## The Thuif About Millennial Golfers



Millennial Golfer Survey
Fall 2017


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## I. OVERVIEW

Will Millennials join private clubs? Do Millennialscare about amenities? How much are Millennials willing to pay forgolf? In the private club world these questions are commonplace for managers, club boards, membership sales staff, and anyone charged with the duty to continuously fill the club's membership pipeline with 'new blood'.

Research initiativeshave pounced on the club industry'sneed fordata surrounding Millennial habits, preferences, and wallets. Excellent reports have been published by organizations such as the Club Managers Association of Americ a (CMAA) and the National Golf Foundation (NGF). GGA recently teamed up with Kris Hart and Matt Weinberger of Nextgengolf to gauge just how many 'degrees of separation' there are between Millennials and private clubs.

If you didn't already know, Nextgengolf is the leading entity for Millennial golfers 18 to 39 years old in the United States. Nextgengolf is an inclusive organization with the mission to provide golfing opportunities, keep golfers in the game, and make the game of golf more relevant forcollege studentsand young adults. In essence, Nextgengolf strives to fill a gap largely ignored in the industry by helping thousands of golfers stay engaged through the 185+toumaments organized and executed each year.

A fusion of GGA's25-yearhistory of private club research and Nextgengolf'sprofound relationship with young golfersafforded a survey of more than $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ avid Millennial golfers who were asked about their golfing habits and stance on private club memberships. Nextgengolf caters to golfers of all abilities but most, if not all, golfers surveyed have competed in some form of toumament golf setting whether high school, collegiate, or otherwise.

This initiative was spearheaded by Nextgengolf (Kris Hart, CEO, and Matt Weinberger, COO) and Global Golf Advisors (Michael Gregory, Senior Manager, and Bennett DeLozier, Senior Associate). Leam more about Millennial trends, attitudes, and tactics for engaging them by visiting the golf resource library on the Nextgengolf website.

## II. EXECUIVE SUMMARY OF RNDINGS

It is essential that conclusions from this exerc ise be considered within the appropriate context of golf skill, partic ipation, and frequency of play. The survey sample focused exclusively on an audience of active, a vid Millennial golfers with prior golf interest and experience in toumaments or competitive golf events, many having played at the collegiate level. As such, survey results are not reflective of all Millennial golfers or the 'average Millennial golfer'.

Targeting active and avid golfers was an important objective for this study since this cohort represents the best audience for (1) obtaining informed, quality feedback regarding Millennial golf experiences and habits, and (2) evaluating future customers/prospec tive members who align with existing golferdemographics and exhibit high-likelihood forconversion.

Questions containing significant insight for clubs regarding Millennial recruitment are stratified by various demographic elements to generate deeper insight into the habits and viewpoints of avid Millennial golfers. Response data for key questions is broken out by factors such as age, handic ap, facility type, and region to assess behavioral differences within varying Millennial segments a nd to afford balanced evaluation of Millennial mindsets a mong different club types.

Research revealed the following high-level trends about Millennial golfers. Key takeaways and other signific ant findings are summarized in an infographic available on the GGA website.

## Trends

## 1. Rexibility and customization are key

## 2. Referrals are very important

3. Non-golf amenities matter
4. Primary target audience should be low-handic ap Millennials
5. Opportunities exist to better capture Millennials at private clubs
6. There are bariers which private clubs must consider


2017 Millennia I Golfer Survey

## III. SURVEY RESULTS AND STATISIICS

The ensuing sections summarize survey data on an individual, question-by-question basis with supplementary commentary and disc ussion from GGA. Questions containing signific ant insight for clubs regarding Millennial recruitment are stratified by various demographic elements to generate deeper insight into the habits and viewpoints of avid Millennial golfers.

## Respondent Profile

Q2. Age

More than four in five (83\%) partic ipants are between the ages of 18 and 29, with the largest concentration (69\%) ranging from 18 to 25 years of age.

Partic ipants under the age of 25 comprised roughly seven out of ten (69\%) resp ondents while those over the age of 26 account for nearly one-third (31\%) of overall respondents. On average, participants are approximately 24 years of age, consistent with Nextgengolf's core demographic.


Stratific ation of respondent a ge by the type of fa cility at which they play most of their golf indic a tes that younger Millennials (averaging 23 or 24 years of age) are more likely to play at Private or Semi-Private facilities.

Respondents who play primarily at Public golf courses are almost 2 years older than those who play at Private clubs and nearly one full year older than those who frequent Semi-Private courses.

