Millennial consumers' wine consumption and purchasing habits and attitude towards wine innovation

Wine Economics and Policy

Provided in Cooperation with:
UniCeSV - Centro Universitario di Ricerca per lo Sviluppo Competitivo del Settore Vitivinicolo, University of Florence

Suggested Citation: Castellini, Alessandra; Samoggia, Antonella (2018) : Millennial consumers’ wine consumption and purchasing habits and attitude towards wine innovation, Wine Economics and Policy, ISSN 2212-9774, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Vol. 7, Iss. 2, pp. 128-139, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wep.2018.11.001

This Version is available at:
http://hdl.handle.net/10419/194546

Terms of use:
Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.
You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.
If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/
Millennial consumers’ wine consumption and purchasing habits and attitude towards wine innovation

Alessandra Castellini*, Antonella Samoggia

Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences, Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna, Viale G. Fanin, 50, 40127 Bologna, Italy

Received 26 February 2018; received in revised form 9 November 2018; accepted 14 November 2018
Available online 12 December 2018

1. Introduction

Wine consumption trends are undergoing significant changes that may result in opportunities for the wine industry. There is increasing attention given to wine consumption and the product receives wide media coverage (from traditional and social media) involving the general public, not just connoisseurs. A shift towards the use of technology to obtain new wine products is taking over the wine sector looking to produce higher-quality products and meet consumers’ health and sustainability expectations. Non-EU and EU markets are increasingly offering wine with lower alcohol levels (Saliba et al., 2013) and thus calories, mainly aimed at satisfying women’s palates and preferences. Consumers’ interest in sustainability-oriented and health-oriented wine has been widely explored (Pomarici and Vecchio, 2014; Samoggia, 2016; Castellini et al., 2017; PwC, 2017) in order to gain a better understanding of consumers’ perceptions of these new features in food and beverages. Wine product portions and packaging are evolving, expanding wine-by-the-glass options, bag-in-box, small six-pack bottled wines (0.187 l), wine in a bag, in cartons or in cans. New formats are of interest to big retailers, shops, bars, and restaurants but also for new consumer categories (in 2012 a famous diet program promoted a low-alcohol wine with only 8% alcohol, targeting people following a diet). Also, consumers’ expectations are evolving. Consumers want and need to receive better information about wine, from the ingredients used to the wine-making process, about brand history, and sustainability (Castellini et al., 2017). This information enriches the wine label, which becomes a distinctive symbol with specific colours or designs. Other promising wine attributes could include innovative flavours (i.e. mocha or vanilla).

Millenials and their purchasing attitudes and patterns have become an important focus point for marketers and researchers in terms of their potential spending power, their ability to be trendsetters and their attitude to new products (Thach and Olsen, 2006; Radovanović et al., 2017). Many of these product innovations target young consumers, such as Millennials, as the food and beverage industries depend increasingly on Millenial consumers for expanding their market. Currently they represent a very interesting consumer category for wine-retailers, not only in the New World, but also in other countries (Thach and Olsen, 2006; Thach, 2011; De Magistris et al., 2011; Mueller and Charters, 2011; Hristov and Kuhar, 2015; Radovanović et al., 2017; Mehta and Bhanja, 2018). According to Mueller and Charters (2011), the so-called Generation Y (after Generation X and before Generation Z, people born after 2000) is a group of people who are “self-assured and broad-minded” who believe that consumption style is a symbol of personal identity. Generation Y is not a homogeneous consumer segment and their consumption habits and socio-economic characteristics in any particular country are not necessarily similar or the same. Therefore, the findings of the many studies carried out on Millennials in the US support marketing strategies targeted towards indigenous consumers but are not directly transferable to other cultures (Mueller and Charters, 2011; Atkin and Thach, 2012). Furthermore, considering how Millennial consumers continuously evolve and modify their lifestyle habits, the European wine industry has not yet fully understood how to approach them effectively. The aim of the present study is to explore Italian Millennials’ wine consumption and purchasing habits...
and their reluctance or readiness to try and purchase unfamiliar or new wines or wine styles. This segment of consumers has not yet been sufficiently analyzed and this paper could provide interesting information about Millennials, not only for researchers, but also for wine producers.

