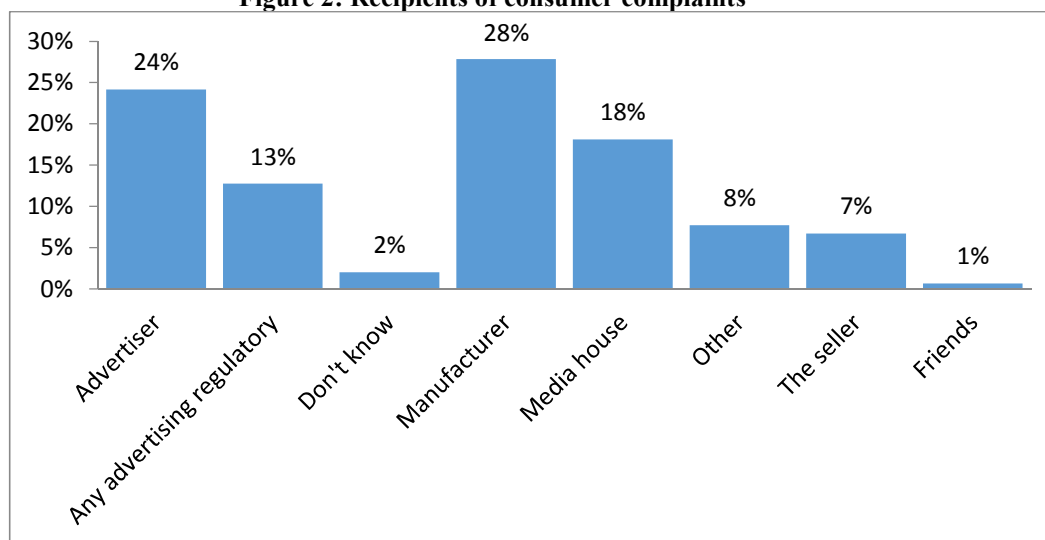
The study established that consumers were aware of the various organizations where they could direct their complaints in case of grievances when they purchased products that did not have the advertised qualities. Some respondents said they would complain to the advertiser (24%), advertising regulatory bodies (13%) while others cited the manufacturer (28%) the media house (18%) the seller (7%) others (8%) and friends (1%) as shown in Figure 26. These findings were corroborated during both interview and Focus Group Discussion sessions where the participants enumerated the all the offices where they would report their complaints of deceptive advertising.

4.3 Recipients of consumer complaints

Even though the consumers said they would direct their complaint to someone, only 13% said they would direct their complaint to an advertising regulatory body. This raises the concern that the consumers actually do not know the organization to complain to in case of misleading advertising content.

Figure 2 shows the recipients the consumers indicated they would report complaints about errant advertising to.

Figure 2: Recipients of consumer complaints



The other organizations cited such the advertisers, the manufacturers and media houses would ideally be part of the accused persons for aiding advertisers to publicize a product that did not have the promoted efficacy. This leads one to argue that even though the consumer would feel relieved that one has complained about the low quality of the product, the complaint would not lead to any punishment since one would not have complained to the right organization.

The respondents said they had at one time or other complained about the quality of the product to either the vendors or manufacturers but found the process very tedious because they were taken round until they gave up. They also complained that some companies have help lines that customers are supposed to call to register a complaint but even when the call goes through not much help is offered.

From the findings of this study, one can argue that some of consumers are not aware of the right channels or organization where they can channel their complaint in case they find the quality of a product is lower than what is advertised in the media. Awareness of rights is critical to consumer protection. The study established that consumers were aware of their rights at varying degrees, with those who said they were aware at very great extent being 16%, great extent 28% some extent 33% and not at all at 11 % (Figure 2).

Even though the majority of consumers said they were aware of their rights, there has been no corresponding level of issues raised by consumers whenever they are aggrieved. The awareness does not seem to be matched by reporting of grievances to authorities for any action. This could be due to lack of awareness of the complaint mechanism (Musamali 2014), or the time consuming grievance registering process cited by some of the respondents in this study.

Other than the reasons for not raising a complaint mentioned by the respondents, one also observes Kenya does not have a vibrant consumer protection lobby groups that can be cited as evidence of consumer awareness of their rights. Such bodies are critical pointers of consumer awareness as well defenders of consumer rights (Arens 2000).