## Q3. Gender

The vast majority of respondents identified as Male, with men representing significantly more than nine out of every ten (96\%) respondents. Women comprised approximately $4 \%$ of respondents, which is consistent with Nextgengolf's golfer profile.

In 2017, the National Golf Foundation reported that women, regardless of age, a c count for approximately one-quarter (24\%) of U.S. golfers while Millennial women (between the ages of 18 and 39) comprise a pproximately $39 \%$ of U.S. female golfers.

Considered in this context, Millennial women are a highly untapped demographic for golf partic ipation.


■ Female ■ Male

## Q4. Region



■ South ■ Midwest<br>- Northeast<br>- West

Participants are evenly distributed across the United States, with the majority of avid Millennial golfers hailing from the South (38\%). Approximately one-quarter (26\%) reside in the Midwest while near ranother qua rter (23\%) live in the Northeast. Interestingly, Westem states represented only $13 \%$ of partic ipating Millennial golfers.

## Q4. Region (c ontinued)



Clustering is evident in large states such as Califomia and Texas as well as within the Ohio River Valley region in states such as Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia. Overall, participants can be sourced back to highly populated states and cities ac ross the U.S.

Massachusetts, while among the geographically smallest states, exhibits the largest concentration of respondents. This is due to the area's high population density and the market penetration of Nextgengolf in its home state.

Alabama (0.6\%)
Alaska ( $0 \%$ )
Arizona (1.6\%)
Arkansas (0.4\%)
Califomia (7.4\%)
Colorado (2.1\%)
Connectic ut (1.8\%)
Delaware (1.0\%)
District of Columbia (0.8\%)
Forida (2.1\%)
Georgia (2.1\%)
Hawaii (0\%)
Idaho (0.3\%)

Illinois (4.9\%)
Indiana (2.3\%)
Iowa (0.8\%)
Kansas (1.0\%)
Kentucky (0.9\%)
Louisiana (0.4\%)
Maine (0.3\%)
Maryland (1.9\%)
Massac husetts (10.7\%)
Mic higan (3.5\%)
Minnesota (1.9\%)
Mississippi (0.1\%)
Missouri (2.0\%)

Montana (0.1\%)
Nebraska (0.2\%)
Nevada (0\%)
New Hampshire (0.5\%)
New J ersey (4.1\%)
New Mexico (0\%)
New York (5.3\%)
North Carolina (3.7\%)
North Dakota (0.1\%)
Ohio (6.4\%)
Oklahoma (1.2\%)
Oregon (0.9\%)
Pennsylvania (5.8\%)

Rhode Island (0.4\%)
South Carolina (1.2\%)
South Dakota (0\%)
Tennessee (0.9\%)
Texas (9.2\%)
Ulah (0.2\%)
Vermont (0.2\%)
Virginia (4.1\%)
Washington (0.5\%)
West Virginia ( $\mathbf{0} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{3}$ )
Wisconsin (2.7\%)
Wyoming (0\%)

## Q5. Golf Handicap

Approximately half (49\%) of partic ipating Millennial golfers have a golf handicap in the range of 0 to 7 while roughly four in ten (39\%) fall within the 8 to 17 range. On average, participating Millennial golfers play to a handicap of 9.2.

This skill level is signific a ntly below overall a verage - which ranges from roughly 14 to 17 (men) and 26 to 30 (women) - and is attributed to the regularity of play and toumament experience characteristic of Nextgengolf's database of avid golfers.


Handicap by Facility


Survey data indicates that low-handic ap golfers are more likely to be younger players, even among Millennials. Stratification of golf handicap by age shows that respondents with a handicap of 7 and under have an average age of 24 or younger. Golfers playing to a handicap ranging from 8 to 17 are almost 1 year older, while those in the 18 to 27 range are 1.5 to 2 years older.

Golfers from the South and Midwest maintain a lower handic ap than players from West or Northeast. Low-handic ap golfers are also 1.5 to 2 times more likely to play at Private courses.

## Handicap by Region



## Q6. Years as a Golfer

The duration for which respondents have played golf is evenly distributed, with roughly half (49\%) of participating Millennials indicating that they have been a golfer for more than 10 years. Approximately one-quarter (24\%) of partic ipants have adopted golf within the last 5 years.

On average, participating Millennial golfers have been a golferfor 11 years.

Avg. years as a golfer: 11


Q7. Rounds of Golf Played Annually


One-third (33\%) of respondents play 40 or more rounds of golf each year while nearly four out of ten (38\%) average between 21 and 40 rounds in a given year.