2. Background

In the world the area under vines is increasing; it amounted to over 7.5 million hectares in 2015 because both China’s and New Zealand’s vineyard surface area is growing. However, EU vineyards continued to decrease slightly (OIV, 2016). By now, New Zealand’s vineyard surface area is growing. However, EU to over 7.5 million hectares in 2015 because both China’s and 2. Background

2.1. Millennials: who are they?

There are many nicknames for Millennials such as Generation Y, Generation Yers, Nexters, Nexun generation, Echo Boomers. The age-range of this cohort is still undefined. According to certain literature (Thach and Olsen, 2006; Lancaster and Stillman, 2002; De Magistris et al., 2011), Millennials are those born between 1977 and 2000. Other sources assign this generation to the period 1983 to 2004 (Atkin and Thach, 2012; Gillespie, 2005; Gillespie, 2010; Tapscott, 2009; Junco and Mastrodicasa, 2007; Howe and Strauss, 2000). The differences are due to the focus of the research, especially for wine and alcohol consumption generally, because the legal drinking and/or buying age for alcoholic beverages is 18 years old in most countries or 21 in others like the US. Wine producers and retailers are increasingly interested in the Millennials as consumers and various research studies focus on them as a new target group. Their consumption behaviour is geographically differentiated (De Magistris et al., 2011; Mueller and Charters, 2011), mainly between “New World” and “Old World” markets. The latter group, people living in European countries where viticulture is traditional, is more influenced by attributes such as the wine region and family consumption habits than the US consumers (Mueller and Charters, 2011). Howe and Strauss (2000), claimed that there are social and historical conditions in which
Millennials grew up that have a strong influence on their behaviour. In particular, these Authors pointed out that the influence could be attributed to having both parents working, living in a wealthy society, exposure to globalisation, and fast-changing, friendly and easily-accessible technological innovations.

US Millennials' consumption habits have been widely surveyed (more than their European co-eates) (Thach and Olsen, 2006; Atkin and Thach, 2012; Mueller and Charters, 2011; De Magistris et al., 2011; Chang et al., 2016; McMillan, 2018), resulting in a fairly precise profile of them as wine drinkers. These consumers, mainly those over 30, have high purchasing power and capability to influence family consumption choices (Thach and Olsen, 2006; McMillan, 2018). US Millennials are technologically savvy, participating in various social networks regarding wine, and looking for information on the internet. They pay attention to brands, have developed social awareness, and appreciate value quality products. These people as a group are important wine drinkers in terms of volume. According to market surveys, they tend to prefer red wine, but not too tannic, because it is fruity and smooth, and goes well with most food. They also appreciate white wine, mainly if the wine is fruity and/or sweet. These young adults have also varied tastes: the most popular choices are Malbec, Moscato, Pinot noir and Sauvignon Blanc (www.winemarketcouncil.com). They enjoy trying new wines from different countries (e.g. Australia, Italy), in various types of packaging (e.g. 3-liter boxed wine, TetraPack, 187-ml bottles), and new purchasing convenience options (i.e. ordering online from a local retailer offering immediate delivery (www.marketwatchmag.com)). Packaging and labels, when innovative and well-designed, are important elements in the US Millennials' wine purchasing behaviour but most of all they choose a wine because of its brand reputation and fame (Wine Monitor Nomisma, 2018). Wine is perceived as a fun and relaxing beverage, with an air of sophistication and positive social power, able to create a good ambience with family or friends. Nevertheless, these consumers declare that they are attracted by low-prices and promotional offers, mainly the youngest segment, though price is not considered as important as quality (www.winemarketcouncil.com). Given these consideration, US wineries are increasingly targeting Millennials: in fact, this generation represents 42% of total expenditure on wine purchase (Wine Monitor Nomisma, 2018) and they are on the way to surpassing the Generation Xers around 2026 to become the top fine-wine-consuming generation (McMillan, 2018).

Young Indian consumers are an interesting target for global wine producers (Wine market Council, 2016). While in the past, in India, wine was considered as “a social taboo” (Mehta and Bhanja, 2018), today it is appreciated more and more by young drinkers. Indian Millennials consume wine; they like it and show a positive attitude towards different types of product. They are open to change and new experiences; wine consumption is acquiring an almost symbolic value for them (Mehta and Bhanja, 2018). Considering that India has the largest share of population under 30, it is clear that wine marketers cannot disregard this market.

Young European consumers approach wine differently. In France, for example, wine consumption has decreased by more than 50% since 1980 and the vast majority of non-consumers, which includes young adults, prefer different beverages, such as beer or sodas (Thach and d’Hauteville, 2008). French Millennials acknowledge that wine is embedded in French culture, but wine is perceived as old-fashioned and not exciting for young drinkers. Furthermore, French Millennials think that purchasing wine can be an intricate and intimidating experience due to the high number of brands and wineries ("Which one should I buy?" and "Which vintage"?), and wine labels are often not clear or helpful. On the other hand, quality and price are the most important attributes in wine purchasing for Serbian Millennials (Radovanović et al., 2017). In this country, age seems to have a big influence on buying behaviour. The standard size of wine bottles does not meet the evolving preferences of young consumers, as they tend to favour smaller bottles, especially in bars or restaurants, and with clearer and more colourful labels. In the UK, there is increasing interest in "novelty" wines, such as rosé wine. To take advantage of this trend English retailers have created specialised commercial areas in food outlets, with distinct pink sections for rosé wine, displaying pink signs and posters (www.beveragedaily.com). Rosé wine producers target Millennial consumers, mainly female, by using social media and by creating dedicated hashtags (RoséAllDay, YesWay, Rosé). Market surveys regarding Millennials’ attitudes towards innovative wine attributes (mainly in US and UK) reveal that they prefer alternative package formats and materials, like bag-in-box packaging, plastic bottles, plastic cups and goblets, and aseptic cartons. New types of closures, such as screw caps or plastic corks, are appreciated by these consumers. New packaging, like single-serving wine bottles or wine by the glass, allow consumers to buy and consume wine in unusual places, where usually beer is the common beverage (stadiums, concert halls, and theme parks) (www.packagingdigest.com).