In Kenya, the Consumer Federation of Kenya (COFEK) is a fledgling organization with great potential for consumer protection because of the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act 2012 which is meant to protect consumers in the country. The Federation advises consumers to take time and scrutinize products that are in market to ensure they are of the right quality. This can be taken as an indication the consumers are not aware of their right to truthful information as regards the price or quality of an advertised product. However, the consumers interviewed for this study had varying degrees of awareness of their consumer rights as well as commercial speech rights.

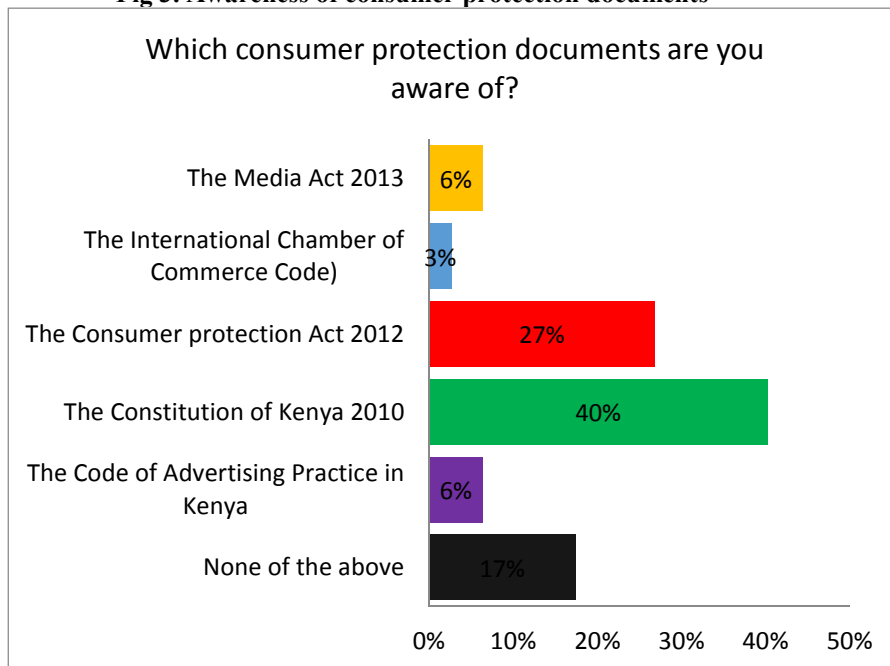
Some said they were aware of their rights as consumers and attributed knowledge to an awareness creation seminar that they had attended facilitated by the Kenya Bureau of Standards. Others said they were aware that selling of counterfeit goods is illegal. Other consumers said it was the responsibility of the Kenya Bureau of Standards to ensure consumers got the right quality of products. One consumer candidly said "I am not aware of any consumer rights. The only one that I usually hear is the advert on medicine that says *if symptoms persist, seek medical advice!* It was clear from the study that some of the consumers did not have a very deep level of awareness of their consumer rights to truthful information in advertising.

4.4 Awareness of consumer protection documents

The study sought to find out the extent to which the consumers were aware of the available consumer protection

documents. The majority of the respondents (40%) said they were aware of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 among other documents while 18% said they were not aware of any document at all (Figure 3).