On average, participating Millennials play 31.4 rounds of golf annually. The National Golf Foundation's 2017 research indicates that male golfers in the U.S. average 20.8 rounds per year while the average for 'avid' golfers is higher at 34.0 rounds a nnually.

## Q7. Rounds of Golf Played Annually (continued)



Stratific ation of a nnual rounds played by region shows that Millennial partic ipation is consistently high a c ross the United States, varying by a maximum of 6.1 rounds (based on a nnual a verages).

Interestingly, Millennials who live in the West play the fewest rounds of all participants despite having a more favorable golf climate than their Midwestem and Northeastem counterparts.

Stratification of annual rounds by facility type indicates that, on average, Private and Semi-Private Golf Courses capture more Millennial golf rounds than Public Golf Courses each year. Private Golf Courses generate nearly 1.5 times the average number of rounds than Public facilities while Semi-Private Golf Courses generate 1.2 times more.


## Q8. Spend Per Round of Golf

More than half (57\%) of partic ipating Millennialspreferto spend less than $\$ 25$ on a nomal round of golf. Roughly one-quarter (24\%) are willing to spend between $\$ 50$ and $\$ 75$, while only $2 \%$ of participants are willing to pay more than $\$ 75$ per round.

On average, participating Millennial golfers prefer to spend $\$ 38.85$ on a nomal round of golf.



Stratification of spending preferences by age, facility type, and region reveals that respondents are willing to spend more on a round of golf asthey age. Relative to Millennials under the age of 25 , older Millennial golfers would spend 1.7 times more per round while those ages 26 to 35 would spend 1.3 times more.

Spending preferences are generally consistent by region and facility as shown below.

Spend by Region


## Mimennial Habits, Preferences, and Future Plans

## Q9. Golf Facility Preference

Respondents were asked to identify where they play golf most often. More than six out of ten (61\%) Millennials play golf at Public Golf Courses while the remaining $39 \%$ are evenly split between Private (19\%) a nd Semi-Private (20\%) golf courses.


## Q9a. Golf Facility Preference (by Region)

Relative to overall responses, stratification of facility preferences by region reveals the following observations about Millennial golfers in different geographic locations:

Facility Preference by Region


West golfers play less at Private (-7\%) a nd Semi-Private (-8\%) c ourses and signific antly more at Public courses ( $+16 \%$ ).

South: golfers play slightly more at Semi-Private courses (+5\%) and less at Public courses (-7\%).

Northeast golfer preferences are consistent with overall Millennial preferences.

Midwest golfers play slightly less at Priva te courses (-3\%) and slightly more at Public courses ( $+3 \%$ ).

## Q9b. Golf Facility Preference (by Age)

Relative to overall responses, stratification of facility preferences by age reveals the following observations about Millennial golfers of different ages:

Facility Preference by Age


Millennial Facility Preference
Overall

| $19 \%$ | 61\% |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\square$ Private | 20 Public $\quad$ Semi-Private |

Private Golf Courses: there is a sense of polarity among golfers who play at Private courses most often, with these individuals being either the youngest or oldest Millennials.

Public Golf Courses: golfers who play at Public coursesmost often are in their late-twenties or early-thirties. It may be the case that these Millennials are pinched for disposable income orlack the ava ila bility of time for leisure/rec reation.

Interestingly, a pproximately four in ten (40\%) golfers under the age of 18 reportedly play most of their golf at Priva te facilities; the largest concentration among all age ranges and nearly double overall Millennial Private course utilization. While it is important to emphasize that Under 18 golfers in the sample represented less than 1\% of respondents, consideration of data in other age ranges suggests something more. Even partic ipating Millennials ages 18-25 (69\%of respondents) play more at Private courses. Meanwhile, Millennials between the a ges of $26-29$ and $30-35$ play less at Private and Semi-Private courses while playing signific antly more at Public courses.

Survey data points toward age 25 as a pivot point, the age at which participating Millennials diverge from Private facilities and begin to source an inc reasing number of golf rounds from Public facilities. There are at least two possible explanations for this trend. From a career standpoint, age 25 is likely an age when individuals are either changing jobs, potentially reloc ating for work, orsee inc reasing professional responsibilities and a subsequent decrease in time available forgolf. From a soc ioeconomic standpoint, it is possible that they 'age out' of membership privileges afforded at Private and Semi-Private facilities and are unable to finance continued membership. This suggestion is reinforced by the fact that the percentage of Millennials who play most of their golf at a Private club inc reases from a pproximately $8 \%$ (in those aged $26-35$ ) to $23 \%$ (in those aged $36-40$ ), an inc rease of nearly $3 x$.

