Multifaceted tourists: A focus on grey travelers' holidays

Dr Bridget Major Professor Fraser McLeay Newcastle Business School Northumbria University UK

Study Objectives

- To evaluate the grey market in terms of their characteristics in relation to holiday taking
- Greys are also referred to as seniors, mature market, older market, muppie market, young sengies, whoopies, retiring baby boom and pappy boom



UK Grey Travellers

- Until the 1980's mature travellers were not recognised as a significant segment (Jang and Ham, 2009; Moschis, 2003)
- Segmentation of the tourism market has developed considerably in recent years although much of it has been focused on understanding motivation (Sedgley, Pritchard and Morgan, 2011; Shoemaker, 1989, 2000)
- Issues of definition of age segments (Littrell, Paige and Song 2004)
- This study categorises greys as 50 plus years, in line with most definitions and with the Thomson Holidays' Gold profile

Grey travellers



- Are overlooked in tourism literature (Littrell et., al 2004)
- Are increasing in longevity
- Market segment will grow in size and wealth and propensity to spend on travel ...and they spend longer on holiday (Callan and Bowman, 2000; Huang and Tsai, 2003, Hunter Jones and Blackburn, 2007, Reece, 2004)
- Have more discretionary time, and prefer to travel in offseason or shoulder season (Anderson and Langmayer, 1982; Callan and Bowman, 2000; Hunter Jones-and Blackburn, 2007; Patterson and Pegg, 2009)
- Have a higher discretionary income, less debt, are often empty nesters (Callan and Bowman, 2000; Littrell *et al* 2004; Ryan, 1995)

FM4 You have a lot on this page Fraser McLeay; 29.11.2013

Slide 4

The grey holiday maker

- Does not like to be portrayed as old
- Can be very loyal
- Takes more holidays than average and plans at least two holidays within a year
- Most likely to take a package holiday
- This is because it is less risky

(Callan and Bowman, 2000, Evans, Jamal and Foxall, 2009; Hornerman, Carter Wei and Rus, 2004, Mintel, 2010)



While on holiday....

- Greys have different experiences and there are different typologies
- Limited literature
- One typology: 'Younger at heart and older at heart' (Littrell *et al.,* 2004)
- 'Live for today' (Mintel, 2004)
- 'So much time to live' (Fleischer and Pizam, 2002)



Implications from literature

- Industry should capitalise on grey attitude and propensity (Hudson, 2010; Hunter-Jones and Blackburn, 2007)
- Need for marketers to explore actual statements from older people based on feelings and experiences (Patterson and Pegg, (2009)
- Crucial for incoming and outgoing marketers to understand grey travel behaviour. There is an over research on socio-economic variables and health (Reece, 2004) and a lack on grey travellers' actual holiday experience
- This is essential for tour operators, hotel managers and destination managers to be able to attract this valuable market

However.....

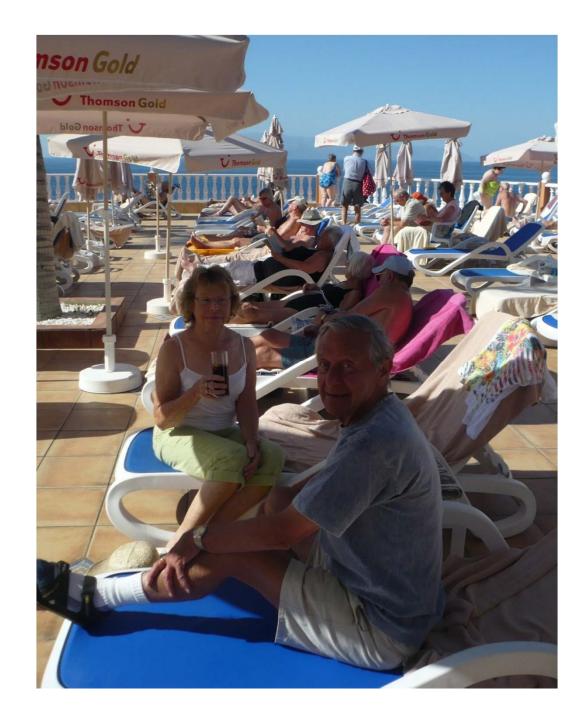
- Financial circumstances of greys is changing
- Adults have children later and young adults stay at home longer
- Savings have reduced (Huffingdon Post, 2012)
- Economic downturn makes the elderly more vulnerable
- Fuel costs have soared and pensioners are vulnerable
- Greys are still taking holidays but feel they are less affordable (Fenge, Hean, Worswick, Wilkinson, Fernely and Ersser, 2012)