Fig 3. Awareness of consumer protection documents



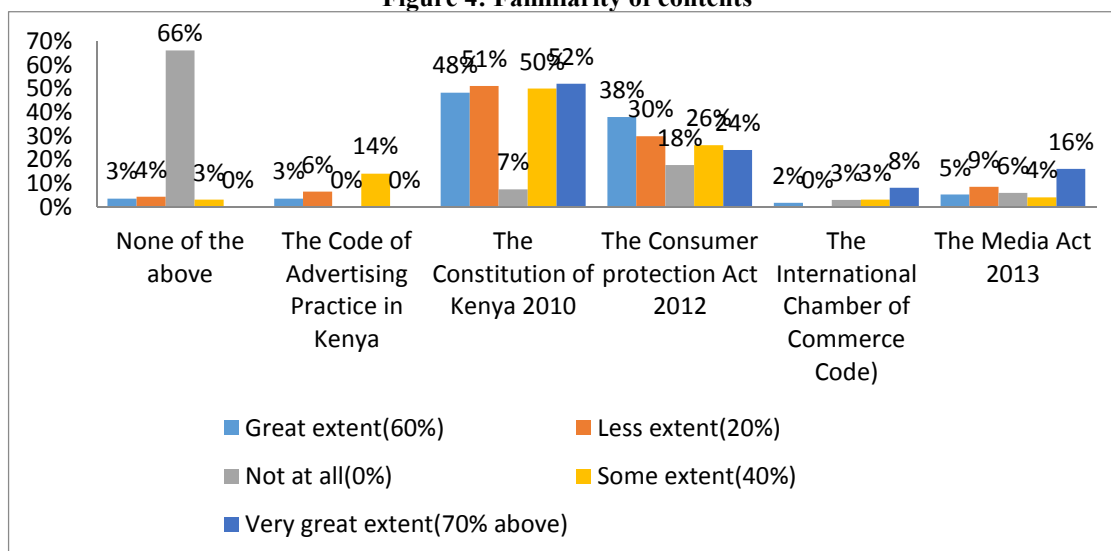
Awareness of any regulatory documents is critical in the protection of rights and it was therefore important that the consumers be aware of the documents that protect them under the consumer speech rights. The respondents' low awareness of the critical documents that protect consumer rights, namely the Code of Advertising Practice (6%) and the Consumer Act 2012 (27%) paints a picture of consumers who are not very familiar with the important documents that they can use to protect their commercial speech rights. Even though the Consumer Federation of Kenya (COFEK) has complained in the past of many cases of false advertising where marketers carry content that is not factual or representative of goods of services not many cases of consumer complaints have been evident in the media.

The low awareness of consumer protection documents could impinge on their ability to act as regulatory agents in the enforcement of their consumer speech rights bearing in mind that consumers themselves are motivated to protect their own rights such as product safety, reasonable choice and the right to information (O'Guinn, Allen & Semenik 2006).

4.5 Familiarity with contents in consumer protection documents

The study established that very few respondents could identify any specific consumer protection clause in the documents they had identified (Figure). This may mean that even though the respondents mentioned the consumer protection documents, they do not have any thorough knowledge of the documents and therefore cannot be said to be well versed with the specific contents in the documents that protect their rights as consumers.

Figure 4: Familiarity of contents



This researcher argues that low consumer awareness of the specific sections of the law or Codes of Advertising that protect rights to truthful commercial speech make consumers incapable of raising complaints when their rights are infringed by advertisers. In Kenya, consumers seem to take minimal action or register their complaints even when they are victims of misleading advertising information. This appears an anomaly because consumers themselves should be at the forefront in protecting their rights to truthful advertising information. According to O’Guinn, Allen & Semenik 2006, consumers themselves should be motivated to act as regulatory agents because of their interest in among other issues, product safety, reasonable choice; and the right to information. That is not the case in Kenya and leads one to conclude that consumer’s rights can be infringed by misleading advertising in FM Radio with minimal complaint by consumers because of low awareness of the sections of the law that they can use as a basis of their complaint.

5. Conclusion

This study aimed at investigating consumer awareness of the right to truthful advertising information in Kenya. Even though advertisements are a major source of information and consumers rely on them to make purchase decisions, there are fundamental issues of deception that underlie advertising and consumers should be aware of that. This study established that even though some consumers said they were aware of their right to truthful advertising information, they could not clearly identify the organizations or bodies where they could direct their complaints in case a product did not have the advertised qualities neither sure they would complain. The Consumer protection organizations in Kenya include the Advertising Standards Body of Kenya, the Kenya Bureau of Standards and the Kenya Consumer Protection Committee and not many respondents were aware of them. The consumers could also not identify the core Consumer protection documents such as the Kenya Consumer Protection Act 2012, The Code of Advertising Practice and Direct Marketing 2003 or even the Constitution of Kenya 2010 as the documents they would rely on as a guide to demand for truthful advertising information.

