



“Zebras” or “Giraffes”? How Durability Labelling Impacts Gen-Z Clothing Sufficiency

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MOTIVATION

background and research questions

BACKGROUND

EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular
Textiles (2022)

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products
Regulation (2024)

Durability requirements
for apparel



Are durability labels effective?



RESEARCH QUESTION

Previous studies

(see the review Milios & Dalhammar, 2023):

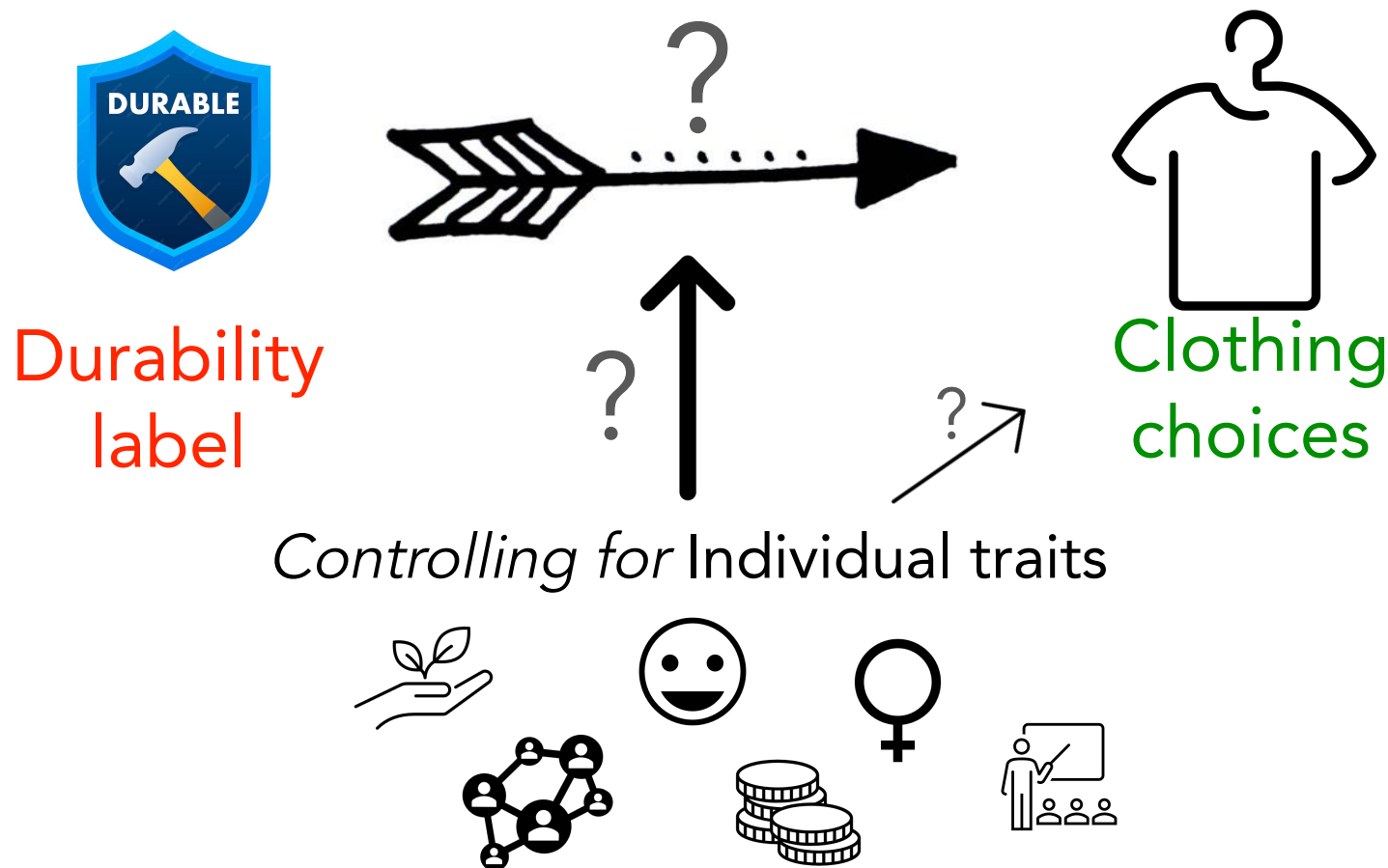
- Few experimental studies
- Using contingent choice experiments
- Between-subject design (Sun et al., 2021)

