

Article

Degree of Concern and Awareness of Spanish Consumers About Working Conditions in the Clothing Industry

Rafael Martínez Martín , Tamara Álvarez Lorente  and María del Pilar Morales-Giner 

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology, University of Granada, 18001 Granada, Spain; talvarezlorente@ugr.es (T.Á.L.); pmorgin@ugr.es (M.d.P.M.-G.)

* Correspondence: rmmartin@ugr.es

Abstract: The clothing industry has experienced global and sustained growth in the last decades due, among other factors, to the decentralisation of production in this sector and its consequent lowering of prices, but also to the effect of the unceasing demand that fashion generates. Simultaneously, the number of people employed in the textile sector has been growing in economically developing countries under precarious labour conditions. The objective of this study is to analyse the level of knowledge and awareness of the Spanish population about the working conditions in clothing manufacturing at production sites. To achieve this, we applied statistical analysis to data collected from a sample ($n = 3000$) of Spanish fashion consumers. The main results show a society with a high degree of concern for labour conditions in the textile sector, as well as for the environmental repercussions triggered by this type of production. Considering the differences based on socio-demographic variables, we find that women, older consumers, and respondents with higher education show a greater degree of concern about the working conditions in the clothing industry. Along the same lines, respondents who are ideologically left wing present a higher degree of concern than respondents from the extreme right.

Keywords: working conditions; manufacturing industry; fast fashion



Citation: Martínez Martín, R.; Álvarez Lorente, T.; Morales-Giner, M.d.P. Degree of Concern and Awareness of Spanish Consumers About Working Conditions in the Clothing Industry. *Societies* **2024**, *14*, 216. <https://doi.org/10.3390/soc14110216>

Academic Editor: Gregor Wolbring

Received: 25 July 2024

Revised: 7 October 2024

Accepted: 18 October 2024

Published: 23 October 2024



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Continuous consumption, low prices, and a constant change in collections and fashion trends have social, economic, and environmental consequences. This model is known as ‘Fast Fashion’ and is characterised by the mass consumption of low-cost clothes [1], produced by cheap labour in short distribution times [2]. Frequent fashion campaigns drive companies to accelerate their production processes, resulting in mass consumption. Designs and offerings change every fifteen days, just as quickly as consumers change their tastes in response to new trends [3]. In this way, the production process involves consumers who buy clothes and the workers who produce them under precarious working conditions [4]. Within this rationale, the consumption of clothing has gained prominence in the daily routines of social actors. These dynamics have led to the growth of the clothing industry, coupled with an increase in consumption which is setting out serious environmental, social, and working conditions consequences. In this setting, the clothing and fashion industry have been considered the second most polluting and environmentally damaging industry in the world, after the oil industry [5].

The purchase of clothing must be analysed within the context of overproduction and overconsumption of goods, in a global order marked by inequality [6]. The ‘Fast Fashion’ phenomenon arises from the relocation of textile corporations’ production facilities in developing countries, which allows them to reduce the costs of the manufacturing process [7]. The offshoring of clothing production is part of the process of economic globalisation as a practice capable of lowering production costs and achieving a successful product that allows for high demand from consumers in the Global North [8]. Production

is mainly located in Asian and African countries, where low wages and working hours exceeding 12 h a day are common in the production model [9]. In this context, it becomes relevant to raise awareness of the working conditions of the clothing industry in the sites of production. This process of awareness-raising must be supported by key social actors, including consumers [10,11]. In other words, consumers must be aware of the labour, social, and environmental context that shape the production of the clothing they purchase and consume. Consumers' behaviour and demands are effective ways of triggering intervention actions in the sector to eradicate, or at least reduce, the labour and environmental risks involved. Responsible consumers stand out for their concern for issues related to the environment, ecology, and the working conditions of the people involved in the production of goods, including clothes [12].

While research on the labour market and working conditions has been intensively developed [8,9,13], few studies have explored consumer perceptions of working conditions at production sites in the clothing industry. To improve our understanding of this issue, this study focuses on Spain, a country where citizens predominantly consume clothes imported from third countries [14]. In the following section, we turn to a literature review that covers fashion consumption in Spain and the importance of public awareness of the working conditions. Next, we specify the methods and techniques used in our study to analyse Spanish consumer perceptions. We then present the results obtained after carrying out and analysing the data collected through a survey. Finally, we conclude with a discussion of the main implications of the study.

2. Literature Review

The labour diversification of the clothing industry has its correspondence in an international division of labour, which Finkel [15] frames within an increasingly globalised production model. While developing countries take on the least qualified jobs and high rates of labour insecurity, developed economies retain the emerging jobs of this industry, characterised by a higher level of qualification and the use of innovative technologies [16].

The clothing industry has grown in recent times as a result of the weight that fashion has been gaining in society. In economic terms, it plays an important role on a global level, accounting for 1.8% of the world's GDP and 7% of total exports. The greatest demand is focused in the United States, Europe, China, and Japan, which accounts for a third of the world's population. In Europe, the majority of clothes are manufactured in developing countries [17]. According to Euratex (2023) [18], around 22 billion clothing products are imported into Europe annually in the single market.

Spain follows the same line within this context where clothing imports come from countries such as China, Bangladesh, Turkey, Vietnam, India, and others [19,20]. In the year 2023, Spain experienced an 11% drop in exports in the clothing sector compared to the previous year. While Spain ranks 15th as an exporter of clothes worldwide [20], the country holds a negative trade balance in the sector. Specifically, in 2023 Spain had a negative balance of 21% of its coverage, according to the statistics of the Confederation of the Textile Industry in Spain [14].

While consumers enjoy cheap and widely available fashion items, developing countries bear the brunt of the social impact resulting from poor working conditions [21]. The Global Slavery Index, a report from the Walk Free Foundation [22], declares that textile factories have in recent years become the origin of a model of modern slavery. In Bangladesh, workers can face working shifts of between 14 and 16 h a day, 7 days a week, low wages and significant accident risks [23]. Employers even impose measures to prevent the creation of trade unions, despite the fact that this is a right protected by the International Labour Organisation [24]. Further, the World Health Organisation states that 20,000 people die every year in developing countries as a result of the toxic products used in cotton cultivation [25].

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) approved the 2030 Agenda with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focused on eradicating poverty and inequality and combating climate change, among other objectives. In its formulation, economic development and

decent work are at the heart of SDG 8, a goal centred on promoting ‘inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all’ [26]. Decent work can be understood as quality work that is appropriate to people’s characteristics (their training, their culture, their expectations), as well as a stable job (which allows them to plan their lives on the basis of a stable income in the medium and long term). These are jobs that contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development, where productivity is not the only objective, but also the social criteria of equality, decent wages, dignified working conditions, and care for the environment.

But the reality shown by the International Labour Organisation’s indicators on global labour [26] is certainly far from SDG 8, as the exploitation of labour in general, and of children and women in particular, is still present in the labour landscape of the least economically developed countries and regions. Further, studies have shown that garment industry employees perceive their working conditions as unsafe, unfair, and harmful to their health and well-being [27,28].

While there is no global unified legislation for the clothing industry, this sector is one of the largest in terms of production, employment, gross domestic product, and level of pollution [29]. Given the magnitude of the clothing sector and to achieve a sustainable model, we need a global change in the patterns of perception and behaviour at the level of governance, industry, and consumption [17]. Companies should promote social responsibility measures and ethical principles, aimed at improving the quality of working conditions and the environment [4,30]. However, responsibility for change should not rest solely in the hands of the private sector. To create a more sustainable and equitable production model, companies, governments, and consumers must take responsibility for the production processes, considering the social, economic, and environmental impacts they generate [31].

