

1. Introduction

Circular business models are the need of hour in the clothing and textile industry which is reported to generate £140 million (WRAP, 2023). The ‘fast fashion’ business model has significantly contributed to this waste by relying on shorter and cheaper product manufacturing and garment use cycles which accrues multiple sustainability harms (Peters et al., 2021). As a result, a move towards slower fashion structures has been recommended which includes slowing down resource use by reducing production rate at the manufacturing level and moving towards sustainable practices at every stage of the supply chain, whilst also changing consumer behaviour in favour of buying less and extending the life of clothes (Niinimäki et al., 2020). In the last decade, clothing repair and life extension has gained prominence to drive circularity in the clothing industry. For example, both industry- and consumer-led initiatives, such as Textiles 2030, European Clothing Action Plan (ECAP), and community mending services have been encouraged to support clothing life extension (Goworek et al., 2020, Aakko and Niinimäki, 2022). Whilst the sustainable clothing consumption literature has grown and diversified since 2018/19 with several reviews focussed on purchase (Khan et al., 2023) and life cycle analysis (Lujan-Ornelas et al., 2020, Moran et al., 2021, Xie et al., 2021, Rotimi et al., 2021), research that specifically examines clothing repair and life extension is scant. This research attempts to shed light on clothing life extension and repair practices under the theme of sustainable fashion consumption (SFC). To meet this objective this paper explores the theme of clothing life-extension practices by conducting a bibliometric review that examining the existing literature on clothing life-extension to provide insight into future practices.

2. Sustainable Clothing Life Extension and repair: Terminologies, Meaning, and Nomenclature

Zhang and Hale (2022) identify repairing, altering, upcycling, and repurposing as the four key behaviours of clothing life extension. Repairing involves mending a faulty garment to its functional state (Diddi and Yan, 2019), altering is used to adjust the fit of a garment upcycling is the practice of transforming a garment into another aesthetically appealing piece of clothing (Gwilt, 2021), and repurposing involves changing the garment into a completely new form and purpose (Zhang and Hale, 2022). Whilst repairing and altering can extend a garment’s technical lifespan and usage. Considering the importance of repair or mending in sustainable and mindful garment consumption, this section endeavours to explore the extant research pattern of and potential future research directions for Sustainable Fashion Consumption (SFC) research, categorically in the garment repair/mending context. Since, no prior study in this research context adapts the bibliometric analysis technique, building on the method administered by Nagariya et al. (2021). With this, we proceed with four research questions: (1) What is the trend of publications in the SFC research context? (2) Which are the most influential research articles in the SFC research context? (3) How the SFC research is clustered and what are those themes? (4) What are the research gaps in the SFC literature specifically, in the context of garment repair/mending?

3. Methods

“Bibliometric analysis is carried out to get an insight into popular, influential, reputed articles, most contributing journals, country and different clusters” (Nagariya et al., 2021). A bibliometric analysis was administered to offer an important understanding of the extant research works published in the research theme (Paul and Bhukya, 2021) of garment repair under a broad research domain of sustainable fashion consumption (SFC). The bibliometric analysis helped us to find the knowledge base in the SFC research domain, to investigate its

research front and to identify as well as plot networking structures of the research community involved in this domain (El Baz and Iddik, 2022). To answer the research questions, this section employed four techniques, namely – *citation analysis*, *co-citation analysis*, *co-occurrence analysis*, and *bibliographic coupling* – to carry out the bibliometric analysis of research in the SFC research domain.

4. Results

4.1. Citation Analysis

Building on a research study by Pandey and Bajpai (2022), the number of SFC publications each year; the top 10 most cited documents/articles; the most influential authors doing SFC research; the top 10 most influential journals publishing SFC research; the top 10 most influential institutions conducted SFC research; and the top 10 most influential countries where SFC research is being carried out.

4.1.1 Number of publications per year

Using the VOSviewer application (Amankwaa et al., 2022) we presented a bibliometric review of research articles related to SFC obtained from the Web of Science (WOS) Core Collection Database (WOS Categories - Business and Management) published within the last 10 years (see figure 1). The search string used for this review is:

[("cloth*" OR "garment")] AND [(“sustainab*” AND “fashion*” AND “consum*”)] AND [(“repair*” OR “mend*” OR “dispos*” OR “*exten*”). The results obtained were limited to peer-reviewed journals in English.