These findings therefore justifiably lead this study to the conclusion that consumers in Kenya do not have much awareness of their right to truthful advertising information.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 Consumers

Advertisement as paid for communication is meant to persuade an audience or individual to make a positive decision about the advertised product. Advertising message make only positive claims about the advertised product and advertisers enjoy the right to use words such as “the better option” or “this is the new dawn” to persuade consumers to like and purchase the product. This study established that the consumers in Kenya have little knowledge of their commercial speech rights to truthful advertising information. The study recommends that consumers should take an active role in issues of advertising information to safeguard their interests against deceptive or misleading advertising.

5.2 Advertising regulators

The study established that there is low awareness of consumer protection documents in Kenya and who to complain to if a product does not contain the advertised qualities.

This was attributed to various reasons among them, inaccessibility of the advertising regulatory documents and the cost of such documents. The Code of Advertising Practice and Direct Marketing (2003) is only available to members of the Market Society and sells at a cost of Shs.10,000 (\$200) a copy, therefore limiting its circulation by being out of reach for a consumer who may want to buy it. It is recommended that the Advertising regulators should enforce the existing advertising regulatory documents. The study recommends that regulatory authorities should provide simplified copies of advertising regulatory documents to consumers as this would go a long way in ensuring that many are aware of their rights to truthful advertising information. Specifically, a pocket copy of the Code of Conduct for Advertisers can be published and availed to consumers as a guide to consumer rights.

5.3 Advertising policy makers

Advertising policy makers play a central role in ensuring they are sufficient safeguards and rules to regulate any enterprise. The government and quasi government agencies are among the key policy makers that have a role to play in shaping the advertising policy in Kenya. In view of the foregoing, this study recommends there is need for the government and other advertising regulatory bodies to take a more proactive role in consumer protection in Kenya.

The government should monitor the content of adverts by creating an agency that could track such adverts and take up any complaints with the advertisers.

Advertising Codes of Conduct such as the Code of Advertising Practice and Direct Marketing (2003) should be incorporated into the existing laws for example, the Consumer Protection Act 2012 to give legal teeth to such codes.

5.4 Suggestions for further studies.

This study analyzed consumer awareness of their right to truthful advertising information. One limitation of this study was that it was based only in Nairobi. Replicating the study in other parts of the country would go a long way in giving a fuller picture extent to which consumer in Kenya are aware of their right to truthful advertising information.

References

- Advertising Standards Body of Kenya (2003) *Code of Advertising Practice and Direct Marketing*.
- Arens W.F (2002) *Contemporary Advertising*. McGraw Hill Irwin.
- Arens, wielgold, Arens (2011) *Contemporary Advertising and Integrated Marketing 13/e* McGraw Hill
- Ayimey E.K, Vitor A.D, Gadawusu J.K (2013) *Does Radio Advertising Influence sale Of Herbal Products in Ghana? Evidence from Ho Municipality*. Retrieved on July 7, 2015 from <http://www.scirp.org/journal/mepp141-156>.
- Belch G.E and Belch M.R (2007) *Advertising and Promotion. 7/e* McGraw Hill
- Belch G.E and Belch M.R(2009) *Advertising and Promotion:An Integrated MarketingCommunication Perspective(8thed)* Macgraw Hill Irwin
- Communications Authority of Kenya Annual Report 2011/12
- Communications Authority of Kenya Annual Report 2012/13
- Consumer Rights in Kenya (2014) *African Dialogue on Consumer Protection Vol 1 Issue 2*
- Clow E.K, Baack D (2007) *Integrated Advertising Promotion, and Marketing Communications*. Pearson Prentice Hall, New York pg. 52-57
- Creswell, J.W and Plano Clark (2006) *Designing and Conducting Mixed Research Methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Creswell J.W, Plano Clark V.L (2011) *Mixed Methods Research 2/e*. Sage Publication
- Gelb B.D, ZinkhanG.M(1986) *Humour and Advertising Effectiveness After Repeated Exposure to a Radio Commercial*. Journal of Advertising, Vol 15,No 2 Retrieved On November 18, 2013 from <http://www.tandfonline.com>
- George R.W (1997) *Selling Words: Free Speech in a Commercial Culture*. New York Univ Press New York
- Gibbs A (1997) *Focus Groups: University of Surrey Social Research Update Issue 19*
- Graber, C.R (2003) *Freedom of Expression and Unfair Competition; The Hertel Case and Beyond*. ThomasCottle Ed, Oxford University Press Oxford 2005, pp273-278 New York:Routledge
- Hiebert R.E (1999) *Impact of Mass Media Current Issues. 4/e* Longmans.
- Holsinger R.L& Dilts J.P(1994).Media Law. McGraw Hill
- Hivos (2011) *Baseline Survey on Citizens' Perception of the Media Report*.
- InterMedia (2010) *Radio Use and Access in Kenya*. Retrieved on September 14th2012from <http://www.audiencescapes.org/country-profiles/kenya/media-and-co>.International Chamber of Commerce (2006) *Consolidated Chamber of Commerce Code of Advertising and Marketing Communication*.