Debates in society on the responsibility of the companies in the clothing sector are common; however, only rarely is the social responsibility of the consumer examined through analyses that take into account the repercussions of mass consumption and other consequences of the production process [32]. Previous studies have shown that consumers tend not to display ethical and solidarity-based behaviour [33,34], one of the reasons for this lack of ethical behaviour is the absence of familiarity with the context of clothing production.

Consumers’ acknowledgement and concern about the context of clothing production is a necessary prior step for the intervention process. Social constructionism places social problems as part of a subjective social evaluation [35]. Following the contributions of the Chicago School sociologist, Herber Blumer [36], social problems are the product of a process of collective recognition of society. In this way, the problem exists because society has defined it as such. For Blumer (quote), the management of a social problem with intervention programs is organized in five phases: the perception of the problem, its collective social legitimation, the mobilisation of actions, the design of an intervention plan and the implementation of said plan. Thus, our analysis focusses on the first step of the intervention process, that is, we analyse the perception of the problem by studying the degree of concern and awareness of Spanish consumers about the labour conditions of workers in the clothing industry.

3. Materials and Methods

The main objective of this research is to analyse the perception of Spanish citizens of the labour conditions of employees in the clothing industry. As noted above, the topic is underrepresented in the existing literature. Thus, we adopted an exploratory research design, which is appropriate for topics we know little about [37].

As a primary source of data, a survey was used to explore and determine the degree of awareness, opinions, and evaluations of consumers regarding the working conditions in the clothing industry at the production plants. The survey questions are listed in the Appendix A of this document. The survey as a data production technique uses a

set of standardised research procedures to collect and analyse data from a sample of a larger population or universe, from which a number of characteristics are to be described, predicted or explained [38–40]. As Casas Anguita et al. [41] state, a survey provides information on indirect observations, mass observations, and the collection of data on a wide range of topics. In addition, it allows for intra-group comparisons due to the standardised collection of information by means of a questionnaire.

The sampling strategy was non-probabilistic according to age and gender quotas and the survey was carried out through phone interviews with a total of 3000 people between April and June 2022. This research was carried out within the R&D&I project entitled ‘Social Processes in the Virtual Shop: The Purchase of Clothing after COVID-19’ (PY20_00343). This project was funded by the General Secretary of Universities, Research, and Technology of the Andalusian Regional Government (Spain) and was developed between 2021 and 2023.

The socio-demographic features of the sample in terms of gender, age, level of education, and employment status show the following distribution: 51.3% of the participants are women and 48.7% are men; the average age is 40 years old, and 33.4% of the participants live in the Andalusia Region (Southern Spain). Concerning the level of education, 37% of those surveyed have a university degree, 30.1% of the respondents have an intermediate level of baccalaureate or higher education, and 23.3% have secondary education and vocational training. The lowest levels of education, primary or less than primary, account for 5.1% of those surveyed. Regarding the employment situation, 70% of the participants are working and the rest (30%) are either non-active or unemployed.

The data derived from the survey were statistically analysed with the computer software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS/PC). The aim is to specify the most important properties, characteristics, and profiles of people, groups, communities or any other phenomenon that are subjected to an analysis [42]. To examine the perception of Spanish citizens about the labour conditions of employees in the clothing industry, we took two steps.

First, we examined the general degree of awareness through descriptive analysis of several variables that measure the degree of concern as well as the degree of agreement with different statements about working conditions in the clothing manufacturing process. Second, we undertook a series of bivariate analyses in order to examine the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics (i.e., gender, age, level of education, employment status, political self-positioning, and concern for environmental impact) and the perception of the working conditions. The associations between the variables were analysed considering the different association coefficients (Chi-square and Pearson’s coefficient) depending on the level of measurement of the variable, with a p -value less than 0.05 (** $p < 0.0500$). Said value helped us discriminate which relationships between the variables are statistically significant [38].

4. Results

4.1. The Perception of Working Conditions in the Clothing Industry

Table 1 shows that the vast majority of consumers in Spain (80.7%) consider working conditions in clothing factories at production sites to be either average or bad. Only a minority (9.1%) consider them to be good and one out of ten respondents say they are not aware of them (10.2%). It is usual for consumers to have a lack of awareness of the internal processes behind the manufacturing of clothing [43]. However, the majority opinion suggests a negative perception of the labour conditions in this sector.

Figure 1 shows the degree of concern of Spanish consumers about working conditions in the clothing industry. On a scale of 1 to 10 (where 1 corresponds to no concern and 10 to the highest concern), the average response is 7.5 points. This indicator shows a high degree of concern. Specifically, more than half of the respondents (56.9%) express a degree of concern equal to, or higher than, 8 points. In addition, there is a negative correlation, with statistical significance ($p = 0.00$) between the variables ‘degree of concern about working conditions’ and ‘rating of working conditions’. In other words, as the degree of concern

increases, the negative perception of labour conditions also rises. Therefore, it can be said that people with a higher degree of concern about working conditions in the clothing industry largely consider them to be generally bad.

Table 1. General assessment of working conditions in clothing factories.

Rating of Working Conditions in Clothing Factories at Production Sites		
	N	Percentage
Bad	1286	42.9
Average	1134	37.8
Good	274	9.1
Don't know/No reply	306	10.2
Total	3000	100

Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire 'Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19' (2022).

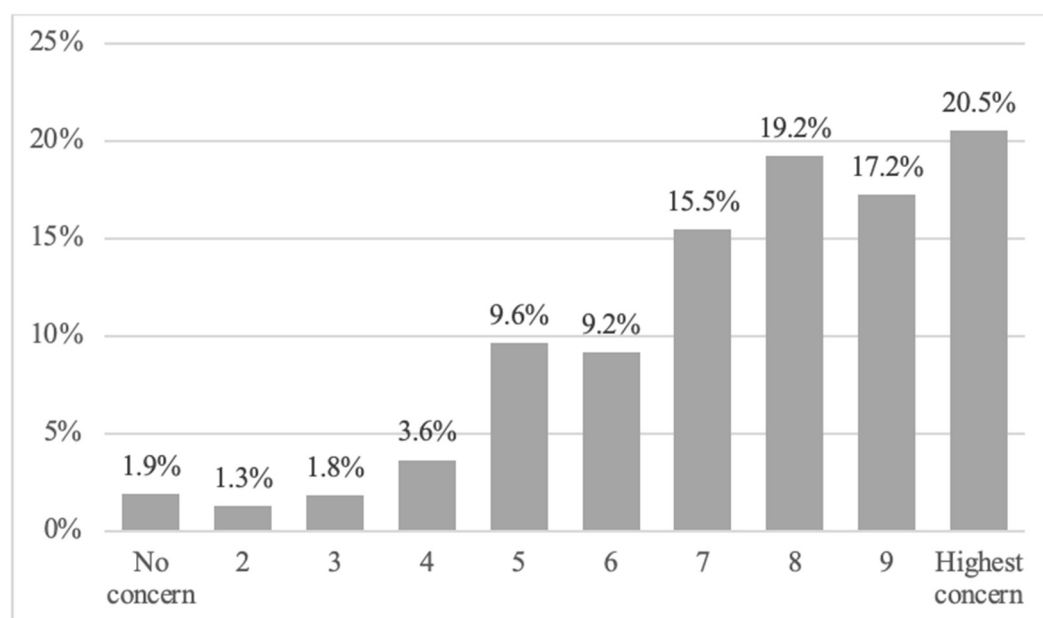


Figure 1. Degree of concern about working conditions in clothing factories (1–10). Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire 'Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19' (2022).