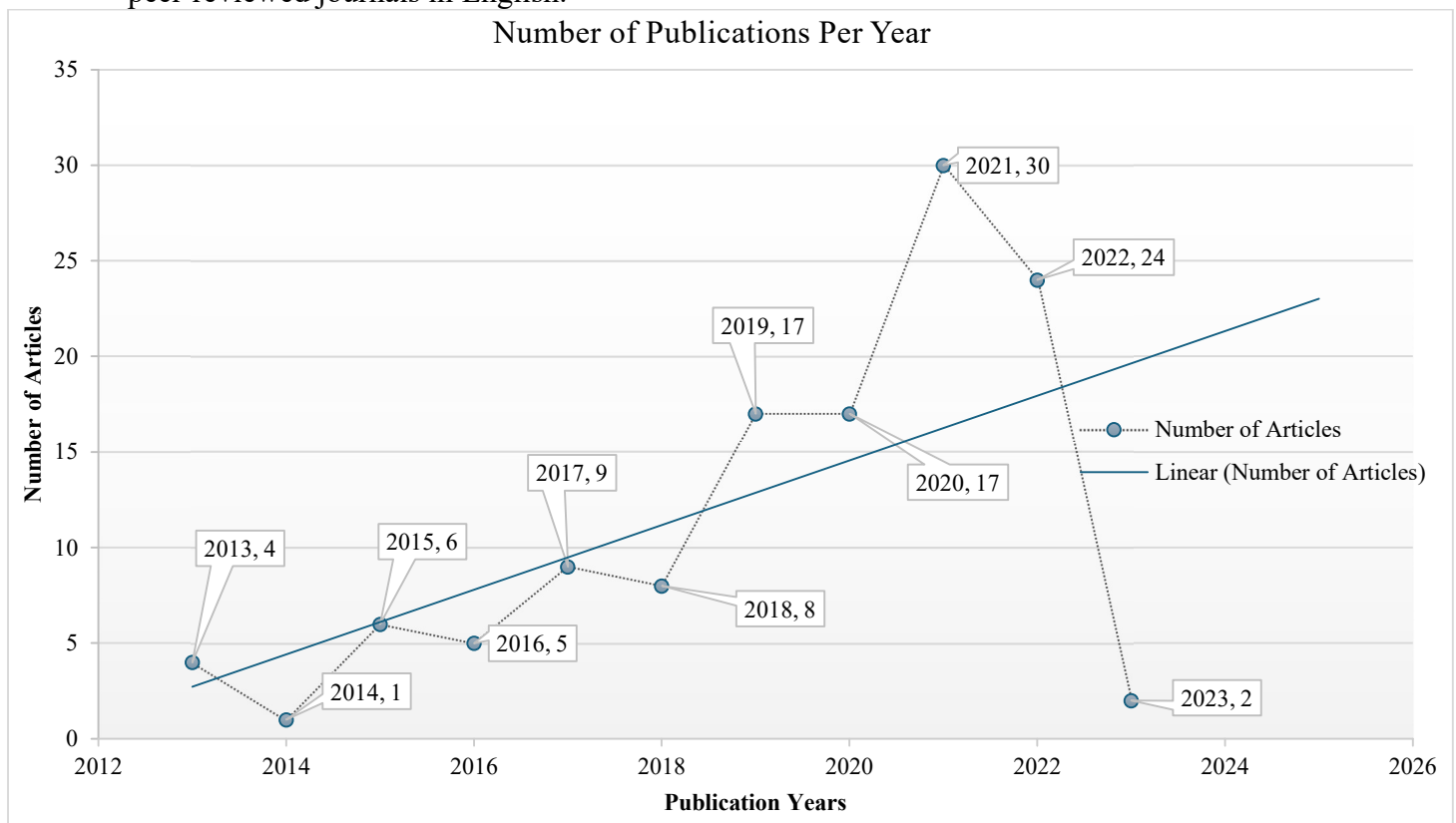


Figure 1: Number of publications per year

4.1.2. Most cited documents in the SFC literature source(s)

In this section, we present the top 10 documents with the total number of citations to date they have received (see Table 2). We have arranged the documents by the number of citations they

have received. Table 1 shows that the research study of McNeill and Moore (2015) has obtained the most citations (172), making it the highly significant article in this category. This study explored the attitudes of fashion consumers toward sustainable products, ethical fashion purchasing, and their subsequent behaviour, and found that fashion consumers can be grouped as *Self* consumers (concerned with hedonistic needs), *Social* consumers (concerned with social image), or *Sacrifice* consumers (that endeavour to reduce their impact on the world).

Todeschini et al. (2017) obtained the second-highest number of citations (169). This study proposed an integrating framework that divulges trends (such as *Circular Economy*, *Corporate Social Responsibility*, *Sharing Economy and Collaborative Consumption*, *Technological Innovation*, and *Consumer Awareness*) and drivers of innovative and sustainable business models in the fashion industry (such as *Recycling*, *Vegan*, *Upcycling*; *Sweatshop Free*, *Fair Trade*, *Locally Sourced*; *Fashion Library*, *Second Hand*, *Collaboration*; *Sustainable Raw Materials*, *Zero Waste*, *Wearables*; *Capsule Wardrobe*, *Lowsumerism*, *Slow Fashion*). The next articles in sequence are Lundblad and Davies (2016) and Ertekin and Atik (2015), with respectively, 146 and 122 citations.