## Q9c. Golf Fac ility Preference (by Handicap)

Relative to overall responses, stratification of facility preferences by handicap reveals the following observations about Millennial golfers of different skill level a nd ability:

Millennial Facility Preference
Overall

| $19 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ Private $\quad$ 20\% $\%$ |  |

High Handicappers: players with limited golf experience or ability play almost entirely at Public courses.

Mid-range Handicappers: average players, or golfers who are improving their game, seem to 'transition' into playing at Priva te courses by playing more frequently at Semi-private courses.

Low Handicappers: there is an inverse relationship between a low handicap and the frequency of play at Private courses, better players play significantly more golf at Private clubs and signific antly less at Public and Semi-Private courses.

Approximately two-thirds ( $-65 \%$ ) of partic ipating Millennials with a 0 handic ap or better play most of their golf at a Private or Semi-Private facility compared to only $6 \%$ of Millennial respondents with a $28+$ handicap.

- Low-handicap, Millennial golfers are excellent candidates for private club membership, not only are they more inclined to play at Private facilities, but this inclination increasesproportionately to inc reases in their skill level. In addition, there is the opportunity for Private courses to encourage Millennial participation by facilitating more lowhandic ap play through touma ments/ competitive events flighted by handic ap rather than age.
- High-ha ndicap, Millennial golfers represent the best opportunity for Public courses to increase their annual rounds and grow the game. This demographic is inclined toward Public course play and are likely to be highly receptive to introductory programs for golf educ ation, training, and skill development.


## Q10. Future Golf Facility Preference (post-college)

It's no sumprise that many respondents are currently college or university students pursuing an associate's, bachelor's, or related degree. Nextgengolf began as platform exclusively intended to make golf more affordable for college students. The platform evolved into a company as students-tumed-graduates continued to seek out the support, benefits, and opportunities afforded to them in school. Several yearslater the company had grown into an organization spanning from college-aged students to young professional golfers aging into their thirties.

Respondents who are currently students were a sked to identify where they plan to play golf after college. More than four out of ten (44\%) plan to play at Public G olf C ourses, three in ten (30\%) at Semi-Private facilities, and roughly one-quarter (26\%) at Private clubs.


- Private

■ Public

- Semi-Private

Comparison of where partic ipating Millennialscurrently play most of their golf to where they plan to play golf in the future indic a tes a slight trend a wa y from Public courses ( $-17 \%$ ) toward Semi-Private ( $+7 \%$ ) and Private ( $+10 \%$ ) facilities.


The ability for Private/Semi-Private courses to capture the $35 \%$ of participating Millennials seeking a shift a way from public facilities aftercollege will be contingent upon addressing the perceived bariers to joining a private club on the next page.

## Q11. Likelihood of Continuing to Play Golf in the Future

All partic ipating Millennials indicated that they are likely to continue to play golf in the future, with approximately nine out of ten (91\%) Millennials ind ic ating that it is Extremely Likely. It is noteworthy that this level of confidence does not vary by facility type.


■ Extremely likely

- Very likely

■ Likely

## Q12. Biggest Bamiers in J oining a Private Club



Barier to J oining: Exc lusivity


Not feeling welcome at the club

For Millennials, the biggest bamiers to joining a private club are predominantly cost-related. More than three-quarters of respondents indicated that dues (77\%) and fees (76\%) are the significant bamiers. Approximately three out of ten (29\%) are limited due to a concem that the costs to belong will change from year to year.

Bamiers related to perceptions of exclusivity are not signific ant obstacles for Millennials. In fact, they're more likely to feel bamiers of exclusivity (i.e. not feeling welcome or not knowing anyone) at Semi-Private facilities over Private clubs.

Barrier to J oining: Exclusivity


## Q13. When Millennials MightJ oin a Private Club

When to Join a Private Club


J oining Timeline by Age


With $9 \%$ of participating Millennials not planning to join a Private club a nd $12 \%$ having already joined, a p proximately four out of five (79\%) Millennial respondents plan to join a Private club within the next 15 years.