In order to further inquire about the level of awareness and engagement of consumers, a series of questions were asked about the degree of agreement with statements about working conditions during the manufacturing process (Table 2).

About 60% of the respondents show a high degree of agreement (agree or strongly agree) with the statement '*Consumers should be informed about working conditions during the manufacture of clothing*'. However, consumers tend not to be personally involved in seeking information on the subject, with 35% giving intermediate ratings on the statement '*I personally care about the working conditions during the manufacturing process of those clothes I buy*'.

Finally, another of the statements with a high degree of agreement (43.1%), '*I am more concerned about the working conditions of Spanish workers than those of workers in other countries*', offers us an insight into the importance of local labour markets in the perception and awareness of the labour situation.

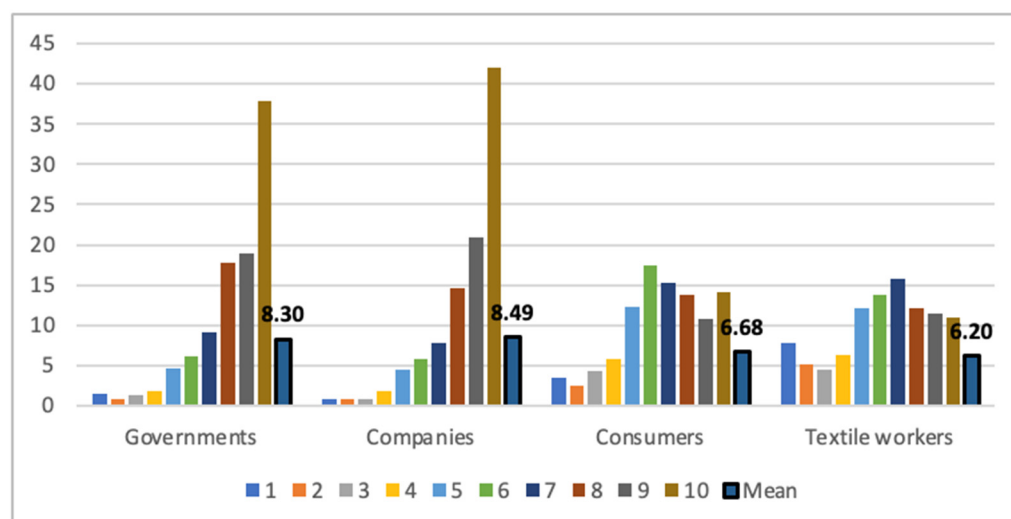
Table 2. Degree of agreement with different statements about working conditions in the clothing manufacturing process.

Degree of Agreement with the Following Statements:	Mean	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	I Fully Agree	Total
<i>I am more concerned about the working conditions of Spanish workers than those of workers in other countries</i>	5.1	9.3%	15.2%	30.3%	29.5%	13.6%	100%
<i>Consumers should be informed about working conditions during the manufacture of clothing</i>	4.9	4.4%	5.4%	18.0%	36.9%	34.2%	100%
<i>I personally care about the working conditions during the manufacturing process of those clothes I buy</i>	4.8	9.5%	21.5%	34.7%	22.1%	10.2%	100%

Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

In this study, we also examined to what extent respondents consider the different actors (governments, companies, consumers, and textile workers) involved in the purchasing and production processes to be responsible for complying with labour rights and environmental protection.

Figure 2 shows that consumers primarily attribute responsibility to companies (8.4), followed by governments (8.3), consumers (6.6), and, lastly, textile workers (6.2). In short, almost 42% of the respondents consider that companies are fully responsible for compliance with labour conditions in the clothing manufacturing process at the production sites. Following these results, the hierarchy of responsibilities assigned shows a logic that responds to the social perception of companies as economic organisations seeking maximum profit, together with the loss of weight of the administrations in the face of the economic powers. Furthermore, consumers and workers are relegated to a second level of responsibility, as they are not the direct guarantors of the productive organisation model.

**Figure 2.** Attribution of responsibility to different actors for compliance with labour conditions in the production processes of the manufacturing industry (Scale 1–10). Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

4.2. The Socio-Demographic Profile of Consumers in Relation to Their Perception of Working Conditions

In this section, we examine whether there is a relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of consumers and their perception of the working conditions of clothing manufacturing. Table 3 shows the correlation matrix between the dependent variables ‘Assessment of working conditions’ and ‘Degree of knowledge about working conditions’ in clothing factories and each of the explanatory variables: gender, age, level of education, employment status, political ideology, and concern about environmental impact¹.

Table 3. Correlation matrix².

Variables		Assessment of Working Conditions	Degree of Concern About Working Conditions
Assessment of working conditions		-	-
		-	-
Degree of concern about working conditions	Pearson's <i>r</i>	−0.95 **	-
	<i>p</i> -value	0.00	-
Gender	Pearson's Chi-square	0.322	0.00 **
Age	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0.14	0.66 **
	<i>p</i> -value	0.482	0.00
Level of education	Pearson's Chi-square	0.00	0.002
Employment status	Pearson's Chi-square	0.00	0.00
Political self-positioning	Pearson's <i>r</i>	0.238 **	−0.151 **
	<i>p</i> -value	0.000	0.000
Concern for environmental impact	Pearson's <i>r</i>	−0.82 **	0.719 **
	<i>p</i> -value	0.000	0.000

Correlation coefficients significant at the 0.01 level are identified by two asterisks. Source: Own elaboration based on the data from the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

As indicated above, the greater the degree of concern about working conditions, the greater the negative perceptions about these conditions. Other statistically significant correlations should be highlighted, such as those of the variable ‘Assessment of working conditions’ with the variables level of education, employment status, concern for environmental impact, and ideological self-positioning. These socio-demographic variables are determinants of consumers’ assessments of working conditions in the clothing industry. Further, the variable ‘Degree of concern’ about working conditions is also determined by the socio-demographic variables mentioned above, to which other variables such as gender and age should also be added.

As shown in Figure 3, the bivariate analysis of the ‘Assessment of working conditions’ in the textile factories in relation to the gender of the interviewee indicates that there are no statistically significant differences between men and women in these terms, with very similar percentages in each of the ratings. However, the general perception indicates that men perceive precarious or ‘bad’ working conditions to a greater extent than women.

An analysis was also made of the relationship between gender and the ‘Degree of concern about working conditions’ in the textile industry on a scale of 1 to 10 (where 1 corresponds to no concern and 10 to maximum concern). The analysis shows that there is a significant relationship between these two variables. Thus, women express a higher degree of concern about working conditions in the clothing industry than men, with a mean of 7.66 and 7.36, respectively.

Regarding the age variable, different authors [44–48] note that this is one of the variables with the greatest impact on values, as generational replacement brings with it a change in values. Figure 4 shows differences in the assessment of working conditions in textile factories and age. Specifically, within the younger cohorts of 16–24-year-olds, the majority (54.34%) consider working conditions in clothing factories to be bad. This

proportion drops in the older cohorts, where a considerable minority perceive them in the same way. However, at the other end of the spectrum, younger people also show a more positive regard for the working conditions in textile factories, as they are the ones who consider them to be good to a larger extent, and as age increases, this perception decrease.