Rank	Title of article	Author/s (Year)	Number of Citations
1	Sustainable fashion consumption and the fast fashion conundrum: fashionable consumers and attitudes to sustainability in clothing choice	McNeill and Moore (2015)	172
2	Innovative and sustainable business models in the fashion industry: Entrepreneurial drivers, opportunities, and challenges	Todeschini et al. (2017)	169
3	The values and motivations behind sustainable fashion consumption	Lundblad and Davies (2016)	146
4	Sustainable Markets: Motivating Factors, Barriers, and Remedies for Mobilization of Slow Fashion	Ertekin and Atik (2015)	122
5	What is sustainable fashion?	Henninger et al. (2016)	121
6	Sustainable clothing: challenges, barriers and interventions for encouraging more sustainable consumer behaviour	Harris et al. (2016)	106
7	Ethical consumer behaviour in Germany: The attitude-behaviour gap in the green apparel industry	Wiederhold and Martinez (2018)	101
8	Factors motivating and influencing clothing disposal behaviours	Joung and Park-Poaps (2013)	96
9	Exit from the high street: an exploratory study of sustainable fashion consumption pioneers	Bly et al. (2015)	89
10	Why do retail consumers buy green apparel? A knowledge-attitude-behaviour-context perspective	Dhir et al. (2021)	87

Table 2: Most cited documents in the SFC literature source(s) – VOSviewer

4.1.3. Most influential authors

In this section, we present the most influential authors in the field of SFC with the selection/inclusion criteria (thresholds) of minimum two documents per author and a minimum

of five citations per document. We gathered a list of twenty-four authors fulfilling the selection/inclusion criteria. The number of SFC publications that the authors have written along with the number of citations that each of them has earned, suggest the author's influence in the research domain. Building on Table 3, *Lisa McNeill* (287 citations) and *Eunju Ko* (186 citations) are the most influential authors in terms of the total number of citations they earned to their articles. Further, *Wencke Gwozdz* and *Zeynep Ozdamar Ertekin* along with *Jinghe Han* (61.5) are the most significant authors on the parameter of average citations per document.

4.1.4. Most influential journals

This section emphasizes the most prominent journals in SFC literature. Considering the maximum number of papers published thus far. The selection/inclusion criteria (a threshold) of minimum number of four documents of a source was applied, meaning we wanted to choose only those journals that published a minimum of four studies on SFC. Of forty-four sources/journals ten met the thresholds. Building on Table 4, considering the maximum number of articles on SFC published thus far, the *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management* ranks first (26 articles) followed by the *International Journal of Consumer Studies* (17 articles) ranking second in this context. Moreover, considering the number of citations obtained, the *International Journal of Consumer Studies* (1034 citations) is the most significant journal, and the *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management* ranks the second most significant journal in this context. the *International Journal of Consumer Studies* (60.8) and the *Journal of Consumer Behaviour* (45.3), respectively are the most influential journals in terms of average citations per article.

Rank	Author	Number of articles	Number of citations	Average citation per document
1	McNeill, Lisa	7	287	41.0
2	Ko, Eunju	7	186	26.6
3	Atik, Deniz	4	149	37.3
4	Gwozdz, Wencke	2	126	63.0
5	Ertekin, Zeynep Ozdamar	2	123	61.5
	Han, Jinghe	2	123	61.5
6	Jin, Byounggho	2	120	60.0
	Jung, Sojin	2	120	60.0
7	Dhir, Amandeep	3	115	38.3
	Kaur, Puneet	3	115	38.3
	Sadiq, Mohd	2	115	57.5
	Sakashita, Mototaka	2	115	57.5
	Talwar, Shalini	2	115	57.5
8	Martinez, Luis F.	2	109	54.5
9	Kim, Youn-Kyung	2	102	51.0
10	Seo, Yuri	2	99	49.5
11	Gupta, Shipra	2	91	45.5
12	Armstrong, Cosette M.	2	86	43.0
13	Kim, Kyung Hoon	2	70	35.0
14	Lang, Chunmin	2	59	29.5
15	Park, Hyejune	2	54	27.0
16	McQueen, Rachel H.	4	47	11.8
17	Hamlin, Robert P.	2	29	14.5
18	Ozdamar Ertekin, Zeynep	2	26	13.0

Table 3: Most influential authors in the SFC literature source(s) – VOSviewer

Rank	Journal	Number of articles	Number of citations	Average citations per document	ABDC journal ranking
1	International Journal of Consumer Studies	17	1034	60.8	A
2	Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management	26	370	14.2	B
3	Journal of Business Research	7	232	33.1	A
4	Journal of Consumer Behaviour	4	181	45.3	A
5	Journal of Macromarketing	4	171	42.8	A
6	Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services	4	164	41.0	A
7	Journal of Global Fashion Marketing	8	70	8.8	B
8	Clothing and Textiles Research Journal	4	44	11.0	Not ranked
9	Business Strategy and The Environment	4	35	8.8	A
10	International Journal of Fashion Design Technology and Education	5	20	4.0	Not ranked

Table 4: Most influential journals in the SFC literature source(s) – VOSviewer

4.1.5 Most influential countries

The top ten highly productive countries that have produced some of the most popular SFC studies in the extant literature are presented in Table 5. The selection/inclusion criteria (thresholds) that used include a minimum of five documents (articles) per country and a minimum number of one hundred citations country's publications/articles received. Of the forty countries, ten met the thresholds. Based on the total number of citations received, United States of America is the leading country (646 citations), followed by New Zealand (502 citations). Considering the average citations obtained per article, Portugal ranks the first (49.8) and Brazil ranks the second (44.8).