EVIDENCE:
durability labels are effective

Our study

- Field experiment ☐ addressing hypothetical bias
- Focus on 20-29 year-old people
 - GenZ cares about sustainability
for fashion see Gazzola et al. (2020)
 - Young people are polarized (Jacobs & Horisch, 2021)
a large proportion of those attributing both
the lowest and the highest importance to *product lifetime*
- Testing the effect of possible moderators
e.g. env. concern, gender, income, ...

Research questions



Research questions

What is the influence of durability labelling on GEN Z choice of clothes?

1. Is durability labelling effective in triggering the choice of more durable clothes?
2. Who is more sensitive to durability labelling?

Side question: Who is more prone to choose durable clothing (socio-demographic characteristics)?

The design

- Incentives
- Choice
- Treatment
- Procedure

APPROVED by the Ethical committee of the University of
PISA and
PREREGISTERED on «As Predicted»

INCENTIVES

A keychain

&



participation in a LOTTERY for winning T-SHIRTS ($pr=1/4$)



2 different T-Shirts

IDENTICAL features

- Producer
- Model/fit
- Material (organic cotton)
- Style (no graphics)
- Colour variety

DIFFERENCES

FABRIC

180

Grams per square meters
(GSM)

155

LABELS



Price 19.99 €

GIRAFFE

Price 9.99 €

ZEBRA



CHOICE

Which lottery prize do you prefer ...

ONE

T-Shirt
«GIRAFFE»



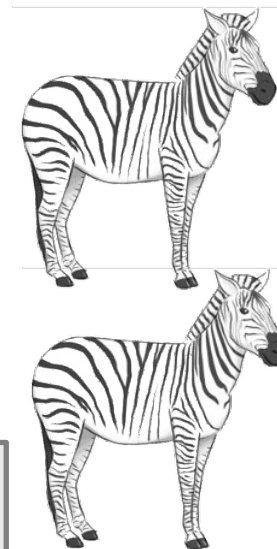
Price 19.99 €
GIRAFFE

TWO

T-Shirts
«ZEBRA»

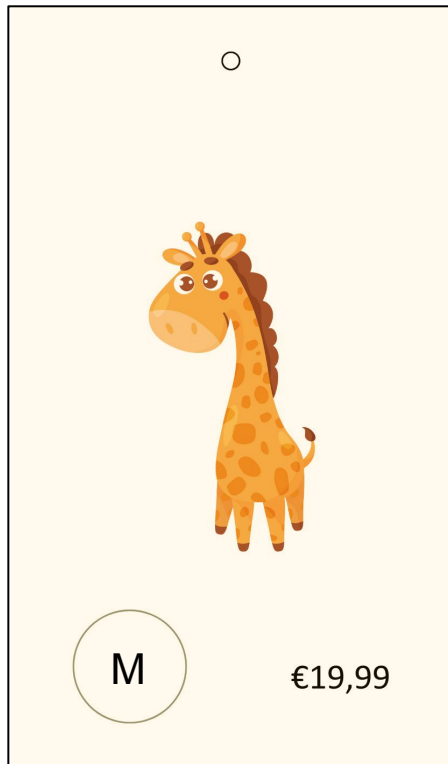


Price 9.99 €
ZEBRA



TREATMENT

Durability information
added to the «Giraffe» label



Randomization

Students selected their preferred session

Each day was either treatment or control

Ex-post check of the characteristics of the different groups

PROCEDURE (1)