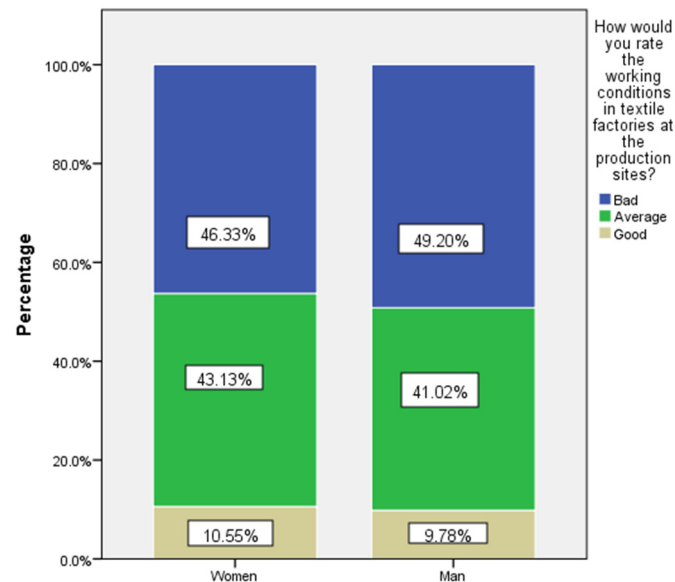


Figure 3. Relationship between the assessment of working conditions in clothing factories and gender. Source: Own elaboration based on the data from the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

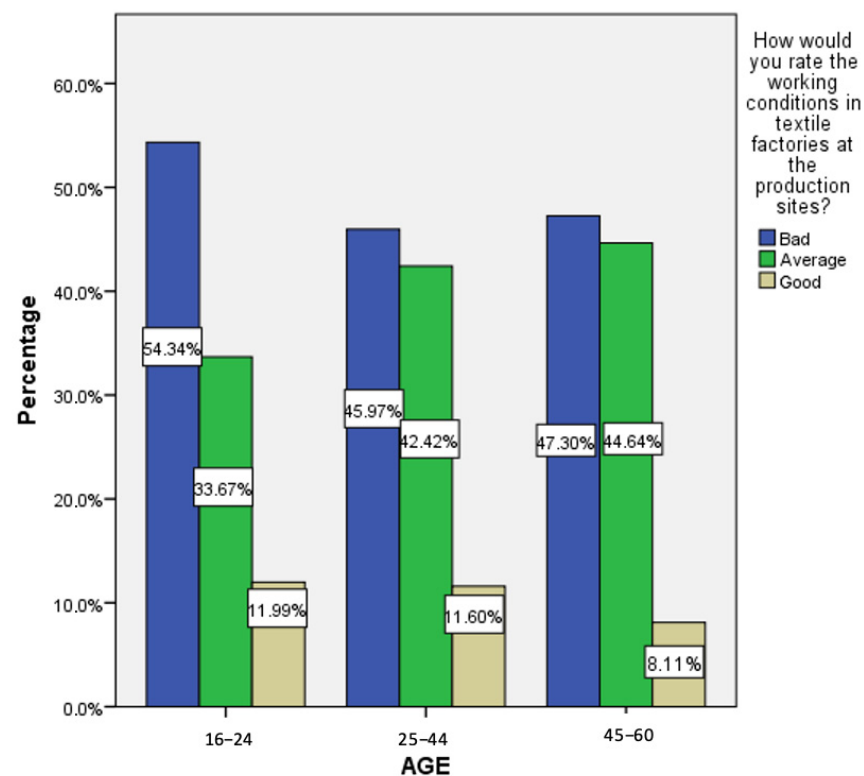


Figure 4. Relationship between the assessment of working conditions in textile factories and age. Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

The correlation between age and the degree of concern about working conditions in clothing manufacturing was also evaluated (see Table 2), revealing a positive relationship between these variables. This means that, as age increases, the degree of concern about working conditions in clothing manufacturing also increases, decreasing at younger ages, with averages for this variable of 7.31, 7.41, and 7.66, respectively, for each age group.

Figure 5 shows the respondents' assessments of working conditions in textile factories according to their level of education. In general, the higher the level of education, the more negative the ratings are. Most of those with a university level of education consider working conditions to be bad (52.3%), followed by those with a medium level of education (44.7%), and then those with no education or primary education (38%). On the other hand, the respondents with lower education levels rated the conditions as average and bad.

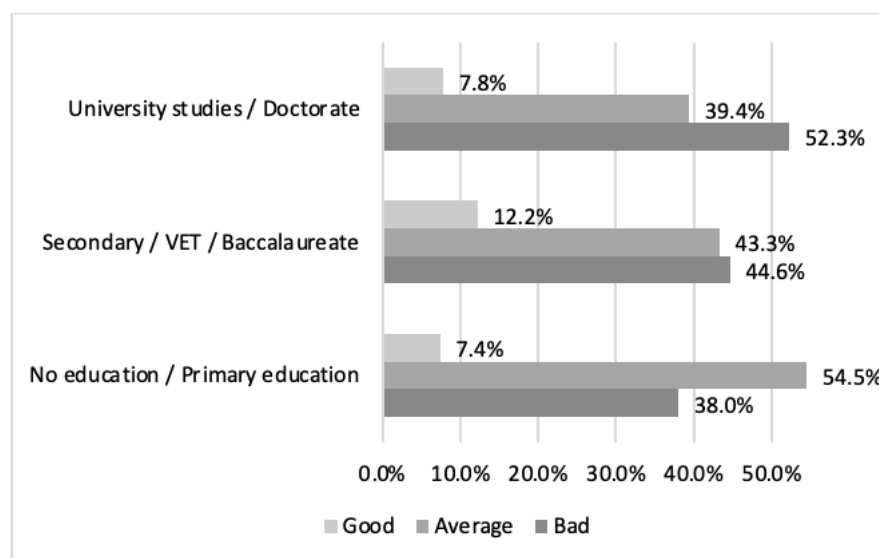


Figure 5. Assessment of working conditions in textile factories according to level of education. Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

Table 4 shows that the overwhelming majority (89.9%) of respondents assess the working conditions in the textile factories as bad or average, with no significant differences depending on whether they are employed or unemployed. Thus, in this sample, employment status is not a determining factor when it comes to rating working conditions.

Table 4. Assessment of working conditions in textile factories according to the employment situation.

How Would You Rate the Working Conditions in Textile Factories at the Production Sites?		Employment Situation		Total
		Active Population	Inactive Population ³	
Bad	Count	877	399	1276
	%	47.3%	49.0%	47.8%
Average	Count	801	320	1121
	%	43.2%	39.3%	42.0%
Good	Count	175	95	270
	%	9.4%	11.7%	10.1%
Total	Count	1853	814	2667
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on the data from the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

Similarly, when analysing the relationship between the employment situation and the degree of concern about labour conditions of the clothing industry workers in the production sites, employment status is not a determining factor regarding their degree of concern about working conditions. The means of the degree of concern and employment status variables indicate minor differences, with consumers in active employment having a mean of 7.53 and unemployed consumers 7.47.

The relationship between political ideology and variables such as assessment of working conditions and degree of concern about working conditions is statistically significant (see Table 3). People who, on the ideology scale, position themselves on the extreme left, rate working conditions in clothing production sites as bad; specifically, 65.6% do so. Compared to people who position themselves on the extreme right, only 43.2% consider them to be bad. In the assessment of working conditions as good in the places of production, we find that there is a higher percentage of people on the extreme right, 27.3%, compared with 9.4% on the extreme left, as can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Assessment of working conditions in clothing manufacturing and ideological positioning.