Stratification of Millennials' joining timeline by age and where they c urrently play golf yields the following observations:

- $55 \%$ of Millennials age 25 and younger will consider joining a Private club within 3 to 10 years.
- $47 \%$ of Millennials age 26 and older will consider joining a Private club within 5 years.
- The likelihood of joining a Private club decreases with age.
- Those who currently play at Semi-Private facilities are $11 \%$ more-likely than overall Millennial participants to join a Private club within the next 5 years.


## J oining Timeline by Curent Facility



## Q14. Tolerance to Pay fora Private Club Entrance Fee

Approximately four out of ten (41\%) Millennial golfers would prefer to pay more annually rather than entrance fee to join a Private Club. Of those willing to pay an entrance fee (59\%), the a verage tolerance is approximately $\$ 6,500$.


Entrance fee tolerance increases with age, more than doubling between Millennials under age 18 and those over the age of 36. Tolerance decreases alongside the privacy levels of the facility at which Millennials currently play, with Private club golfers exhibiting higher tolerance levels. Tolerance is lowest in the Northeast, consistent through the Midwest and South, a nd signific antly higher ( $+\$ 1,211$ ) in the West.

## Q14. Tolerance to Pay for a Private Club Entrance Fee (continued)


#### Abstract

Entrance fee tolerance levels decrease as skill level decreases/handicap increases. Golfers with a 28+ handicap are less than half ( $46 \%$ ) as tolerant to pay an entrance fee as those with a 0 orbetter handicap.


$\$ 10,025$


## Q15. Tolerance to Pay for Private Club Annual Fees

Approximately six out of ten (60\%) Millennial golfers would prefer to pay annual fees in the range of $\$ 2,000$ and $\$ 4,000$ to belong to a Private club. Three in ten (30\%) would prefer to pay an estimated $\$ 2,000$ each year while roughly onequarter (24\%) would be willing to pay $\$ 5,000$. Only $15 \%$ of partic ipating Millennials are tolerant of paying more than \$5,000 per year in a nnual club dues.

On average, Millennial golfers would be willing to pay a pproximately $\$ 3,989$ in annual feesto belong to a Private club.

Avg. annual fee tolerance: $\mathbf{\$ 3 , 9 8 9}$


## Q15. Tolerance to Pay for Private Club Annual Fees (continued)



Annual fee tolerance is highest ( $\$ 4,731$ ) a mong the oldest Millennial respondents, but falls below the overall a verage for Millennial partic ipants between the ages of 26 and 35 . Tolerance is consistently above average in the Northeast, South, a nd West, dipping slightly below average for those living in the Midwest, who have the lowest tolerance level to pay a nnual Private club fees. Tolerance decreases alongside the privacy levels of the facility at which Millennials currently play, with Private club golfers exhibiting tolerance levels signific antly above the average ( $+\$ 834$ ).

Annual fee tolerance levels decrease as skill level decreases. Golfers with a 0 or better handic ap are 1.7 times as tolerant to pay annual club fees asthose with a $28+$ handic ap whose tolerance fallssignificantly below the average ( $-\$ 1,283$ ).

## Q16. Factors Influencing Decision to J oin a Pivate Club

Socialization is highly important to Millennials, survey data indicates that leveraging existing relationships can influence Millennials to join a Private club. More than four out of five (83\%) participating Millennial golfers indicated that recommendations from their friends, fa mily, or colleagues is a top factor which may influence their decision to join.

Nearly two-thirds (63\%) of respondents indicated that they might join as a result of a positive experience attending an activity or function at the club (such as a golf toumament or wedding). Opportunities exist forprivate clubs to host outside events focused on introducing Millennial golfers to their club, course, and facilities in order for them to gain an understanding of the club community and feeling for the golf course experience offered by the club. It will be important to consider the impact that hosting such events on weekends, as opposed to weekdays, will have on event attendance and partic ipation; Millennial attendance may be inhibited by work obligations or school commitments.

| Factor | Sypport |
| :--- | :---: |
| Recommendations from friends, family, or colleagues | $83 \%$ |
| A positive experience attending a toumament or wedding at the club | $64 \%$ |
| A reception of cocktail party hosted by the club to promote membership | $25 \%$ |

## Q17. Appealing Membership Offerings

Millennial golfers are more attracted to customized payment options and straightforward discounts rather than phased payment struc tures or long-range plansfor cost distribution. Membership offerings related to phased or deferred payment plans did not receive more than $26 \%$ support from Millennials.