In Italy, Millennials account for about 11 million people (Euroispe, 2017), equivalent to 18% of the population. By 2020 they will represent 25% of the population (which is the European average). They seem to be a globalised generation with international friendships, without geographical barriers, multilingual and appearing to accept cultural diversity. Nevertheless, they maintain closer links with family and parents (Bigi et al., 2007). Until just a few years ago Italian Millennials’ food consumption habits and perceptions did not receive great attention from marketers and researchers. Currently, Millennials are an increasingly promising target group, which deserves to be better understood. An interesting portrayal of the category was depicted by Fabris (Fabris, 2013; Pomarici and Vecchio, 2014). He emphasises that Italian Millennials aspire to hedonism, are not politically involved, are cosmopolitan, and have a “hypertrophic” private life. According to recent studies (Euroispe, 2017), they are heavy users of social networks, mainly using their smartphones, and spend a lot of time watching television (more than 4 hours per day). In
2016 a survey about online video exposure stated that 70% of surveyed Millennials watched videos more than 6 hours per week and 16% preferred those about food (www.buzzmyvideos.com). In Italy, millennial wine drinkers represent 11% of the total volume of consumption (Wine Monitor Nomisma, 2018); they perceive wine as a social drink and prefer to drink it together with friends or family, at home or at enoteche (wine shops) (PwC, 2017). Traditional social media, like Facebook and Twitter, are commonly used to seek information and advice for their purchases. This tendency is connected to their low brand loyalty, and their interest in products that are sustainability-oriented and with attractive promotional image and positioning. Pomarici and Vecchio, 2014, explored Italian Millennials’ attitude towards sustainable wine. They confirmed Italian Millennials’ environmental and social concerns (i.e. buying ethical labelled or carbon neutral wines), but also their limited knowledge about these issues. These authors concluded that in Italy marketers should improve the wine label information with regard to sustainability and ethical aspects in order to target Millennials. In comparison with their US coetaneous, they pay more attention to the origin of wine rather than price and “aesthetic attributes” like the shape of the bottle or the colour of the label (Wine Monitor Nomisma, 2018).

In conclusion, current literature shows that Millennials are among the generations with the most varied tastes in wine drinking history; they lack brand loyalty, like sexy labels, look for value, and want to have an enjoyable experience. This is the consumer segment that is most on the lookout for new food and beverages and is favourably inclined towards unfamiliar wines, new wines or new wine styles. Millennials require change and innovation from the wine industry, with expectations of greater variety and uniqueness. They do not aim at consuming high quantities, but rather at having a multisensorial experience, and they value personal appearance, and wellbeing.

2.2. Theoretical foundation of the Neophobia/Neophilia concept

One of the goals of this paper is to assess the Italian Millennials’ reluctance or willingness to try new wine products, in other words their Wine Neophobia or Neophilia (Ristic et al., 2016). These concepts were originally developed for food, considering as Neophobia the reluctance to eat or avoid, new types of food (Pliner and Hobden, 1992). In fact, while many consumers appreciate eating and tasting new products, other people are reluctant or show a strong aversion to them (Ritchey et al., 2003); this is the basic foundation of Food Neophobia or Neophilia. Pliner and Hobden (1992) took into consideration the so-called “omnivore dilemma” developed by Rozin (1977) stating that a human being, like any other omnivore animal, must both approach and avoid a new food. According to these Authors there is a continuum from Neophobia to Neophilia along which different individuals can be placed in line with their particular personality. The placement is influenced by many factors such as age, social/ family influences, and personal experience. In order to measure the level of reluctant/positive feeling towards a new food and define the different behavioural groups, a Food Neophobia Scale (FNS) was developed. It includes a set of 10 worded-items measured on a 7-point scale (from strongly disagree to strongly agree, giving a maximum score of 70 points) assessing the preference for familiar and well-known product (Neophobia) or the willingness to try new experiences (Neophilia) (Pliner and Hobden, 1992). These items are worded in positive or negative directions and subsequently evaluated. Familiarity with situations, people and also food are one of the factors related to Food Neophobia, such as the times-eaten rating. Demographic factors (gender, household income, age) can also be considered but their correlation with individual Neophobia or Neophilia is not always confirmed (Choe and Cho, 2011).