On a Scale of 1 to 10, with 1 Being 'Extreme Left' and 10 Being 'Extreme Right', Where Would You Place Yourself Ideologically?		How Would You Rate the Working Conditions in Textile Factories at the Production Sites?			Total
		Bad	Average	Good	
Extreme left 1	Count	42	16	6	64
	%	65.6%	25.0%	9.4%	100.0%
2	Count	95	25	10	130
	%	73.1%	19.2%	7.7%	100.0%
3	Count	293	132	20	445
	%	65.8%	29.7%	4.5%	100.0%
4	Count	224	203	36	463
	%	48.4%	43.8%	7.8%	100.0%
5	Count	219	205	51	475
	%	46.1%	43.2%	10.7%	100.0%
6	Count	102	162	31	295
	%	34.6%	54.9%	10.5%	100.0%
7	Count	70	142	46	258
	%	27.1%	55.0%	17.8%	100.0%
8	Count	66	93	29	188
	%	35.1%	49.5%	15.4%	100.0%
9	Count	21	35	8	64
	%	32.8%	54.7%	12.5%	100.0%
Extreme right 10	Count	19	13	12	44
	%	43.2%	29.5%	27.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	1151	1026	249	2426
	%	47.4%	42.3%	10.3%	100.0%

Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire 'Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19' (2022).

In a similar way to what has been previously conducted with other variables, the relationship between the degree of concern about working conditions in clothing manufacturing sites and the ideological self-positioning of the respondents has also been studied. Participants who positioned themselves on the extreme left scale showed a higher degree of concern than those on the extreme right, with averages of 8.56 and 7.06, respectively.

Our findings reveal that respondents with a high degree of concern about working conditions in the clothing industry also tend to have a higher degree of concern about the environmental consequences of this sector, as can be seen in Figure 6. The degree of concern for working conditions aligns closely with the concern for environmental consequences, indicating a strong positive correlation between these two variables (see Table 3).

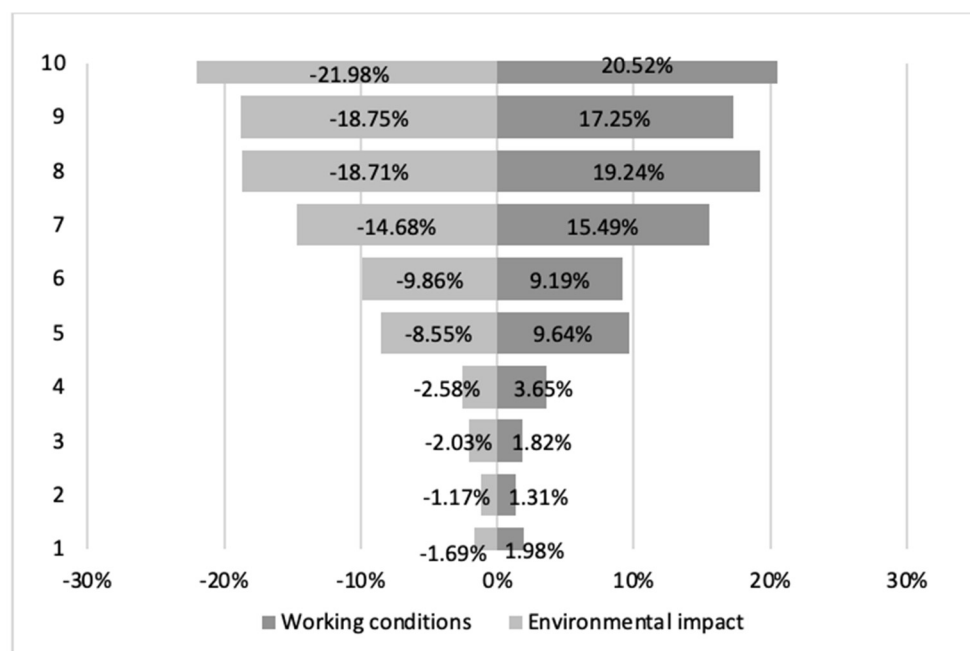


Figure 6. Level of concern about working conditions and environmental impacts of the textile industry. Source: Own elaboration based on the data of the questionnaire ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ (2022).

5. Discussion

The clothing industry has become a crucial sector worldwide. In the context of Spain, the framework of this research, this sector is characterised by a negative trade balance in which imports exceed exports. In general, the production of clothes is located in developing countries, where labour and production costs are lower.

The situation of workers in the clothing industry is mostly precarious, insofar as working conditions are far from meeting minimum human rights requirements. Given this situation, companies in the textile sector must take responsibility for the consequences of their manufacturing, especially in terms of the labour conditions of their employees [31]. However, we must not forget the role of consumers, as key social actors in the purchasing phase of the cycle of this industry. Citizens play a role in the fast fashion model of production within the context of exacerbated consumerism. Additionally, consumers have the capacity to seek details about the manufacturing process of the clothes they purchase.

This research was thus framed to analyse the level of information and awareness Spanish consumers have about working conditions in the clothing industry. The high degree of concern shown in this study suggests that the mobilisation and information campaigns carried out by social movements may have significantly impacted society. On several occasions, certain brands and products have been boycotted as a result of complaints about poor working conditions and environmental damage. Similarly, the commitment to the SDGs in the European Union, as defined by the United Nations, could have led to a greater level of information and awareness about the need to promote sustainable development in which decent work and care for the environment are central pillars.

The results illustrate that respondents showed a high degree of concern about the labour conditions of workers, with 59.4% rating their concern as 8 or more on a scale of 1–10. As for the assessment of the labour conditions of workers in the clothing industry,

42.9% of consumers rated them as poor, while less than 10% of the 3000 respondents rated conditions as good. Overall, consumers concerned about the labour conditions of workers in the clothing industry also tend to express a high degree of concern about the environmental impacts (72.7%) of this type of production. This suggests that responsible consumers are concerned about all the repercussions of this type of manufacturing in foreign factories [32,49].

In the same vein, respondents overwhelmingly agreed or strongly agreed (71.06%) with the statement that consumers should be informed about the working conditions and environmental consequences of the manufacturing of the clothes they buy. In this way, they express their interest in knowing about the labour conditions during the clothing manufacturing process, showing no differences in their concern with regard to the nationality of the workers, whether they are Spanish or from other countries. News reports about accidents in clothes factories, coupled with growing environmental concerns, may have become factors that shape the degree of concern and assessment of labour conditions in the clothing industry among consumers. Perhaps we are witnessing the rise of the conscious consumer, who makes purchasing decisions based on the sustainable, environmental, and social value of products. Nevertheless, the results also show that a high degree of respondents are more concerned about the working conditions of Spanish workers than those of workers in other countries. In this sense, Martínez Martín [43] shows the excessive nationalisation of trade union demands in the labour market.

Several authors have explored the importance of considering variables such as gender, age, education level, employment status, and political ideology when analysing consumer behaviour [50–52]. Therefore, in order to delve more deeply into the object of study, the relationships between the different variables have been considered when analysing society's degree of awareness of working conditions in the clothing industry. According to the results, the degree of concern shown by Spanish consumers differs according to socio-demographic variables such as gender, age, and educational level (Table 3).

Women show higher levels of concern than men. This can be explained by the fact that women value more highly environmental aspects of the workplace which have an impact on improving the quality of working life [45,53–56]. The age variable is also relevant as older respondents report a greater degree of concern about working conditions. Similarly, respondents with higher levels of education perceive the poor working conditions in the clothing industry to a greater extent. Level of education is a relevant variable when analysing the expectations, perceptions, and attitudes of the population, since those with higher levels of education are more demanding in their job expectations and labour conditions [44,50,55].

This analysis did not show any significant correlation between employment status and the level of concern about working conditions. Although respondents have not been asked about their own employment conditions; in this way, several studies indicate that there is a relationship between attitudes towards values and one's own employment status [57,58].

Regarding consumers' ideology in relation to their perceptions of labour conditions, Jost [59,60] states that people's perceptions of social reality are often shaped by their political ideologies, that is, their socially shared belief systems. At an international level, there are important differences between people according to their political ideology. Thus, people on the right are more oriented towards the justification of inequality, showing resistance to change, while people in more left-leaning positions show more liberal values of change and social justice [60]. In this study, we found a positive correlation between the assessment of working conditions and ideological self-positioning; that is, people who position themselves in extreme left-wing stances have a higher negative assessment of working conditions than people who position themselves in extreme right-wing stances. In addition, a higher percentage of people on the extreme right perceive working conditions in the clothing industry as good.