TWO SEPARATE steps and administrators
A and B
to anonymise participants

PROCEDURE (2)

Phase A

- 1) Privacy form (and ID card check)
- 2) Explanation about the lottery and T-Shirt choice (colour, size, and type)
- 3) Time for choosing
- 4) Report preferences on the choice card

TAGLIA	COLORE	MODELLO	CODICE IDENTIFICATIVO
<input type="checkbox"/> XS	Esprimi due preferenze, A e B	<input type="checkbox"/> GIRAFFA (x1)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> S	BIANCO _____	<input type="checkbox"/> ZEBRA (x2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> M	BLU NAVY _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> L	NERO _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> XL	VERDE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> XXL	VINACCIA _____		



PROCEDURE (3)

Phase B

Subjects

- 1) draw ID code for anonymisation
- 2) insert choice card in lottery box
- 3) listen to cheap talk
- 4) fill out questionnaire
- 5) get the keychain



Who, where, when

- When and where
- Subjects and recruitment

Who

Students from the University of PISA

Recruitment

- bulk e-mails
- flyers at teaching hubs
- ORSEE platform (previous experiments)
- Instagram stories on the depts' account

Exclusion criteria

ex-ante: non-Italian speaking

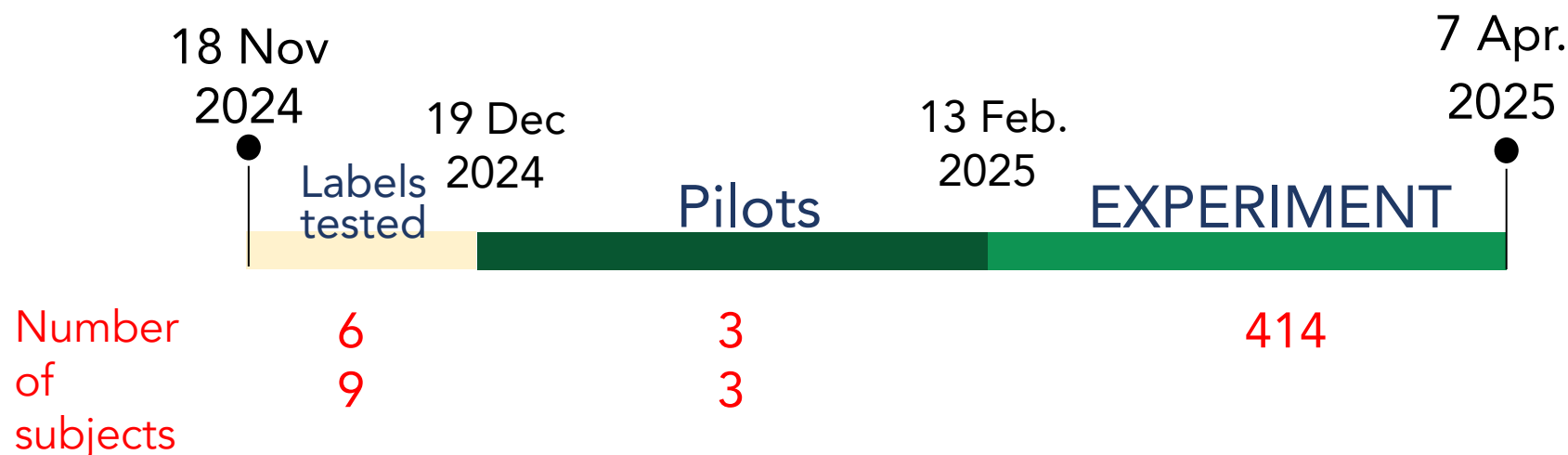
ex-post: 12 excluded subjects because age > 29