Rank	Country	Number of Articles	Number of Citations	Average citations per document
1	United States of America	25	646	25.8
2	New Zealand	12	502	41.8
3	England	13	466	35.8
4	People's Republic of China	9	396	44.0
5	South Korea	14	299	21.4
6	Portugal	4	199	49.8
7	Canada	9	180	20.0
8	Brazil	4	179	44.8
9	Italy	4	174	43.5
10	Germany	5	163	32.6

Table 5: Most influential countries in the SFC literature source(s) – VOSviewer

4.1.5. Most influential academic/research institutions

In this section, we presented an organization-wise analysis that has contributed to the research on SFC. The selection/inclusion criteria (thresholds) that used include a minimum of three documents (articles) published by a researcher of an organization (academic/research

institution) and a minimum number of forty citations those articles/publications received. Of the 177 organizations (academic/research institutions), ten met the thresholds. Building on Table 6, the *University of Otago* from New Zealand is the most influential academic institution for receiving the highest number of citations (402 citations), followed by Yonsei University from South Korea (210 citations).

Rank	Institutions (Academic/Research)	Country	Number of Citations	Average citations per document
1	University of Otago	New Zealand	402	44.7
2	Yonsei University	South Korea	210	26.3
3	Izmir University of Economics	Turkey	149	37.3
4	Oklahoma State University	United States of America	149	29.8
5	North-West University	South Africa	115	38.3
6	University of Agder	Norway	115	38.3
7	University of Bergen	Norway	115	38.3
8	University of Tennessee	United States of America	108	36.0
9	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Hong Kong	84	28.0
10	University of Alberta	Canada	47	11.8

Table 6: Most influential institutions in the SFC literature source(s) – VOSviewer

4.2. Co-citation analysis

In this section, we present co-citation analysis based on the bibliometric review of the SFC literature. This analysis aims to demonstrate the association between authors, topics, journals, and keywords (Danvila-del-Valle et al., 2019). Building on, Pandey and Bajpai (2022), this section specifically presents the most frequently cited authors and journals, and the co-occurrence of author's keywords.

4.2.1. Most frequently cited authors

'Cited authors' is used as the primary unit of analysis to present findings of an author co-citation analysis. The minimum number of citations of an author threshold is set to twenty citations. Of the 4898 authors, 19 met the threshold (see Table 7 and Figure 2).

Sr. No.	Author	Citations
1	Fletcher, K.	74
2	Niinimäki, K.	50
3	McNeill, L.	42
4	Kong, H. M.	37
5	Ajzen, I.	34
6	Henninger, C. E.	32
7	Jung, S. J.	31
8	Ertekin, Z. O.	29
9	Shen, B	27
10	Connell, Kyh	25
11	Hair, J. F.	25
12	Kim, J.	24

13	Clark, H	23
14	Fornell, C.	23
15	Joergens, C.	23
16	Lundblad, L.	23
17	Birtwistle, G.	21
18	D'souza, C.	20
19	Gam, H. J.	20

Table 7: Most frequently cited authors in the SFC literature source(s) – VOSviewer

The most frequently cited authors obtained from the analysis are *Kate Fletcher* (74 citations), *Kirsi Niinimäki* (52 citations), and *Lisa McNeill* (42 citations). This frequently cited author analysis suggests that the work of these authors serves as a basis for future research (Pandey and Bajpai, 2022) in the SFC research area.

4.2.2. Most frequently cited journals

In this section, ‘Cited sources’ is used as the unit of analysis to see most frequently cited journals. A total of 2993 uniquely cited journals have been discovered from 123 articles. For greater understanding of the results, the list was reduced to include only journals with at least 100 citations, yielding a total of 10 journals (see Table 8). In Figure 3, the bigger nodes signify the names of the most frequently cited journals. The most frequently mentioned journals based on this analysis are, the *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management* (371 citations), the *International Journal of Consumer Studies* (304 citations), and *Journal of Cleaner Production* (248 citations). Building on Pandey and Bajpai (2022), the relevance of these journals is reflected in this list of frequently cited journals in the SFC literature.

