# Gift Giving

### Why give gifts?

- Deadweight loss of non-cash gifts
- · But sentimental value
  - · Value item more highly if it was a gift
  - · Sentimental value wanes less over time
- Some gifts show sentiment better than others
  - Backpack vs. watch

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#### Signaling

- Signal = costly behavior that reveals an agent's true type
- Gift giver wants to signal to recipient that
  - I really know you & know what you like
  - I'm a thoughtful/caring friend

Signal value of gifts

Gift	Signal		
Cash	I put no effort into getting this gift. + I don't need to know anything specific about you to get this gift I know you like to shop at Sephora		
Sephora gift card			
Gift from registry	I don't know anything about what you like; I just read your registry		
Gift everyone likes	I don't know anything about what you specifically I		
Expensive gift	You are so important to me that I would pay a high cost		
Unique gift	I know things about your preference that few others know		
Homemade gift (even if ugly, useless)	You are so important to me that I would spend time and effort making something for you		

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## The science of giving gifts your loved ones won't want to return

Why people ignore wish lists, and other mysteries of holiday gift-giving

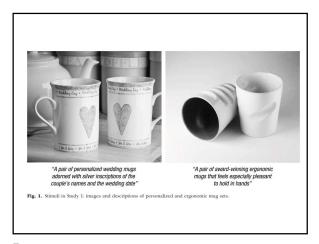


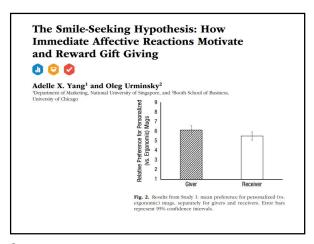
By Kathleen D. Volus is the distinguished McKelight university professor and Land O'Lakes chair in marketing at the Carbon

### Why we give the wrong thing

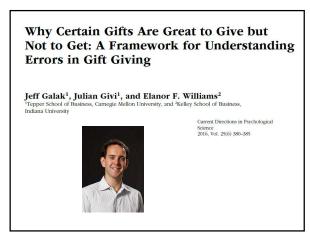
- · Smile-seeking
- · Ignore wish list at your peril
  - Givers like to convey how well they know the recipient by selecting the "perfect" gift
- Experiences vs. material items
  - Experiences tend to be shared (items used alone)
  - Material items more easily compared to alternatives
  - But experiences give burst of intense happiness
  - · Material items give prolonged modest happiness
  - · Material items commemorate significant events

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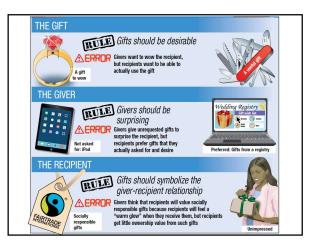


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	Gift-giving rule	Preferences		Gift-exchange thought processes	
		Givers	Recipients	Givers	Recipients
Aspects of the gift	Gifts should be desirable.	Desirable gifts	Feasible gifts	Desirable gifts dazzle when opened.	Feasible gifts provide sure value.
	Gifts should be enjoyed immediately.	Lesser but complete gifts	Better-quality, even if incomplete, gifts	Lesser, complete gifts are appreciated when opened.	Better-quality, incomplete gifts will eventually provide the most value.
	Gifts should be tangible.	Material gifts	Experiential gifts	Material gifts elicit an immediate positive response.	Experiences provide more overall happiness.
Aspects of the giver	Givers should surprise their recipients.	Unrequested gifts	Requested gifts	Unrequested gifts will surprise.	Personally requested gifts are more valuable.
	Givers should be generous.	Thoughtful and expensive gifts	Thoughtfulness and price are unimportant	Thoughtful and expensive gifts signal generosity.	Value does not always correspond with thought or price.
Aspects of the recipient	Gifts should reflect their recipients.	Specific and unique gifts	General gifts and gifts that reflect most important personal interests	Gifts reflecting specific and unique interests signal knowledge of the recipient.	Versatile gifts and gifts that reflect important personal interests provide the most value.
	Gifts should symbolize the giver-recipient relationship.	Socially responsible gifts	Traditional gifts	The recipient will feel a "warm glow" when receiving a socially responsible gift.	A socially responsible gift provides little ownership value.

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#### Givers vs Receivers

- givers focus on moment of exchange surprisingness
- recipients focus on value of gift once owned usefulness

## Money as a gift

- When is money an appropriate gift?
  - Weddings, bar mitzvahs, gifts from older to younger
- Why is a cash gift (sometimes) in appropriate?
  - Signaling the giver-receiver relationship
- Why are gift cards better?



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