The Neophobia concept is also strictly related with that of food disgust. In fact, people who tend to be easily disgusted by certain food-related offensive stimuli tend to be more reluctant to eat unfamiliar food and food from other cultures. Food disgust sensitivity is one influential factor in Food Neophobia (Hartmann and Siegrist, 2018). Using the FNS model can also support managerial decisions, suggesting suitable strategies according to the target consumer’s level of reluctance or favour (Choe and Cho, 2011).

Also related to the Food Neophobia Scale is the Food Technology Neophobia Scale (FTNS), a suitable tool for surveying the consumer’s attitude towards food produced using new technologies like pasteurisation, bioactive, fortification, selective breeding, triploidy, genetic modification and nano-technology (Evans et al., 2010).

Starting from the Food Neophobia Scale and making some changes, Ristic et al. developed in 2015 the Wine Neophobia Scale (WNS), used in this work.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Data gathering

This paper is aimed at exploring Italian Millennials consumers’ approach to wine purchasing and consumption habits and Wine Neophobia. In Italy a legal drinking age does not exist, but selling and/or serving alcoholic beverages to those younger than 18 years old is prohibited by the law. Thus, the survey focused only on Millennials born between 1982 and 1998 that is between ≤ 35 and ≥ 18 years old in 2017 on the day of the interview. The study applies a two-stage analysis: a qualitative followed by a quantitative survey.

3.1.1. First stage

The qualitative analysis included two exploratory focus groups with the object of obtaining the most relevant insights and consolidating topics and issues to investigate in the subsequent quantitative research stage. Participants in the focus groups were recruited through chain-referral sampling, with interviewees recruiting other interviewees from among their acquaintances. The focus groups had about ten...
Millennials each and were carried out in Bologna. Interviewees live in Emilia-Romagna region, and originally come from the North and South of Italy. The authors moderated the focus groups with the assistance of three observers who then carried out the interviews in the second phase. The focus group results, together with the literature review findings, were mainly used to determine the key consumption and purchasing habits to include in the quantitative investigation. During the focus group meetings the topics of discussion were Italian Millennials’ wine consumption habits, preferences, attitudes, and perceptions. The focus groups were based on an unstructured discussion among participants to elicit feedback on wine products purchased and consumed, frequency and occasions of consumption, and purchasing channels.

3.1.2. Second stage

In the quantitative survey stage, a direct face-to-face survey was carried out, with data collected using specific questionnaires containing closed-ended questions. Interviewers carried out 404 interviews with Italian Millennial wine consumers. After data cleaning, the convenience sample consisted of only 393 questionnaires in data elaboration. The interviews took place in different locations: retail outlets, wine shops, bars, restaurants, malls, city centres, and wine festivals. Interviews were carried out in different parts of Italy to explore the various geographical habits and attitudes of consumers. Almost half of the respondents come from North-eastern Italy (49%), one third from Northwestern Italy (28%), and the rest is distributed between the Centre (13%) and the South of Italy (10%).

The questionnaire started with a first section on wine consumption habits (frequency of consumption, drinking occasions, i.e. “I drink wine during special events”) and wine purchasing habits (reasons to buy wine, places, influencing elements regarding wine selection, and mean expenditure on wine). The respondents were asked to rate each question using a 5-point Likert scale of agreement/disagreement (1: totally disagree; 5: totally agree). The second section applied the recently validated Wine Neophobics (Ristic et al., 2016; Atkin and Thach, 2012), a scale aimed at measuring the wine consumers’ reluctance or readiness to purchase and try unfamiliar or new wines or wine styles (Table 1). The application of this scale leads to the identification of Wine Neophobics. These are consumers with a lower acceptability for unfamiliar wine products and high level of dislike for, and avoidance of, new types of wine. Equally, Wine Neophobics show positive and pleasurable approaches to unfamiliar and new types of wine. In the present research, the WNS was adopted to assess the respondents’ wine neophilia. The purpose was to explore Millennials’ attitude towards experiencing new or unfamiliar wine, as well as assessing the consumers’ level of sensation-seeking, as a proxy for willingness to try new wine attributes and take risks. The WNS is based on positive/negative statements and the respondents confirm the level of agreement/disagreement on a 9-point Likert scale (1 = totally disagree; 9 = totally agree). These statements are coded as positive or negative considering the consumer’s attitude towards WN. Since items 3, 6 and 7 identify reluctant attitudes, their scores were inputted as a reverse-scale in the calculation of the WNS final score.