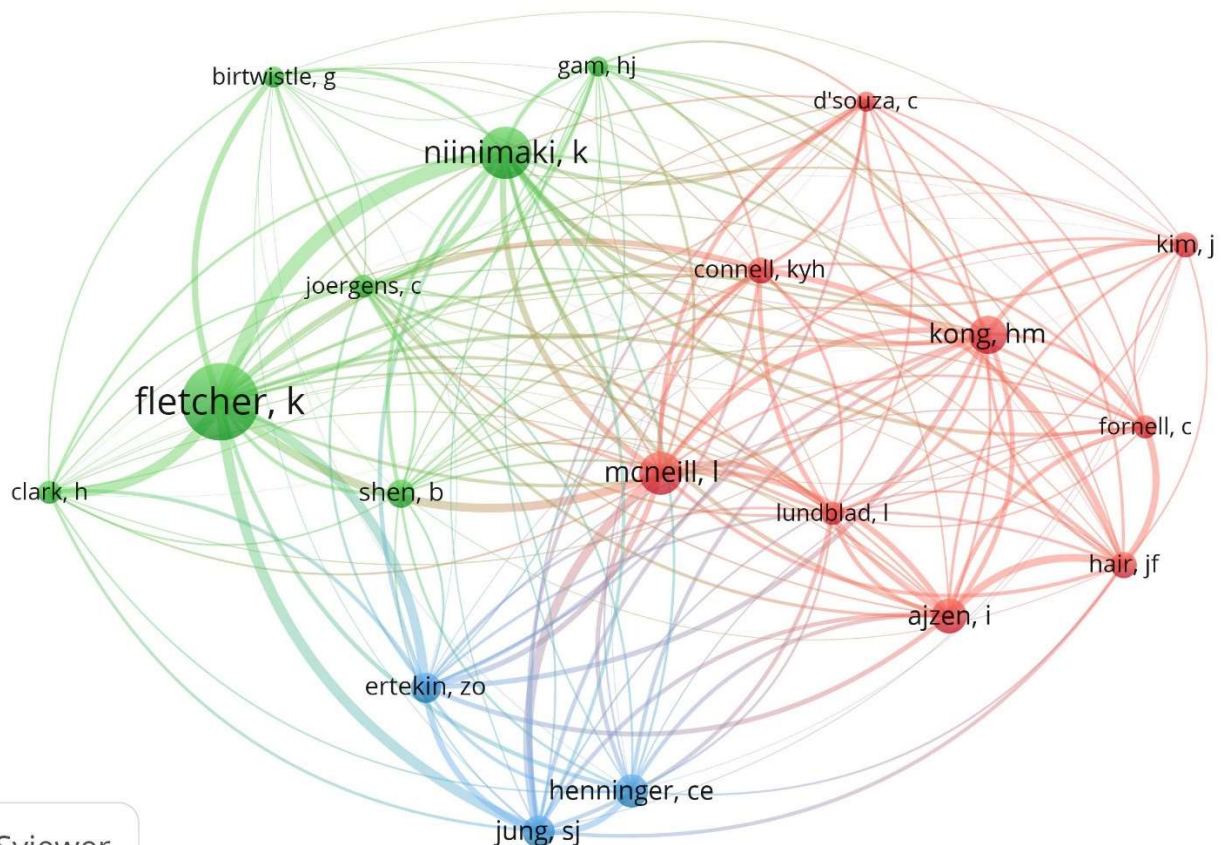


Figure 2: Network of cited authors source(s) – VOSviewer
(Number of citations is reflected in the circle size)

Rank	Source/Journal	Number of citations	ABDC journal rank
1	Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management	371	B
2	International Journal of Consumer Studies	304	A
3	Journal of Cleaner Production	248	A
4	Journal of Business Research	242	A
5	Journal of Consumer Research	165	A*
6	Sustainability	159	Not ranked
7	Journal of Global Fashion Marketing	127	B
8	Clothing and Textiles Research Journal	116	Not ranked
9	Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services	113	A
10	Journal of Business Ethics	107	A

Table 8: Most frequently cited journals in the SFC literature source(s) – VOSviewer