Number of participants

Pilot=33 Experiment=426 Excluded=12

Where and When

@ University of Pisa teaching hubs



Estimates & Results

Dependent variable

y :=binary choice

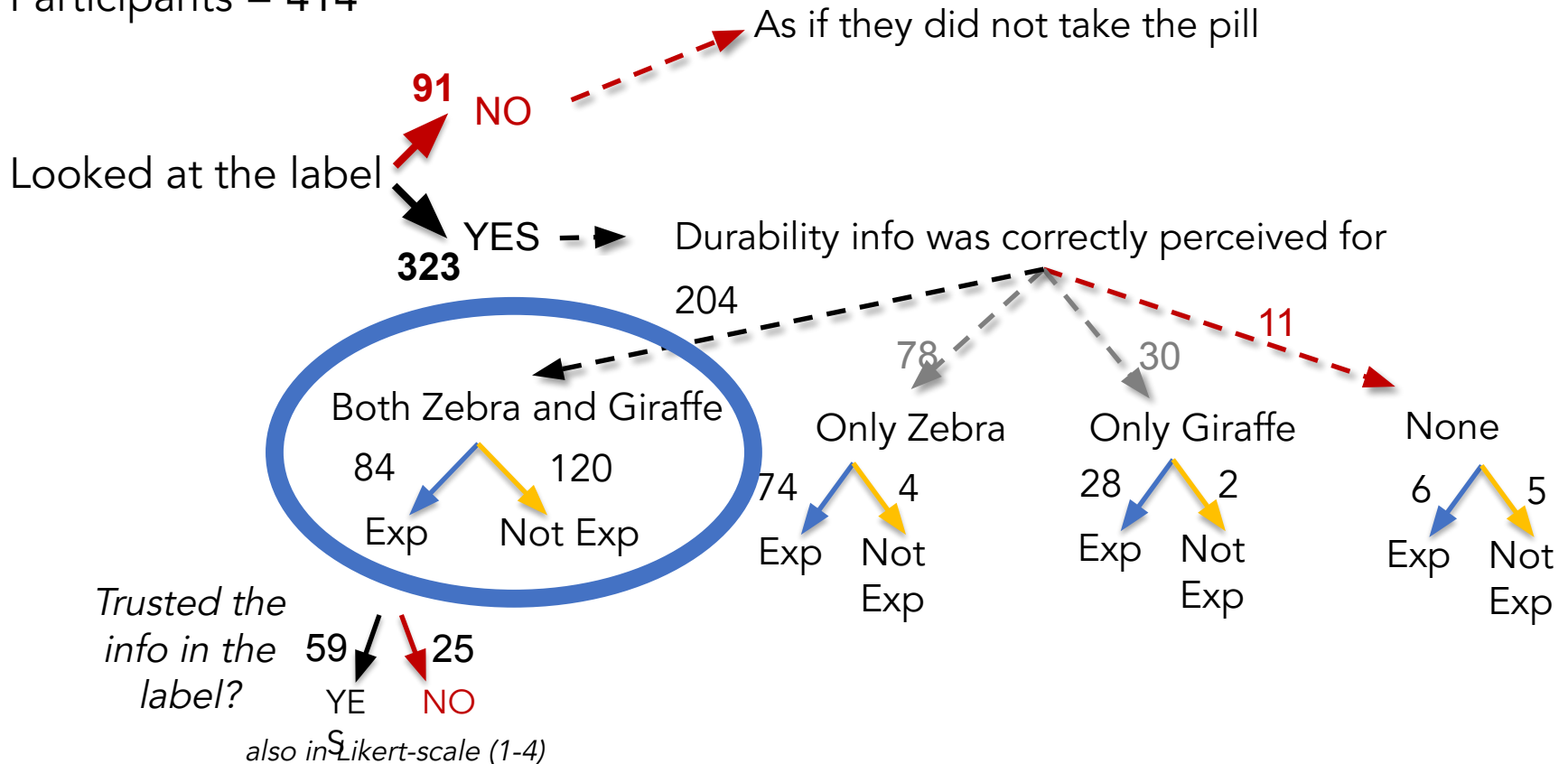
$y=1$ if ONE "Giraffe" t-shirt is chosen