The last section gathers information on the socio-demographic profiles of the respondents. The questionnaire was tested in trial interviews and the items identified as unclear or not important were revised. Data was collected using smartphones and tablets, or in the traditional, on-paper, way. Data was collected with the support of the Qualtrics Internet survey program.

3.2. Data elaboration

Data elaboration followed three phases. First, data elaboration aimed at exploring consumers’ level of Wine Neophilia. Data about neophilic/neophobic behaviour, collected through the WNS, were processed by summing the values of each item on the scale per consumer. Then, consumers were divided into quartiles so as to identify the WNS cut-out points for the group of Millennials which was most wine neophilic. Neophilic consumers were in the highest-scoring quarter while neophobic consumers figured in the lowest scoring quarter. Division into quartiles is widely applied in the relevant academic literature and it is also used in the original paper (Ristic et al., 2016; Johnson and Bastian 2007; Quester and Smart 1998; King et al., 2012).

Second, the research aimed at identifying existing latent factors in Millennials’ wine consumption and purchasing behaviours and preferences, with the support of an Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). It applied the principal components methods (PCA) and the Varimax rotation. All the initial 21 items on wine consumption and purchasing habits had factor loadings above .43 and were grouped into 6 components. Given the limited number of missing values in the variables included in the factor analysis, and in order to strengthen the elaboration results, the listwise method was adopted. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett’s test of sphericity were calculated to assess the appropriateness of the data for factor analysis. The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin index was 0.739. Bartlett’s test of sphericity was

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. Item</th>
<th>Positive/Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I like going to place serving wines from different countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I will drink almost any wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I am afraid to drink wines I have never had before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>At social gatherings, I will try a new wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I like wines from different countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>If I do not know what wine it is, I won’t try it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I do not trust new wines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I am constantly trying new and different wines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

highly significant (.000). These results indicated that the data was appropriate for use in the analysis. The choice of factors was made on the basis of the eigenvalue criterion being higher than 1, as well as considering the cumulated variance explained by the factors taken together. Factor-based scores were calculated using the Bartlett score, as a refined method (Tabachnick and Fidell, 1989; DiStefano et al., 2009; Estabrook and Neal, 2013), so as to maximize validity with factor scores correlating highly with the factor, and to obtain unbiased estimates of the true factor score (Hershberger, 2005). These were saved as new variables. In the last phase, the factor-based scores were used in the multivariate linear regression (enter method) carried out to explore the relationship between Millennials’ level of neophilia/neophobia and their wine consumption and purchasing habits. Results on Millennials’ WNS scores were analysed comparing factors’ mean values of Neophilic and Neophobic Millennials, with Anova analysis. Finally WNS scores were cross-analysed with socio-economic characteristics and further wine consumption habits, and tested using chi-square and Anova analysis. Data elaboration was carried out with the support of SPSS (vers. 21).

3.3. Sample

Out of the 393 respondents, about 75% consisted of young Italian Millennials and consumers with a high level of education (Table 2). The sample includes a higher number of men than women. The low-income level of respondents (50% < 500 €/month) is in line with the student status of a large number of the respondents.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Wine Neophobia Scale

The possible maximum score of the WNS is 72. In this survey, the cut-point for the lowest scoring quartile is 43. The Italian Millennials interviewed scoring 43 or lower are considered neophobic, meaning they have a lower acceptability for unfamiliar wine and are reluctant to try new types of wines or novel wines (Table 3). Neophilic Millennials scored 55 or higher, which is the cut-point value for the highest quartile. This is due to the objective of the paper, which is aimed at looking for Wine Neophilia in Millennial consumers. The Millennials’ average WNS score is almost 50, and it shows that there is a fairly high positive propensity towards wine among the surveyed consumers (the average WNS score per item is 6.25). Neophilic Millennials have an average WNS score per item equal to 7; this shows that they have a rather high WN. Neophilic consumers show a positive and pleasurable approach to new wine or wine styles. The respondents who scored between 44 and 55 were identified as neither neophilic nor neophobic and, therefore, they were labelled as "NOTO" (neither one, nor the other) (Ristic et al., 2016).

4.2. EFA on wine consumption and purchasing habits

Italian Millennials’ wine consumption and purchasing habits converge into six main components. These are the factors emerging from the EFA carried out and they summarize the original 21 measurement items (Table 4a). Every factor loading is consistent with the other variables loading of that factor. The resulting six factors explain about 58% of the total variance. The six factors were labelled according to wine consumption and purchasing habits associated with the statements.

1. Factor 1 gathers the items under the statement that wine is perceived as "special drinking". Wine is bought as a gift.
Millennials prefer to purchase it in wine shops and sellers should be connoisseurs who influence the purchasing decisions. This latent factor underlines the distinctiveness of wine as a special drink.