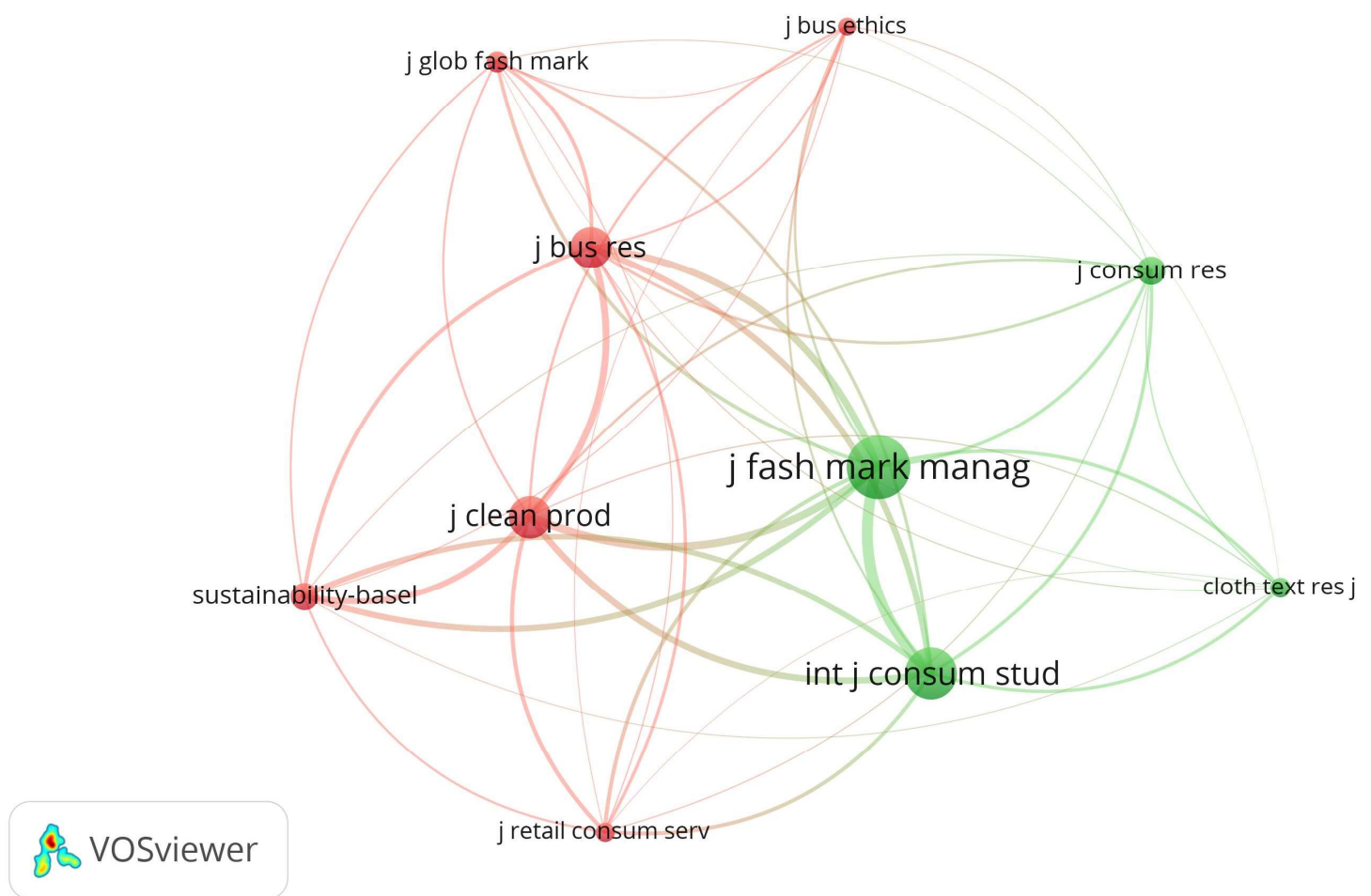


Figure 3: Network of cited journals source(s) – VOSviewer
(Number of citations is reflected in the circle size)

4.3. Co-occurrence of author's keywords

The co-occurrence of author's keywords technique is used in published articles to find significant research topics in related fields (Park et al., 2021). In the last ten years, there has been considerable research in the SFC domain. The bibliometric review of literature of 123 studies with a total of 434 distinct author keywords (where the minimum number of occurrences of a keyword is 1) suggests that the three most frequently used keywords by authors are 'sustainable fashion', 'sustainability', and 'fashion'. This is also demonstrated by the size of the circles in the network map (see Figure 4). Since the focus of the present study is garment repair/mending, the bibliometric co-occurrence of keywords suggests that there is scope to carry out extensive research consisting of 'repair' and 'disposal' of clothes/garments.

It is important to note that in a bibliometric coupling analysis, a link indicates an association or connection between two articles. A positive numerical number is used to denote the strength rating of each link. A higher strength suggests a stronger relationship (Pandey and Bajpai, 2022). VOSviewer counts all links related to a single article which helps in determining their numerical strength values. The cluster-wise description is as follows:

Cluster-1. Factors affecting the attitude & behaviour of fashion stakeholders

Articles grouped under this cluster primarily endeavour to study the factors that affect the attitudes and behaviour of various fashion stakeholders (primarily, consumers and entrepreneurs) related to their sustainable fashion consumption (SFC). To this end, Dhir et al. (2021) found that a positive association exists between green trust, environmental attitude, and labelling satisfaction of consumers and their green apparel buying behaviour. Moreover, Han et al. (2017) suggested that making fashion consumers aware of the benefits of sustainable fashion products and staging personalised experiences for them likely help in promoting favourable sentiments towards the purchase of sustainable fashion products. Further, Henninger et al. (2016) noted that sustainable fashion is context and individual-specific. Additionally, Jung and Jin (2014) identified that slow fashion is a wider concept than just environmental sustainability; specifically, slow fashion encompasses; equity, authenticity, functionality, localism, and exclusivity.

Whereas Todeschini et al. (2017) proposed an integrating framework that divulges trends (such as *Circular Economy, Corporate Social Responsibility, Sharing Economy and Collaborative Consumption, Technological Innovation, and Consumer Awareness*) and drivers of innovative and sustainable business models in the fashion industry (such as *Recycling, Vegan, Upcycling; Sweatshop Free, Fair Trade, Locally Sourced; Fashion Library, Second Hand, Collaboration; Sustainable Raw Materials, Zero Waste, Wearables; Capsule Wardrobe, Lowsumerism, Slow Fashion*). Lastly, DiVito and Bohnsack (2017) found that sustainable, social, and green entrepreneurs exhibit persistent dual entrepreneurial and sustainability orientations. These sustainability orientations help shape entrepreneurs' decision-making related to the allocation of internal and external resources consisting of (*strategic partnerships, recruitment, product development*) to their business.