The political ideology variable is also significant in determining the degree of concern about labour conditions. Here, the correlation between the two variables is negative. That

is to say, respondents who are ideologically left-wing oriented have a higher degree of concern than respondents on the extreme right, as shown by their mean values of 8.56 and 7.06, respectively. This tendency corresponds to the idea that people on the left are usually more concerned with issues related to social justice, global inequality, climate change, labour, and women's rights than more conservative people, who focus more on issues related to social order, capitalism, criminality, national symbols, and so on [50,61].

These findings are consistent with previous research that shows how consumers concerned about clothing manufacturing issues tend to have a high degree of concern about both the material and working conditions at the production sites and the environmental impacts of this industry [62]. These high levels of awareness about working conditions in the fashion industry present opportunities for the development of sustainable and fair fashion options. Indeed, in recent years, there has been an increase in awareness about sustainability and the environment, influencing the purchasing decisions of almost 60% of users in 2021. Sustainable fashion—with organic fibres, innovative materials, and processes such as reuse or resale—presents an essential alternative to addressing pollution in this industry, which makes it a unique opportunity for companies in this sector [63,64].

The growing concern about these issues highlights a rising awareness of the importance of compliance with working conditions in the clothing sector, together with the need for the application of sustainable processes due to the relevance of this industry in today's society. Thus, aspects such as concern for the environment, the search for equality, respect for human rights, or sustainable development are factors that could encourage citizens to propose demands that are more consistent with post-materialist values [65]. In this line, there is a need to consider forms of consumption in the clothing industry that respect working conditions and the environment. In this context, the consumer becomes a fundamental actor in the process, which is why information is key when it comes to making purchasing decisions.

Finally, these results also have relevant practical implications, as we have seen Spanish consumers show a high level of concern and awareness about working conditions in the clothing industry. This means that citizens will likely be sympathetic to private and public action to address the problem, including the promotion of ethically produced clothes. Further, existing awareness campaigns such as the “clean clothes campaign”, “Fashion Revolution” and “Who made my clothes?” can be enhanced and utilized to direct consumers to ethically produced fashion options [66–68].

6. Conclusions

There are several studies focused on corporate responsibility and the perception that employees have of their own working conditions in the clothing industry. However, much less is known about society's perception of this reality. Our research shows a high level of concern among Spanish consumers regarding working conditions in the clothing industry. Understanding Spanish consumers' perception of conditions in clothing manufacturing should help administrations take measures and implement intervention programs to address the issue. Society's perception of the problem helps make it visible, legitimizes it, and makes it part of the “social concerns of the moment” [69]. Therefore, the first step to address the social problem of precarious working conditions in the clothing industry is its public recognition, as this implies a desire for change, reform, and transformation. The collective social perception of the problem turns it into a political concern, requiring the public authorities to analyse, design, and implement public policies aimed at managing the issue [70].

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, R.M.M. and T.Á.L.; methodology, R.M.M. and T.Á.L.; software, T.Á.L.; validation, T.Á.L.; formal analysis, T.Á.L.; investigation, R.M.M.; resources, R.M.M.; data curation, T.Á.L.; writing—original draft preparation, R.M.M., T.Á.L. and M.d.P.M.-G.; writing—review and editing, R.M.M., T.Á.L. and M.d.P.M.-G.; visualization, T.Á.L.; supervision, R.M.M.; project administration, R.M.M.; funding acquisition, R.M.M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This study was carried out as part of the ‘Social processes in the virtual shop: the purchase of clothing after COVID-19’ research project, funded by the Andalusian General Secretary of Universities (2021–2023). This publication is part of the grant JDC2022-049903-I funded by MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033 and by the European Union “NextGenerationEU/PRTR”.

Institutional Review Board Statement: The study does not require ethical approval, as it is a non-interventional study. That is, an anonymous survey directed at the population where they have been previously informed and have given their consent by responding to the survey and guaranteeing their anonymity. The regulations of the University of Granada (Spain), to which the authors of the article belong, guarantee good scientific practices with its Code of Ethics, which offers a general guide to values and ethical guidelines for research, academic and professional activity. [<https://secretariageneral.ugr.es/sites/webugr/secretariageneral/public/inline-files/SII/Code%20of%20Ethics.pdf>, accessed on 18 October 2024]. Attached is a certificate from the Directorate of the Department of Sociology of the University of Granada (Spain) certifying compliance with the national and international ethical codes of the research project.

Informed Consent Statement: The scientific study carried out was based on an anonymous survey directed at the Spanish population, where they were previously informed of the characteristics of the sociological study and were guaranteed anonymity and ethical treatment of the information. As required by the ethical code of the University of Granada (Spain) to which the authors belong. Consult [<https://secretariageneral.ugr.es/sites/webugr/secretariageneral/public/inline-files/SII/Code%20of%20Ethics.pdf>, accessed on 18 October 2024]. Survey is attached where it is specified: “Next, we are going to proceed to conduct a survey about the clothing industry, as well as your consumer habits. We guarantee the ethical treatment and anonymity of the information you provide us. With your answers you grant consent to carry out the survey, as well as to the statistical processing of the information for scientific purposes”.

Data Availability Statement: The data sets presented in this article are not available because this research has been carried out within the framework of the project “Social processes in the virtual store: The purchase of clothing after COVID-19” funded by the Junta de Andalucía (2021–2022) (Code: PY20_00343). The official call limits access to total data sets. However, the request to access the data sets must be addressed to the person responsible for the research project: Rosa María Soriano Miras e-mail: rsoriano@ugr.es.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

Name	Questions	Values
Assessment of working conditions	How would you rate the working conditions in textile factories at the production sites?	Bad Average Good
Degree of concern about working conditions	On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being no concern and 10 being the most worry, to what extent are you concerned about working conditions in relation to the manufacture of clothing?	Range: 1–10
Concern for environmental impact	On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being no concern and 10 being the most worry, to what extent are you concerned about the environmental impacts in relation to the manufacture of clothing?	Range: 1–10
Concern about working conditions: Spanish workers vs. workers in other countries	“I am more concerned about the working conditions of Spanish workers than those of workers in other countries”	Mean Strongly disagree Disagree Neither agree nor disagree Agree I fully agree

Name	Questions	Values
Concern about working conditions: consumers' information	"Consumers should be informed about working conditions during the manufacture of clothing"	Mean Strongly disagree Disagree Neither agree nor disagree Agree I fully agree
Degree of concern about working conditions during the manufacturing process	"I personally care about the working conditions during the manufacturing process of those clothes I buy"	Mean Strongly disagree Disagree Neither agree nor disagree Agree I fully agree
Attribution of responsibility to different actors for compliance with labour conditions in the production processes of the manufacturing industry	To what extent do you consider yourself responsible for compliance with labour rights: The governments? And to companies? And to the consumers? And the workers of textile?	Range: 1–10
Gender	Gender	Man Woman
Age	Age	Range 16–60
Level of education	What is your highest level of completed studies?	No education/Primary education Secondary/VET/Baccalaureate University studies/Doctorate
Employment status	What work situation were you in last week?	Active population Inactive population
Political self-positioning	On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being "far left." and 10 the "extreme right", where would you place yourself ideologically?	Range: 1–10

Notes

- ¹ Chi-square and Pearson's coefficient have been used depending on the level of measurement of the variables. While Chi-square allows us to determine the relationship between two categorical variables, Pearson's coefficient is a measure of linear association between continuous variables ranging from -1 to 1 , where 0 means that there are no correlations between the variables. Thus, those correlations whose p -value is less than 0.05 are statistically significant.
- ² Correlation matrix between the variables of assessment and degree of concern about working conditions and control variables (gender, age, level of education, employment status, environmental impact, and political self-positioning). Statistically significant relationships are those where the p -value is less than 0.10 and are indicated in bold figures.
- ³ The inactive population category includes the following working situations: family help (without a fixed salary), unemployed, student, retired or pre-retired, permanent disability, housework, and other situations.