$y=0$ if TWO "Zebra" t-shirts are chosen

H1: Durability labelling increases the
likelihood of students/young people
choosing more durable products

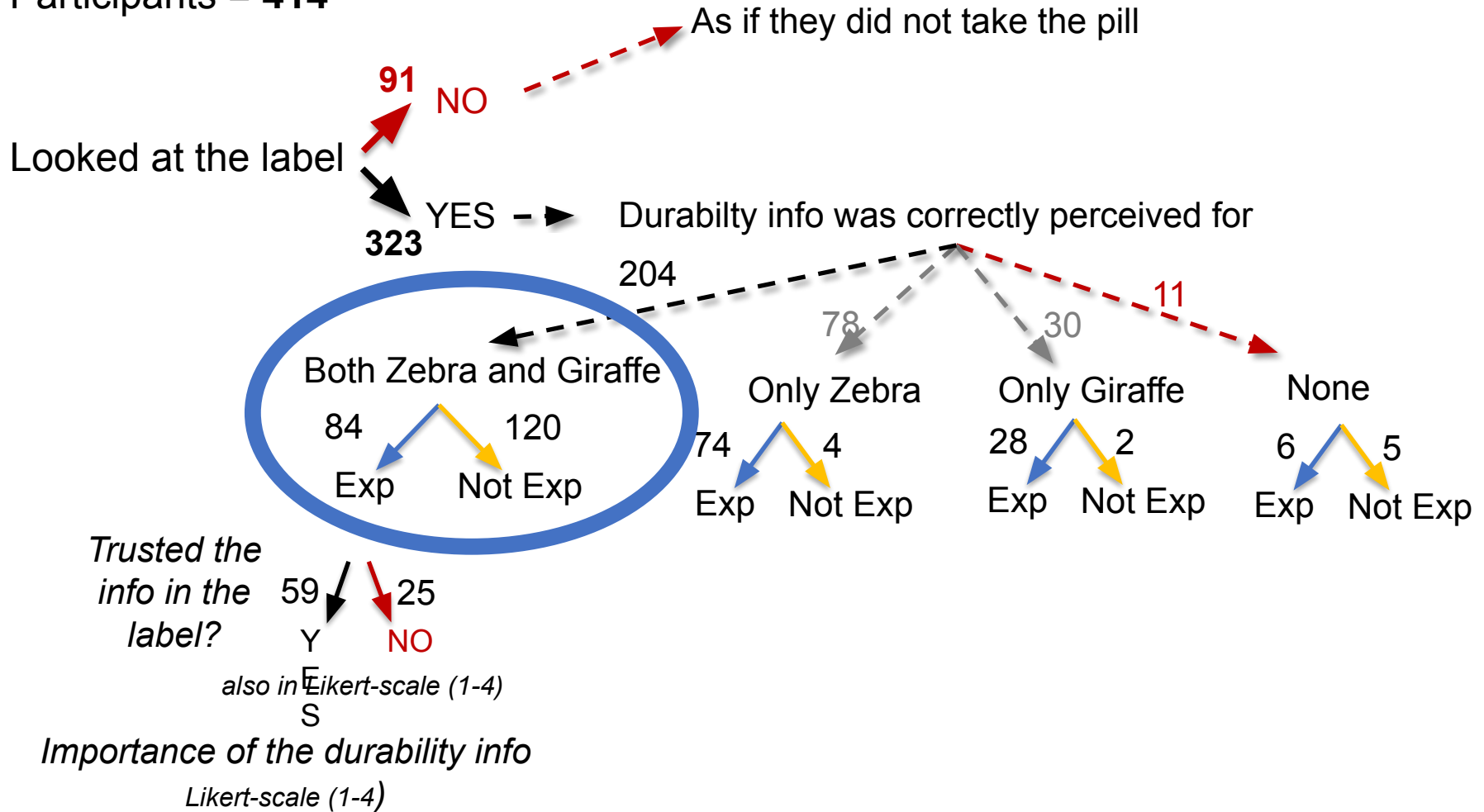
"Zebras" or "Giraffes"? How Durability Labelling Impacts Gen-Z Clothing Sufficiency