Cluster-2. Drivers of sustainable fashion consumption

Articles grouped under this cluster primarily endeavour to explore the drivers of sustainable fashion consumption. Bly et al. (2015) studied 'sustainable fashion consumption pioneers' that enthusiastically participate in and outline their own revelation regarding SFC by exhibiting behaviours including *purchasing fewer garments of higher quality, exiting the retail market, purchasing only second-hand fashion goods, and sewing or upgrading their own clothing*. Moreover, Harris et al. (2016) noted some challenges (*reducing the focus on cost, mainstreaming sustainable clothing, engaging with consumers effectively, changing consumers' mindsets, and changing consumers' habits*); barriers to purchasing sustainable clothes/garments (*rewards based on cost, very cheap clothing, stigma and stereotypes of sustainable clothing, misconceptions of sustainable clothing, the complexity of sustainability and lack of transparency in the supply chain*), barriers to purchasing sustainable clothes/garments, care, and disposal (*lack of consideration of durability, fast fashion, social pressure not be seen re-wearing clothes, over-consumption, clothing seen as disposable*); and interventions (for example - *aligning buyers' and suppliers' remuneration with sustainability objectives, normalizing designs of sustainable clothing, gaining and maintaining consumer trust, organizing social marketing campaigns, encouraging retailers to offer repairing and recycling services, upcycling, etc.*) for encouraging more sustainable consumer behaviour.

Further, Lundblad and Davies (2016) explored the values (*self-expression, responsibility, social justice, protecting the planet, self-esteem, and sense of accomplishment*) and motivations (*psychological, emotional, and social*) behind actual SFC by frequent sustainable garment consumers to propose insights into buying criteria and behavioural choices of sustainable fashion consumers. Moreover, McNeill and Moore (2015) explored the attitudes of fashion consumers toward sustainable products, ethical fashion purchasing, and their subsequent behaviour, and found that fashion consumers can be grouped as *Self* consumers (concerned with hedonistic needs), *Social* consumers (concerned with social image), or *Sacrifice* consumers (that endeavour to reduce their impact on the world). Lastly, Wiederhold and Martinez (2018) found various barriers to green apparel purchasing, such as *price, availability, knowledge, transparency, image, inertia, and consumption habits*.

Cluster-3. Sustainable garment disposal

Articles grouped under this cluster primarily endeavour to explore how fashion consumers dispose of their garments. Cho et al. (2015) found that style consumption elevates the likelihood of *environmental apparel purchase* (i.e., individuals deliberately purchasing apparel produced in an environmentally friendly way) and *sustainable apparel divestment* (i.e., recycling of discarded clothes or finding ways to keep them in the consumption system for others to use). Further, Joung and Park-Poaps (2013) investigated four different garment disposal options (*resale, donation, reusing, and discarding*) to examine five motivational factors for garment disposal (*environmental concern, economic concern, charity concern, convenience concern, and information unavailability*). This study found that consumers' environmental concerns explained their resale and donation behaviours; also, consumers' economic concerns explained their reuse and resale; consumers' charity concerns encouraged their donation behaviours, whereas consumers' convenience concerns encouraged their discarding behaviours.

Further, Lang et al. (2013) explored the drivers of garment waste as well as they investigated the influence of demographic factors and personal attributes on disposal frequency. This study found that *fashion trend sensitivity, quality consciousness, fashion shopping frequency, higher incomes, younger age groups, and being female* positively influence frequent garment disposal. Lastly, Weber et al. (2017) found that fashion and non-fashion consumers manage their textile waste differently. Specifically, their study found that along with the donation and disposal of unwanted clothes, fashion consumers participate in reselling, swapping, and taking back their unwanted clothes.

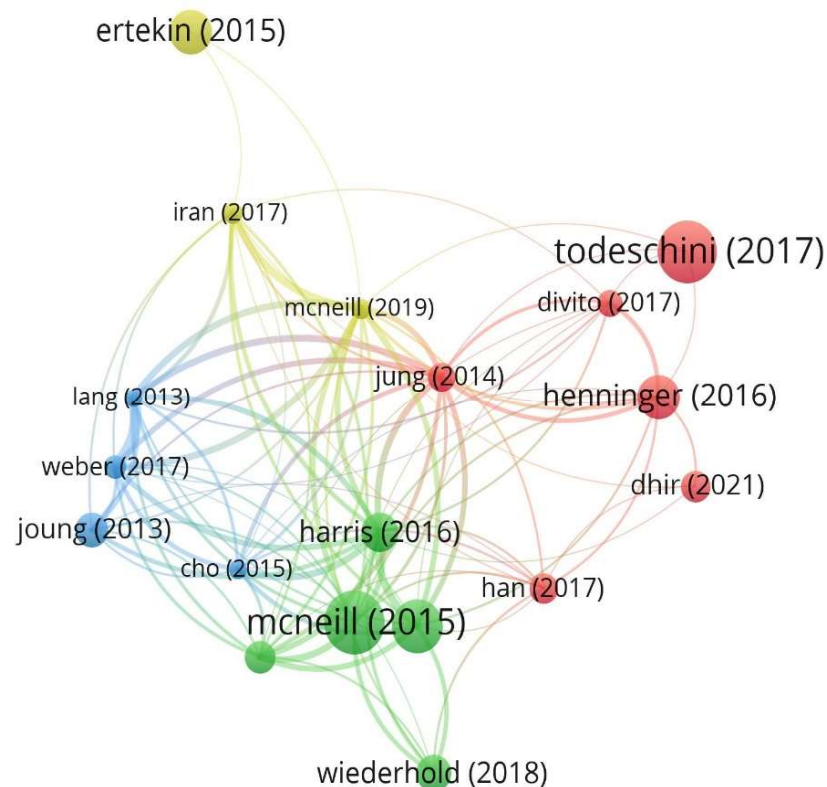
Cluster-4 Novel sustainable fashion consumption models