2. Factor 2 states that wine is a drink for social occasions, "convivial drinking", to be shared with other people or during events. It is not a solitary pleasure, but a social beverage. In this connection, wine is usually not purchased for personal consumption, and there is more pleasure in experiencing it with others rather than buying and drinking it alone.

3. Factor 3 groups the items as "knowledgeable and routine wine consumption and purchasing habits". Wine is consumed during meals, and local or domestic products are preferred. Wine information is appreciated and read. This factor shows a purchasing behaviour based on a good level of wine awareness, aimed at familiar and well-known wines. Therefore, wine is approached in a "habitual and conscious drinking" manner.

4. Factor 4 gathers the items as wine purchasing habits that approach wine as an "easy purchasing" beverage, to be usually bought in supermarkets and/or discount stores, and not at wineries or specialty wine shops.

5. Factor 5 reveals Italian Millennials' lack self-confidence in wine purchasing. Wine is bought with the support of other people (such as wine connoisseurs), family members, and friends. The statement "I prefer to decide on my own" is consistently and negatively correlated with the other items. This factor acknowledges wine purchasing habits that could be called "recommended purchasing".

6. Factor 6 includes the items that show appreciation for a "direct online purchase" approach to wine. Wine is approached through social media and internet sources, confirming the fact that some Millennials are shifting towards these new sales channels.

Average values of score-based factors (Table 4b) show that Millennials are more attracted to wine in convivial situations and tend to look for information on the labels. Factors 2 and 3, scoring the highest mean values, and reveal a two-sided approach of this new generation towards wine: they grow up within the influence of Italian wine's traditional heritage, but at the same time they are fascinated by a new image of wine as a special drink. They make little use of internet and social media as far as wine is concerned. Overall, wine seems not to have a significant appeal for younger Italian generations, apart from
### Table 4b
Values of Neophilic and Neophobic Millennials’ wine purchasing and consumption habits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Special drink</th>
<th>2 Convivial drink</th>
<th>3 Habitual and aware drink</th>
<th>4 Easy purchase</th>
<th>5 Recommended purchase</th>
<th>6 Direct online purchase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neophobic Mean</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>.98</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>.82</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.78</td>
<td>.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neophilic Mean</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>.98</td>
<td>.48</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Mean</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>.77</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>.76</td>
<td>.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anova F</td>
<td>19.35</td>
<td>24.10</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>20.55</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>3.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig.</td>
<td>.00***</td>
<td>.00***</td>
<td>.07*</td>
<td>.00***</td>
<td>.00***</td>
<td>.07*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: ***,*** Significant at p < 0.01; p < 0.05; p < 0.01.

Source: our elaboration.

### Table 5
Relationship between Millennials’ wine habits and Wine Neophilia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special drink</td>
<td>−2.675</td>
<td>.442</td>
<td>−.270</td>
<td>−6.049</td>
<td>.000 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convivial drink</td>
<td>2.878</td>
<td>.443</td>
<td>.290</td>
<td>6.495</td>
<td>.000 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitual and aware drink</td>
<td>−.209</td>
<td>.442</td>
<td>−.021</td>
<td>−4.74</td>
<td>.636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy purchase</td>
<td>3.043</td>
<td>.443</td>
<td>.307</td>
<td>6.866</td>
<td>.000 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended purchase</td>
<td>−.785</td>
<td>.444</td>
<td>−.079</td>
<td>−1.771</td>
<td>.077 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct online purchase</td>
<td>1.197</td>
<td>.443</td>
<td>.121</td>
<td>2.705</td>
<td>.007 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>49.384</td>
<td>.443</td>
<td>111.554</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dependent Variable: Wine Neophilia scores

Notes: ***,*** Significant at p < 0.10; p < 0.05; p < 0.01.

4.3. Wine Neophilia and wine consumption and purchasing habits

Results show that some of the Italian Millennials’ identified wine consumption and purchasing habits are related to Wine Neophilia (WN) (highly significant p-values) (Table 5). In particular, there is a statistically significant relationship between experiencing wine as a special drink, convivial drink, easy to purchase, recommended and online purchase. The more Italian Millennials perceive wine as a social and accessible drink, and purchase it online on social occasions. There are differences between neophilic and neophobic Millennials. The first group strongly believes, compared to the second group, that wine is a special (3.16) and convivial (3.26) drink, which is easy to purchase (2.76), and seek recommendation when purchasing wine (3.11). These differences are confirmed by the Anova results.

Approach towards novelties, that may be worth sharing with others. Finally, the more they think it is a special drink, or aim for advice when purchasing wine, the less wine neophilic they are. This supports that a positive inclination towards new and unfamiliar wine may generate some hesitations. Moreover, Millennials’ habits of drinking wine consistently, such as during meals, and reading labels to obtain information, do not impact on the level of WN. A regular wine consumption leads to a less curious and open approach to wine.