Approximately half (51\%) of Millennials indicate that the most appealing membership offering is a flexible membership through which they can pay a low social fee and receive full access to the club and play golf on a pay-per-use basis. Discounted entrance fees and trial membership programs received comparable support.

| Membership Ofierings | Support |
| :---: | :---: |
| A flex membership where you pay a low social fee that provides full access to the club with golf access on a pay-per-use basis | 51\% |
| A discounted entrance fee payable right away | 48\% |
| Tial memberships | 47\% |
| An entrance fee amortized over 2-3 years | 26\% |
| An entrance fee amortized over 4-5 years | 20\% |
| An entrance fee amortized over more than 5 years | 17\% |
| A higher entrance fee payable upon reaching full membership (typically age 40) | 17\% |

## Q18. Non-Golf Amenities and Social Components

Survey feedback from Millennial golfers indicates that golf alone is not enough to influence their decision to join a Private club. Roughly seven in ten (71\%) Millennial respondents indicated that Fitness a menities are important to them in their considerations of purchasing a Private club membership. Approximately two-thirds (65\%) regard access for their entire fa mily as importa nt while a similar number of partic ipating Millennials (62\%) consider a pool amenity to be important.


## Q19. Factors Impacting Where Millennials Play Golf

Millennials base their decision on where to play golf prima rily on the basis of course condition (1.94) a nd overall price (2.31). Their decisions a re affected by secondary factors such a slocation (3.06) a nd friends who play at the specific course (3.25), though at a much lower priority. Interestingly, large-scale golf events such as toumaments or group outings received the lowest importance ranking of all, indicating that these types of events are less-significant factors in the decision for a Millennial golfer to play at a particularcourse.

| Decisive Factor's | Importance Rank |
| :---: | :---: |
| Course Condition | 1.94 |
| Price | 2.31 |
| Location | 3.06 |
| Friends Play at that Course | 3.25 |
| Toumaments Hosted at that Course | 4.32 |

Nextgengolf has observed greater partic ipation and price elastic ity for touma ments a nd events hosted at golf courses with excellent course conditioning. Their core a udience of avid Millennial golfers are more inclined to attend and less inclined to be limited by cost concems when they are playing a well-conditioned course. Survey data from partic ipating Millennials supports the observation that course conditioning (1.94) can be more influential than price (2.31) when it comes to toumaments.

## IV. TRENDS SUMMARY

Analysis of survey data reveals the following trends as having the greatest impact for golf clubs a nd course operators:

## Fexibility and Customization are Key

- Cost is a major concem for Millennials. They would preferto pay more annually rather than invest a la rge sum on joining fees or upfront costs.
- They prefer flexibile membership options, pay-for-use categories, and trial programs that would allow for them to make changes free from substantial fina ncial loss.

Referrals and Rec ommendations Work

- Endorsements from friends, fa mily, a nd colleagues are important to Millennials and highly compelling motivators to join a private/semiprivate club orplay at a public course.


## Golf Alone is Not Enough

- Millennials are seeking an experience that is, orcan be, more than golf.
- As such, non-golf a menities matter, partic ularly those relating to fitness, fa mily access, a nd swimming.

| Target Low-Handicap Millennials | Capture Millennials Earlier | Barriers to Consider |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Millennial golfers with a higher skill level are willing to pay more across the board and are more inclined towards private or semi-private facilities. <br> Public golf courses have the opportunity to capture less-skilled or beginning golfers through instruction and practice programs. | - All facilities have the opportunity to capture Millennials earlier and must consider ways to rec ruit them early and retain them. <br> For private and semi-private clubs, joining aspirations are higher at a younger age while joining income is higher at an older age. <br> - Public facilities generate higher utilisa tion among mid-range Millennials ages 26 to 35 due to lower costs and ease of access. | - The biggest baniers to joining a club or playing regula ly at a golf course relate primarily to cost. <br> - Millennials are concemed with costs changing from year-to-yearor round-to-round and are inclined to a void large lump-sum payments or long-term commitments. <br> - Other ba miers relate to lifestyle and the a vailability of time for golf. Considerations such as not knowing a nyone, not feeling welcome, or being 'too young' are compa ratively less important. |

## V. FORECASTING THE FUTURE

Unlike previous generations of club members and regular golfers, Millennials have different priorities and are predictable in different ways:


It is important for all golf facilities, owners, and operators to understand that the Millennial generation conta ins their future customers and members. They are integral to the future financial sustainability of golf operations and will want to 'belong' if the facility matches their values and logistical needs (i.e. time, costs, activities, etc.). All clubs must continue to explore methods of establishing relevance to Millennial lifestyles.