References

1. Vázquez Cadena, R.; Navarro Ocampo, B.; González Mariano, N. Análisis del consumo de Fast Fashion para aminorar sus afectaciones económicas. *Relais* **2020**, *3*, 51–65.
2. Nebahat, T. Global sourcing: Insights from the global clothing industry—The case of Zara, a fast fashion retailer. *J. Econ. Geogr.* **2008**, *8*, 21–38.
3. Barrios, M.L. El impacto ambiental del fast fashion pronta moda. *Rev. Académica Inst. Arquetipo UCP* **2012**, 71–79. Available online: <https://revistas.ucp.edu.co/index.php/arquetipo/article/view/1088/1065> (accessed on 23 March 2024).
4. Castro, J. *La Industria Textil y de la Moda, Responsabilidad Social y la Agenda 2030*; Cuadernos del Centro de Estudios en Diseño y Comunicación (Ensayos): Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2021; pp. 66–84.
5. Torres, A.; Bejarano, J.F. El impacto medioambiental de la cadena global de las prendas de vestir. In *La Cadena Global de Valor de las Prendas de Vestir: La Conciencia del Consumidor Respecto a los Lugares de Producción*; Trinidad, A., Soriano, R.M., Bejarano, J.F., Eds.; Tecnos: Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2021; pp. 113–142.
6. Sandoval, E. Ropa de segunda mano: Desigualdades entre el norte global y el sur global. *Front. Norte* **2019**, *31*. [[CrossRef](#)]

7. Linden, A.R. An Analysis of the Fast Fashion Industry. *Sr. Proj. Fall* **2016**, *30*. Available online: https://digitalcommons.bard.edu/senproj_f2016/30 (accessed on 23 March 2024).
8. Trinidad, A.; Soriano, R.; Barros, F. Las condiciones laborales en la industria exportadora del norte de Marruecos. Entre el marco jurídico y la realidad de los actores. *Rev. Int. Trab.* **2018**, *137*, 337–361. [CrossRef]
9. Martínez Martín, R.; Rodríguez Molina, T. El mercado laboral de la industria textil en la Unión Europea y Estados Unidos. In *La Cadena Global de Valor de las Prendas de Vestir la Conciencia del Consumidor Respecto a los Lugares de Producción*; Trinidad Requena, A., Soriano Miras, R., Bejarano Bella, J.F., Barros Rodríguez, F., Eds.; Tecnos: Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2021; pp. 91–111.
10. Paço, A.; Leal, F.; Avila, L.; Dennis, K. Fostering sustainable consumer behavior regarding clothing: Assessing trends on purchases, recycling and disposal. *Text. Res. J.* **2021**, *91*, 373–384. [CrossRef]
11. De Lamballerie, E.; Guillard, V. Consumers' awareness of the ethical issues associated with textile materials in the context of the ecological transition. *Rech. Appl. Mark.* **2023**, *38*, 5–31. [CrossRef]
12. Murgado Armenteros, E. El consumo socialmente responsable: Un enfoque conceptual. *Rev. Antropol. Exp.* **2016**, *16*, 59–69. [CrossRef]
13. Gaviño, Á. La moda justa: Una invitación a vestir con ética [Reseña]. *Rev. Mediterránea Comun./Mediterr. J. Commun.* **2023**, *14*, 327–329.
14. TEXFOR 2023. Memoria TEXFOR. *Confederación de la Industria Textil*. Available online: https://www.texfor.es/wp-content/uploads/240411_memoria_23_texfor_DEFINITIVA-1.pdf (accessed on 13 January 2024).
15. Finkel, L. *La Organización Social del Trabajo*; Pirámide: Madrid, Spain, 1995.
16. Coordinadora Estatal de Comercio Justo (CECJ). El Mercado Global del Textil y Sus Desequilibrios Comerciales. 2015. Available online: <http://comerciojusto.org/publi-cacion/el-mercado-global-del-textil-y-sus-desequilibrios-comerciales/> (accessed on 13 January 2024).
17. Siliņa, L.; Dabolina, I.; Lapkovska, E. Sustainable textile industry—wishful thinking or the new norm: A review. *J. Eng. Fibers Fabr.* **2024**, *19*, 1–27. [CrossRef]
18. Euratex. 2023. Available online: <https://euratex.eu> (accessed on 5 March 2024).
19. Pickles, J.; Smith, A. Delocalization and Persistence in the European Clothing Industry: The Reconfiguration of Trade and Production Networks. *Reg. Stud.* **2010**, *45*, 167–185. [CrossRef]
20. Russell, M.; European Parliament. Obtenido de Textile Workers in Developing Countries and the European Fashion Industry: Towards Sustainability? 2020. Available online: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2020/652025/EPRS_BRI\(2020\)652025_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2020/652025/EPRS_BRI(2020)652025_EN.pdf) (accessed on 11 January 2024).
21. Sánchez-Vázquez, P.; Gago-Cortés, C.; Alló-Pazos, M. Moda Sostenible y Preferencias del Consumidor. *3c Empresa. Investig. Pensam. Crítico* **2020**, 39–57. [CrossRef]
22. Walk Free. The Global Slavery Index. 2023. Available online: <https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2023/05/17114737/Global-Slavery-Index-2023.pdf> (accessed on 10 February 2024).
23. Islam, M.M.; Khan, A.M.; Islam, M.M. Textile industries in Bangladesh and challenges of growth. *Res. J. Eng. Sci.* **2013**, *2*, 31–37.
24. War or Want. Sweatshops in Bangladesh. WarorWant. 2011. Available online: <https://waronwant.org/news-analysis/sweatshops-bangladesh> (accessed on 12 February 2024).
25. Carrera Gallissà, E. Los retos sostenibilistas del sector textil. *Rev. Química Ind. Text.* **2017**, 20–32. Available online: <http://hdl.handle.net/2117/103614> (accessed on 23 March 2024).
26. United Nations. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Why It Matters. 2018. Available online: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Goal-8.pdf> (accessed on 23 March 2024).
27. Afrin, S. Labour Condition in the Apparel Industry of Bangladesh: Is Bangladesh Labour Law 2006 Enough? *Dev. Ctry. Stud.* **2014**, *4*, 70–79.
28. Humayun, K.; Myfanwy, M.; Md Shahidul, I.; Kim, U. A qualitative study of the working conditions in the readymade garment industry and the impact on workers' health and wellbeing. *Environ. Occup. Health Pract.* **2022**, *4*, 2021-0020-OHW.
29. Hiller Connell, K.Y.; Kozar, J.M. Environmentally Sustainable Clothing Consumption: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior. In *Roadmap to Sustainable Textiles and Clothing*; Textile Science and Clothing Technology; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2014; pp. 41–61.
30. Prácticas de Responsabilidad Social. Uruguay. 2014. Available online: <https://deres.org.uy> (accessed on 15 February 2024).
31. Sarpong, S. Sweatshops and a Duty of Care: To What Extent? In *The Case of Bangladesh. Stakeholders, Governance and Responsibility (Developments in Corporate Governance and Responsibility)*; Emerald Publishing Ltd.: Bingley, UK, 2018.
32. Moltedo Perfetti, P. *Reflexiones en Torno al Marketing y la Felicidad*; Loreto Marchant, R., Ed.; Universidad del Viña del Mar: Viña del Mar, Chile, 2007.
33. McNeill, L.; Moore, R. Sustainable fashion consumption and the fast fashion conundrum: Fashionable consumers and attitudes to sustainability in clothing choice. *Int. J. Consum. Stud.* **2015**, *39*, 212–222. [CrossRef]
34. Trinidad, A.; Soriano, R.M.; Mahmud, B. Los discursos de los consumidores de prendas de vestir en España. In *La Cadena Global de Valor de las Prendas de Vestir: La Conciencia del Consumidor Respecto a los Lugares de Producción*; Trinidad, A., Soriano, R., Bejarano, J., Eds.; Tecnos: Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2021; pp. 255–289.