The research also analysed whether Millennials’ WN differs in relation to socio-economic characteristics and wine consumption habits (Table 6). Results show that the most significant elements are frequency of wine drinking, perceived wine competence and the level of education. In particular, there is a higher number of Millennials who are wine neophilic when they think they have a high competence in wine knowledge (40.8%), drink at least once a week (29.2%) and have higher level of education (30.4%), compared to neophobic Millennials. These results are confirmed by the average WNS value for each group. In particular, the WNS average value is higher for Millennials with high perceived wine competence (54.76) even though the neophilic is still limited.

Overall, research results show that Millennials are an interesting and important target for wine-producers. Findings highlight that Millennials’ openness towards unfamiliar or new wines or wine styles is high, but lacks concreteness. On one hand, Italian Millennials are wine neophilic, are curious towards novelties, and are most likely to appreciate unfamiliar or new wine experiences per se. On the other hand, Millennials’ attitude towards innovative purchasing and consumption practices concerning wine is timidly favourable. They are hesitant to express their agreement when directly elicited about new wine purchasing and consumption practices. Results confirm previous literature’s considerations regarding the importance Millennials bestow on wine as an instrument for socialization, on advice from members of their friend and family network, using labels as source of information, and using specific market channels, where they can find distinctive.
wine product choices. Millennials aim at having a wine-drinking experience that satisfies their expectation of a casual and social lifestyle. They pursue an exploration of emotions, made easily approachable and sharable, and inspired by credible and informative stories on wine and wineries. Within the Italian context, wine tradition is still appreciated. Yet, it should align itself with Italian Millennials’ wine purchasing and consumption habits. The Millennials’ widely acknowledged passion for technological solutions and devices is not significant for wine purchasing and consumption, as they enjoy wine purchasing and consumption in a face-to-face environment.

5. Conclusions

This paper provides new insights into the relationship between Millennials and the wine sector in Italy, with a focus on their reluctance and readiness towards unfamiliar or new wines or wine styles. They represent a promising innovation-oriented consumer group, even though they are influenced by family and societal consumption habits rooted in tradition and terroir. As underlined by Lockshin, 2003, in order to predispose an effective marketing plan for wine products, it is necessary to know how consumers approach wine, how they purchase it, and what perceptions and habits they have.

This is true for all target segments, but even more so for young and fast-evolving generations, such as the Millennials. The people that belong to this group can be an attractive market segment for their large number, good purchasing power, independent in their spending decision, and dynamic in their market approach (Thach and Olsen, 2006). Therefore, interest in these consumers is growing at worldwide level, including Italy (Charters et al., 2011; Olsen et al., 2007; Nowak et al., 2006; Pomarici and Vecchio, 2014). This interest can be correctly exploited if Millennials’ habits and preferences are adequately understood.

Furthermore, the global wine market is characterised by increasing competitiveness. Wine consumption suffered a decreasing trend, even in some countries with a history of wine production; latest data shows a break in this decline since 2015 (Agnoli et al., 2011; Thach and Hauteville, 2008; OIV, 2018). An emerging new class of consumers could represent an important market for wine sales and a target that wineries should definitely take into account.

5.1. Managerial implications

Research results provide interesting wine production and marketing managerial implications. The global wine market, including Italy, is exposed to a constant risk of oversupply, with many brands and producers. This leads to great, and increasing, competition and the adoption of various competitiveness strategies (Thach and Olsen, 2006; Gillespie, 2005; Bertazzoli et al., 2014; Corsi et al., 2018).

Since the beginning of the millennium wine experts suggest that producers and sellers find new consumer targets, instead of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6</th>
<th>Socio-economic characteristics and further wine drinking habits of neophobic and neophilic Millennials.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neo-Phobic %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of education</td>
<td>Without academic degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With academic degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age*</td>
<td>Junior Millennials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Senior Millennials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment status</td>
<td>Employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inactive_unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of drinking</td>
<td>Less than once a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least once a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending per bottle</td>
<td>Below and equal to 10 euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Above 10 euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived wine competence</td>
<td>Low medium competence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High competence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: *, **, *** Significant at p < 0.10; p < 0.05; p < 0.01. *Junior Millennials are between 18–25 y-o, Senior Millennials are between 26 and 34 y-o. Source: our elaboration.
putting pressure on the usual consumers. The present study provides initial insights into a new consumer segment, with focus on preferences, opinions and perceptions regarding innovative wine practices. Offering Millennial consumers with a customised wine would represent a novelty for the Italian market, with potentially high profitability. Marketers should plan strategic actions for Italian Millennial wine drinkers, and the recommendations derived from the present studies relate to various dimensions of strategic and operational marketing.