Methodology

- Interpretive approach, qualitative research using phenomenological semi structured interviews
- TUI UK granted access to their Gold consumers
- Interviews took place in a Thomson Gold hotel, in Los Gigantes, Tenerife over a period of one week and lasted between half an hour and one hour
- 12 interviews were conducted and saturation was reached
- Recorded transcripts were evaluated using template analysis
- Interviews were also conducted with Thomson senior management as a part of the holistic study but findings are not applicable to this focus/paper

Interview Room





Discussion of findings

- The theme of security was clearly evidenced; this fed into all the other themes
- Security did not necessarily manifest itself as 'security' as such
- The literature on risk is applicable and transferable
- For many of the themes there are large gaps in the literature

Implications of study

- The grey market is extremely important to the UK travel industry
- There is a lack of detailed research on the grey market holiday experience
- Practitioners and industry stakeholders should capitalise on grey market needs to enhance their holiday experience and therefore loyalty and profitability

References

- Anderson, B., and Langmeyer, L. (1982). The Under-50 and Over-50 Travelers: A Profile of Similarities and Differences. *Journal of Travel Research, 20*(20), 20-24.
- Callan, R. J., and Bowman, L. (2000). Selecting a Hotel and Determining Salient Quality Attributes: A Preliminary Study of Mature British Travellers. *International Journal of Tourism Research, 2*, 97-118.
- Evans, M., Jamal, A., and Foxall, G. (2009). *Consumer Behaviour* (2nd ed.). Chichester: Wiley.
- Fleisher, A., and Pizam, A. (2002). Tourism Constraints among Israeli Seniors. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(1), 106-123.
- Horneman, L., Carter, R. W., Wei, S., and Ruys, H. (2002). Profiling the Senior Traveler: An Australian Perspective. *Journal of Travel Research*, *41*(23), 23-37.
- Huang, L., and Tsai, H. T. (2003). The study of senior traveller behaviour in Taiwan. *Tourism Management, 24*, 561-574.
- Hudson, S. (2010). Wooing zoomers: marketing to the mature traveller. *Marketing Intelligence and Planning, 28*(4), 444-461.
- Huffington Post (2012). Pensioners Expect Retirement Income to Drop. Retrieved 20th December 2012. http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/2012/01/11/pensioners-expectretirement-income-to-drop_n_1198673.html
- Hunter-Jones, P., and Blackburn, A. (2007). Understanding the relationship between holiday taking and self-assessed health: an exploratory study of senior tourism. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, *31*, 509-516.

References

- Jang, S., and Ham, S. (2009). A double-hurdle analysis of travel expenditure: Baby boomer seniors. *Tourism Management, 30*, 372-380.
- Littrell, M. A., Paige, R. C., and Song, K. (2004). Senior travellers: Tourism activities and shopping behaviours. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, *10*, 348-362.
- Mintel. (2004). Grey Market Ireland Retrieved 5 January 2010, from http://academic.mintel.com/sinatra/oxygen_academic/search_results/show&/display/id=711 22
- Mintel. (2010). Package Holidays UK July 2010 Retrieved 1 September 2010, from http://academic.mintel.com/sinatra/oxygen_academic/search_results/show&/display/id=479 781
- Moschis, G. P. (2003). Marketing to older adults: an updated overview of present knowledge and practice. *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, 20(6), 516-525.
- Patterson, I., and Pegg, S. (2009). Marketing the Leisure Experience to Baby Boomers and Older Tourists. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing and Management, 18*, 254-272.
- Ryan, C. (1995). Learning about tourists from conversations: the over-55s in Majorca. *Tourism Management*, *16*(3), 207-215.
- Sedgley, D., Pritchard, A., and Morgan, N. (2011). Tourism and Ageing. A transformative research agenda. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *38*(2), 422-436.

References

- Shoemaker, S. (1989). Segmentation of the Senior Pleasure Travel Market. *Journal of Travel Research*, 27(14), 14-21.
- Shoemaker, S. (2000). Segmenting the Mature Market: 10 Years Later. *Journal of Travel Research*, 39(11), 11-26.
- Reece, W. S. (2004). Are Senior Leisure Travelers Different? *Journal of Travel Research, 43*(11), 11-18.