35. Sánchez Martínez, M.; García Moreno, J.M.; Fernández, F. Perspectivas de estudio de los problemas sociales en Sociología. In *Marcos de Análisis de Problemas Sociales*; Trinidad Requena, A., Sánchez Martínez, M., Eds.; Catarata: Madrid, Spain, 2016; pp. 13–30.
36. Blumer, H. Social Problems as Collective Behavior. *Soc. Probl.* **1971**, *18*, 298–306. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
37. Lawrence Neuman, W. *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*; Pearson Education Ltd.: London, UK, 2014.
38. García Ferrando, M.; Llopis, R. La encuesta. In *El Análisis de la Realidad Social*; García Ferrando, M., Alvira, F., Enrique Alonso, L., Escobar, M., Eds.; Alizana: Madrid, Spain, 2015; pp. 331–336.
39. Cea D'ancona, Á. *Metodología Cuantitativa: Estrategias y Técnicas de Investigación Social*; Síntesis: Madrid, Spain, 1996.
40. Sierra Bravo, R. *Técnicas de Investigación Social*; Paraninfo: Madrid, Spain, 1994.
41. Casas Anguita, J.; Repullo Labrador, J.R.; Donado Campos, J. La encuesta como técnica de investigación. Elaboración de cuestionarios y tratamiento estadístico de los datos. *Atem Primaria* **2003**, *31*, 527–538. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
42. Goldthorpe, J. *La Sociología como Ciencia de la Población*; Alianza Editorial: Madrid, Spain, 2017.
43. Martínez Martín, R. *La Inserción Laboral de los Universitarios*; Universidad de Granada: Granada, Spain, 2002.
44. Yankelovich, D.; Zetterberg, H.; Strümpel, B.; Shanks, M. *The World at Work: An International Report on Jobs, Productivity and Human Values*; Octagon Books: New York, NY, USA, 1985.
45. Cherrington, D.J. *The Work Ethic: Working Values and Values That Work*; Amacom: New York, NY, USA, 1980.
46. Yankelovich, D. How Changes in the Economy are Reshaping American Values. In *Values and Public Policy*; Aaron, H.J., Mann, T.E., Taylor, T., Eds.; Brookings Books: Washington, DC, USA, 1994.
47. Inglehart, R. *El Cambio Cultural en las Sociedades Industriales Avanzadas*; Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas: Madrid, Spain, 1991.
48. Inglehart, R. *Modernización y Posmodernización. El Cambio Cultural, Económico y Político en 43 Sociedades*; Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas: Madrid, Spain, 1998.
49. Crane, D. Environmental change and the future of consumption: Implications for consumer identity. *Anu. Filosófico* **2010**, *43*, 353–379. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
50. Stolle, D.; Hooghe, M.; Micheletti, M. Politics in the Supermarket: Political Consumerism as a Form of Political Participation. *Int. Political Sci. Rev.* **2005**, *254*–255. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
51. Baek, Y.M. To Buy or not to Buy: Who Are Political Consumers? What Do they Think and how Do they Participate? *Political Stud.* **2010**, *58*, 1065–1086. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
52. Marien, S.; Hooghe, M.; Quintelier, E. Inequalities in Non-institutionalized Forms of Political Participation: A Multi-level Analysis of 25 Countries. *Political Stud.* **2010**, *58*, 187–213. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
53. MOW International Research Team. *The Meaning of Working*; Academic Press: London, UK, 1987.
54. Zanders, H. Changing Work Values. In *The Individualizing Society. Value Change in Europe and North America*; Ester, P., Halman, L., de Moor, R., Eds.; Tilburg University Press: Tilburg, The Netherlands, 1994; pp. 129–153.
55. Campo Ladero, M.J. *Relaciones Interpersonales: Valores y Actitudes de los Españoles en el Nuevo Milenio*; Opiniones y Actitudes n° 46; Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas: Madrid, Spain, 2003.
56. Goldthorpe, J.H.; Lockwood, D.; Bechhofer, F.; Platt, J. *The Affluent Worker: Industrial Attitudes and Behaviour*; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK, 1968.
57. Ayerbe, M. *El trabajo in España 2000, Entre el Localismo y la Globalidad. La Encuesta Europea de Valores 684 en su Tercera Aplicación, 1981–1999*; Orizo, F.A., Elzo, J., Eds.; Fundación Santa María, Universidad de Deusto: Madrid, Spain, 2000; pp. 157–179.
58. Del Pino Artacho, J.; Bericat Alastuey, E. *Valores Sociales en la Cultura Andaluza: Encuesta Mundial de Valores, Andalucía 686 1996*; Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas: Madrid, Spain, 1996.
59. Jost, J.T. Ideological Asymmetries and the Essence of Political Psychology. *Political Psychol.* **2017**, *38*, 167–208. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
60. Jost, J.T. The End of the End of Ideology. *Am. Psychol.* **2006**, *61*, 651–670. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
61. Sterling, J.; John, T.J.; Richard, B. Political Psycholinguistics: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Language Habits of Liberal and Conservative Social Media Users. *J. Personal. Soc. Psychol.* **2020**, *118*, 805–834. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
62. Sterling, J.; John, T.J.; Curtis, D.H. Liberal and Conservative Representations of the Good Society: A (Social) Structural Topic Modeling Approach. *Sage Open* **2019**, *9*, 215824401984621. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
63. Niinimäki, K.; Peters, G.; Dahlbo, H.; Perry, P.; Rissanen, T.; Gwilt, A. The environmental price of fast fashion. *Nat. Rev. Earth Environ.* **2020**, *1*, 189–200. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
64. ICEX España Exportación e Inversiones. 2022. Available online: <https://www.icex.es/es/index> (accessed on 22 January 2024).
65. Inglehart, R. *Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies*; Princeton University Press: Princeton, NJ, USA, 1997.
66. Campaña Ropa Limpia. Available online: <https://cleanclothes.org/about> (accessed on 23 March 2024).
67. Fashion Revolution. Available online: <https://www.fashionrevolution.org/about/> (accessed on 22 March 2024).
68. ¿Quién Hizo mi Ropa? Available online: <https://www.fashionrevolution.org/tag/whomade-my-clothes/> (accessed on 22 March 2024).

-
69. Trinidad, A.; Sánchez, M. *Marcos de Análisis de los Problemas Sociales*; Catarata: Madrid, Spain, 2016.
 70. Martínez Martín, R.; García Moreno, J.M.; Prior Ruiz, J.C. El problema social del desempleo juvenil. De la exclusión a la crisis del bienestar. In *Marcos de Análisis de los Problemas Sociales*; Trinidad, A., Sánchez, M., Eds.; Catarata: Madrid, Spain, 2016; pp. 262–278.

Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.