A successful strategy should be grounded in the awareness that Millennials are young and dynamic, and they are looking for a wine experience. Indeed, these Millennials perceive wine as possibly special or unique, to be shared with others, or to offer as a distinctive gift. Wine branding and brand loyalty have limited importance for this group. Millennials are open to novelties, especially if accompanied by nice product image, and informative labels. They search for a supportive purchasing experience. As concluded by Henriques et al. (2009), about FNS, it could be supported that through the WNS a wine marketer could plan effective strategies to achieve a competitive advantage proposing an innovative wine to a segment of consumers which is neophilic.

Furthermore, Millennials are not wine neophilic to the same degree. There are more and less favourably-inclined people within the group. Thus, if the wine product commercialised is innovative, the best target are the most neophilic Millennials. These have a high opinion of their wine knowledge competence, drink fairly frequently, and many of them have a university degree. Wine producers’ and sellers’ managerial decisions should not overestimate gender specificities, working conditions, and price issues, as they do not turn out to be differentiating features for wine neophilia. Similarly, junior and senior Millennials do not differ significantly in their inclination towards wine innovation. Overall, targeting Millennials means providing a social, distinctive, informed, supporting and flattering experience, in order to reflect their lifestyle and bolster their own self-image.

6. Limitations and future developments

This paper represents a starting point in fully understanding the Millennials and their wine consumption and purchasing behaviour, with the goal of defining a consumers’ segmentation strategy useful for wine producers and retailers. Millennials are often associated with other generations, but they have specificities and are not necessarily homogeneous. This is partially due to the wide age-range. People between 18 and 25 years old (we can call them Junior Millennials) may have a university degree. There are more and less favourably-inclined people within the group. Thus, if the wine product commercialised is innovative, the best target are the most neophilic Millennials. These have a high opinion of their wine knowledge competence, drink fairly frequently, and many of them have a university degree. Wine producers’ and sellers’ managerial decisions should not overestimate gender specificities, working conditions, and price issues, as they do not turn out to be differentiating features for wine neophilia. Similarly, junior and senior Millennials do not differ significantly in their inclination towards wine innovation. Overall, targeting Millennials means providing a social, distinctive, informed, supporting and flattering experience, in order to reflect their lifestyle and bolster their own self-image.

A segmentation analysis of this group is challenging and could easily become obsolete, but it is a fundamental step in successfully characterizing this target and consequently in customizing wine products’ innovative attributes. In order to fully develop a marketing strategy, future studies should aim at quantifying the market size of the different groups of Millennial consumers and understanding which innovative wine product attributes are appreciated. Targeting Italian Millennials means identifying appropriate communication and sales channels (i.e. social media and e-commerce); tailored-made labels, new packaging (box, bags, plastic, smaller-sized bottles…) and closures (screw-caps or plastic corks); and innovative ingredients to enrich the wine and its aroma.

Some specific and well-explored extrinsic attributes may better satisfy the Millennials consumer’s needs and expectations. Equally important is a clearer view of Millennials’ willingness to pay for and experience new types of wine. A dedicated strategy will improve young customers’ satisfaction, leading to a stronger and more distinctive competitive advantage of wine companies in this market. The identification of the most promising new wine attributes is relevant also for the foodservice industry, in particular the booming and innovation-oriented restaurant chains, such as fast-casual, and thus popular among the younger generations.

Finally, in this paper WNS has been applied to Italian Millennials following its original structure. In future studies WNS statements could be modified in order to change or add items that fully respond to the Italian respondents’ wine approach and habits. Furthermore, as for FNS (Choe and Cho, 2011), it may be difficult to generalize and statistically compare the WNS results among countries or with previous studies scores. Therefore, the development of a WNS able to capture and analyse cultural and national differences in wine consumption and acceptance of new categories or attributes of wine is an interesting challenge for future studies.

Acknowledgements

The Authors would like to thank Luca Mattia D’Antona, Federico Massari and Tommaso Solari for their contribution to the study.

Conflict of interest

None.

References


Bigi A., Bonera M., Corvi E., 2007. Are the Italian Millennials similar or different from the US Millennials?. Conference In: Proceedings of the
Seventh International Business Conference, Sidney, Australia, 3–6 December. ISBN 578-0-9804557-0-0.


Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group (16 gen 2009).


PwC, 2017. Il settore del vino in Italia: Scenario evolutivi e strategie nell'era digitale. [https://www.pwc.com/it/industries/retail-consumer/assets/docs/settore-vino.pdf] June 2017 [PwC is a network of firms offering services focused on industry sector].


(www.uiv.it) (Last accessed June 2018).