Ertekin and Atik (2015) investigated motivating factors, barriers, and remedies for mobilization of slow fashion. Further, Iran and Schrader (2017) examined the collaborate fashion consumption and its environmental effects. Lastly, McNeill and Venter (2019) explored core motivations towards and barriers for collaborative consumption of garment and fashion products through *renting, borrowing, swapping, and purchasing second-hand*; and this study found that within the young female fashion consumer group, social and ethical implications of sustainable consumption behaviour are the least likely motivators towards engagement with collaborative fashion consumption models, and that opportunities for individual identity expression are the most sought after benefits of such engagement.

Cluster	Document	Citations	Total link strength
	<i>Dhir et al. (2021)</i>	87	5

Cluster	Document	Citations	Total link strength
Cluster-1 (Red)	<i>DiVito and Bohnsack (2017)</i>	75	17
	<i>Han et al. (2017)</i>	83	17
	<i>Henninger et al. (2016)</i>	121	24
	<i>Jung and Jin (2014)</i>	81	50
	<i>Todeschini et al. (2017)</i>	169	4
Cluster-2 (Green)	<i>Bly et al. (2015)</i>	89	40
	<i>Harris et al. (2016)</i>	106	62
	<i>Lundblad and Davies (2016)</i>	146	42
	<i>McNeill and Moore (2015)</i>	172	41
	<i>Wiederhold and Martinez (2018)</i>	101	18
Cluster-3 (Blue)	<i>Cho et al. (2015)</i>	54	34
	<i>Joung and Park-Poaps (2013)</i>	96	25
	<i>Lang et al. (2013)</i>	50	50
	<i>Weber et al. (2017)</i>	64	44
Cluster-4 (Yellow)	<i>Ertekin and Atik (2015)</i>	122	2
	<i>Iran and Schrader (2017)</i>	58	34
	<i>McNeill and Venter (2019)</i>	56	57

Table 9: Extant SFC literature by bibliometric coupling of documents based on a minimum of 50 citations.



VOSviewer

Figure 5: Bibliometric coupling of SFC articles Source(s) – VOSviewer
(Number of documents is reflected in the circle size – one record is not visible in the map as this record in the network is not connected to any other record)

Cluster-3 is of particular interest in this study as this cluster contains extant SFC literature in related to sustainable disposal of fashion garments. Limited number of studies are carried out in this research theme that focus specifically on garment repair/mending. Therefore, it is concluded that there is a scarcity of literature on garment repair/mending, garment disposal, garment life extension in business and management research domains and further, this highlights the need to explore carry out research in this area. The focus of future research could be on *comparative studies between western and non-western countries, multi-national as well as cross-national comparative garment waste management practices, novel ways for end-of life extension, investigating effects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivations, such as environmental, social, psychological factors on garment repair/mending of fashion-sensitive and fashion non-sensitive consumers, etc.*

- AAKKO, M. & NIINIMAKI, K. 2022. Quality matters: reviewing the connections between perceived quality and clothing use time. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management*, 26, 107-125.
- AMANKWAA, A., SEET, P.-S. & SUSOMRITH, P. 2022. Tackling hotel employees' turnover: A moderated-mediation analysis of transformational leadership, organisational embeddedness, and community embeddedness. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 51, 67-78.
- BLY, S., GWOZDZ, W. & REISCH, L. A. 2015. Exit from the high street: an exploratory study of sustainable fashion consumption pioneers. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 39, 125-135.
- CHO, E., GUPTA, S. & KIM, Y. K. 2015. Style consumption: its drivers and role in sustainable apparel consumption. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 39, 661-669.
- DANVILA-DEL-VALLE, I., ESTÉVEZ-MENDOZA, C. & LARA, F. J. 2019. Human resources training: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 101, 627-636.
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- DIVITO, L. & BOHNSACK, R. 2017. Entrepreneurial orientation and its effect on sustainability decision tradeoffs: The case of sustainable fashion firms. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 32, 569-587.
- EL BAZ, J. & IDDIK, S. 2022. Green supply chain management and organizational culture: a bibliometric analysis based on Scopus data (2001-2020). *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, 30, 156-179.
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- GWILT, A. 2021. Caring for clothes: how and why people maintain garments in regular use. *Continuum-Journal of Media & Cultural Studies*, 35, 870-882.

- HAN, J., SEO, Y. & KO, E. 2017. Staging luxury experiences for understanding sustainable fashion consumption: A balance theory application. *Journal of Business Research*, 74, 162-167.
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