- Journal of Advertising (1996) Vol.25.No.2 pp83-85.Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/>
- Kalyan S. (2003) *Journalism and Mass Media*. Retrieved on June 6, 2015 from <http://www.peo.org>
- Kehinde A.(2005) *Truthfulness as a Factor in the Language of Advertising*. International Journal African and African American Studies Vol.iv, No.1 Jan 2005
- Kenya Audience Research Foundation Report (2014) Retrieved on Aug 2, 2015 from <http://softkenya.com>
- Kenya Communications (amendment) Act (2008).
- Kenya Constitution (2010).
- Kenya Consumer Protection Act (2011)
- Kenya Competition Act (Sec.55)Kenya Consumer Federation.*Government unveils Consumer Protection Advisory Committee*. Retrieved from <http://www.cofek.co.ke> dated Dec.20th 2013.
- Kunczik M (1999)*Ethics in Journalism. Fredrick Ebert Foundation Bonn*87-96. Retrieved from <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk>
- Magnani,R(1997) *Sampling Guide.Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project*.Washington D.C
- Manuel V et al(1987) *What is Ethics?*Retrieved from <https://www.scu.edu> March 2016.
- McChesney R.W (2008) *The Political economy of Media. Monthly Review Press*
- McFall Liz(2004) *Advertising a Cultural Economy*. Sage Publications Inc. pg. 35
- McCracker.G (1998)*Who is the Celebrity endorser?* Cultural Foundations of the Endorsement Process, Journal of Consumer Research,16(3),310-321.
- Media Act (2007) Media Council of Kenya
- Media Act(2013) Media Council of Kenya
- Media Council of Kenya(2012) *The Status of Media in Kenya Survey*.Vol.27(5):697-718
- Musamali R.(2014) *Factors determining Consumer Fraud Reporting in Kenya*. Kenya Institute of Policy Analysis.URL:<http://dx.dor.org> Policy and Marketing Vol.17(2) 316-319
- Mutoro S.(2013) *Consumer Awareness in Kenya*. The Standard April 2, 2013:15
- Mzungu, T(2013) *Media Consumption in Kenya: How are Audience engaging with the Traditional Media?*Ipsos Synovate Kenya March 2013
- Nelson O, Tunji O & Gloria A(2012) *The Dysfunctional and Functional Effects of Celebrity Endorsement*. Covenant University Nigeria Online Journal of Communication
- Nabirasool D, Prabhakar D(2014) *Role of Media in Consumer Protection*. Journal of Business and Management Vol 16,issue2 pg.1-5 Retrieved on July 15 2015 From <http://www.iostjournals.org>
- Oriare P.W, Ugangu W, OrlaleR.(2010).*The Media Vulnerabilities Study*
- Post R.C(2000) *The Constitutional Status of Commercial Speech*. Faculty Scholarship Series
- Rajagopal(2010) *Role of Radio Advertisings as Behavioral Driver among Urban Consumers*. Monterrey Institute of Technology Working Paper WP/EGADE/MT/O4/2010
- Richardson P (2015) *Toward a New Model of Celebrity Endorsement: Lady Gaga and*
- Royal D.B (2000) *Resolving the Compelled-Commercial Speech Conundrum*. Virginia Journal of Social Policy and the Law. Vol.19:2
- Wavinya M.(2010)*Unmasking the African Consumer-Media Consumption habits*. Synovate/Steadman
- Hiram Muccheke is a Media Trainer at the Kenya Institute of Mass Communication in Nairobi, Kenya.