Participants = 414



"Zebras" or "Giraffes"? How Durability Labelling Impacts Gen-Z Clothing Sufficiency

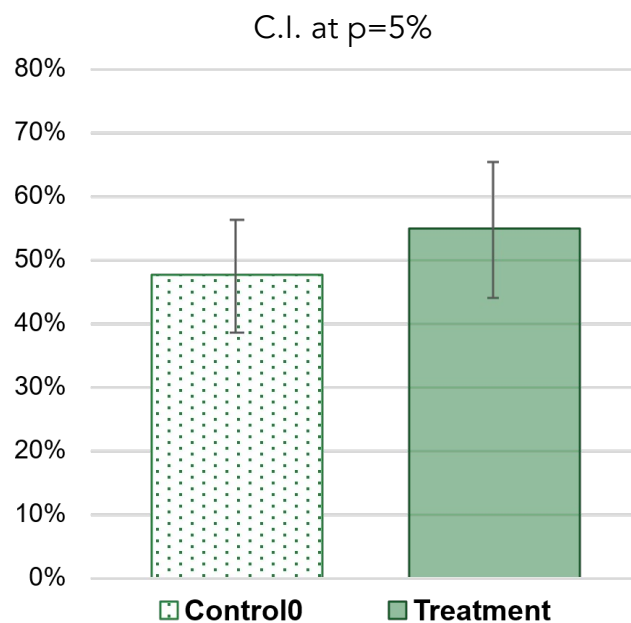
Participants = 414



"Zebras" or "Giraffes"? How Durability Labelling Impacts Gen-Z Clothing Sufficiency

$\chi^2=1,049$ ($p=0.31$)
V-Cramer=0.072

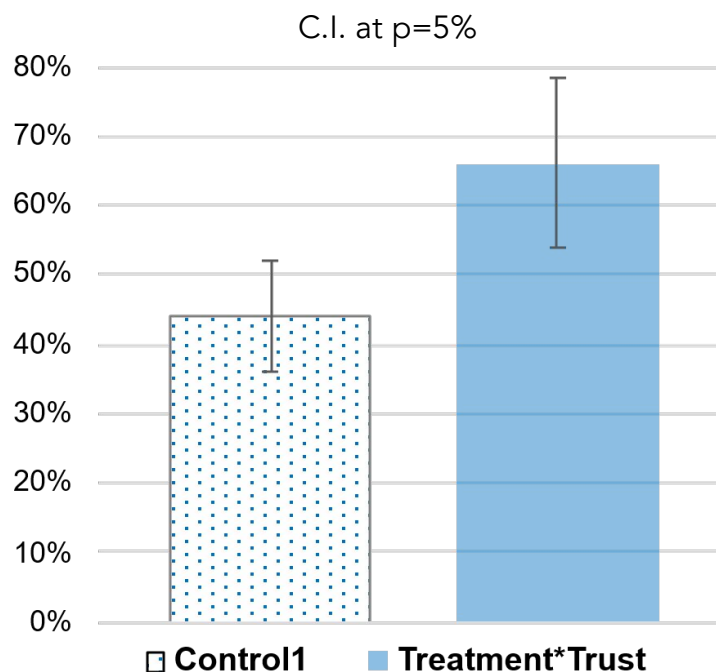
	Giraffe	Zebra	TOT
Control	57	63	120
Treatment	46	38	84
TOT	103	101	204



"Zebras" or "Giraffes"? How Durability Labelling Impacts Gen-Z Clothing Sufficiency

	Giraffe	Zebra	TOT
Control1	64	81	145
Treat*Trust	39	20	59
TOT	103	101	204

$\chi^2=8,79$ (p=0.003)
V-Cramer=0.21



Checking for groups omogeneity

Adding controls and
LOGIT regression analysis

"Zebras" or "Giraffes"? How Durability Labelling Impacts Gen-Z Clothing Sufficiency

$pr(\text{Choice}=\text{Giraffe})$

Model A
ALL (n=414)
Exposure
Looked
Exposure*Looked

Model B
if (LOOKED=1) --> n=323
Exposure
AttDurLab
Exposure*AttDurLab

Model C
if (AttDurLab=1)--> n=204
Exposure
Model C bis
if (AttDurLab=1)--> n=204
Exposure
Exposure*Trustlab

Model D
if (AttDurLab=1 & Exposed=1) -->n=84
Trustlab

CONTRO

CONTRO

CONTRO

CONTRO



Logit regression

$$Y = \text{MODEL } A/B/C/C$$

X_i : control
variables

Environmental concern

Socio-demographics

Geography

Educational field

Gender

Economic condition (high, medium, low, no answer)

Work condition

Grown up in rural areas

Social Norms

Subjective wellbeing

Social Capital

"Zebras" or "Giraffes"? How Durability Labelling Impacts Gen-Z Clothing Sufficiency

Attention Score	0; 0.25; 0.50; 0.75; 1; na	
Perceived quality diff: Giraffe-Zebra	(-3;+3)	
Likeability	1;4	
Worker OR High_Middle_Income	0;1	
Siblings	0;1	
Rural	0;1	
Female	0;1	
Age	18;29	
STEM	0;1	
SOC	0;1	
Soc_satisfaction	1-10	
Life satisf & happiness (PCA)	1-10	
How many owned T-Shirts	1;4	
G-Z_Empirical Social Norm	-10;+10	
G-Z_Ethical social norm	-10;+10	
IndivAction+IndivDuty+EnvConcern OR	(1;12) (1;64)	
IndivAction*IndivDuty*EnvConcern OR EnvConc OR Green_Image OR Immigration	(1;4)	(1;4)
	(1;4)	

OTHER HPs

Sensitiveness to durability labelling is

- H2: higher in environmentally concerned subjects;
- H3: increases with subjective well-being;
- H4: lower the higher social capital;
- H5: independent of the geographical origin (cultural homogeneity among the young)
- H6: independent of the educational field;
- H7: independent of gender (see literature);
- H8: (in)dependent of household economic situation;
- H9: increases when participants believe most people prefer the product with the label (empirical) or think it is the right choice (normative)

PRELIMINARY RESULTS from the regressions

Women \square lower $\text{pr}(\text{Giraffe})$

Other controls n.s.

Interactions:
*only trust and attention is
significantly >0*



the results
from
contingency
table analysis
are confirmed

REGRESSIONS

- TO ADD

Conclusion

Probability of choosing
«GIRAFFE»
higher for treated subjects
who got & trusted the info

«good» info
via QR-CODEs
are needed to make the label trustworthy

Questions?

Keep updated on our website!



T3		
Etichette di riga	Media di Differenza Qual Conteggio di G-Z	T3
0	0,185	27 scarsa fiducia
1	0,642	81 fiducia
na	0,323	313 non trattati oppure non hanno guardato
Totale complessivo	0,375	421
T2		
Etichette di riga	Media di Differenza Qual Conteggio di G-Z	T2
0	0,323	313
1	0,528	108
Totale complessivo	0,375	421
Exposed		
Etichette di riga	Media di Differenza Qual Conteggio di G-Z	Exposure
0	0,339	186
1	0,404	235
Totale complessivo	0,375	421,000

PERCEIVED QUALITY