

# CLOTHING FACTS



**Clothing and shoes should never be put in your household recycling bin.**

Many **charities sell second-hand goods** and clothing via shops. They're great places to pick up a bargain and help a great cause at the same time!

## GOLDEN RULE

**If you would gift it to a friend or family member, then it's in good enough condition to donate to a charity shop.**

It is estimated that every school in **Australia throws away between 100kg and 200kg** of school uniforms every year!



## DID YOU KNOW?

Evidence suggests humans started wearing clothing between **100,000 to 500,000 years ago!**

## GOOD NEWS!

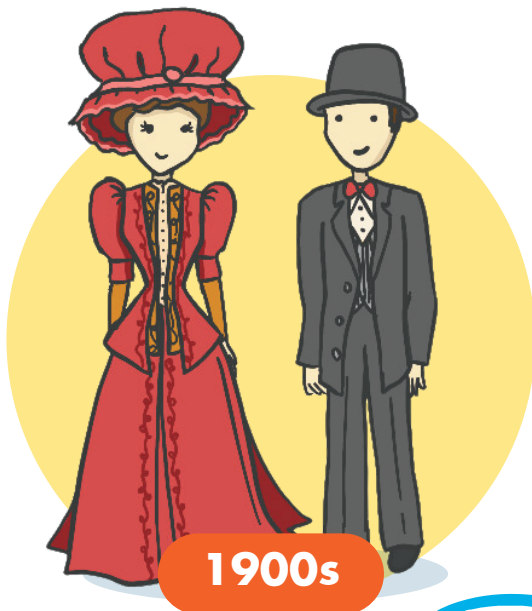
In 2020, Annie Thompson, founder of Sustainable Schoolwear and Worn Up started collecting and transforming uniform fibres into new materials to stop them going to landfill!



# CLOTHING TIMELINE

This was the start of the **Industrial Revolution**. Materials, like textiles, could now be mass produced at a lower cost and in less time.

Clothing was still made at home or in small workshops during this time, and **well into the 1800's**, but a lot of manufacturing moved to factories.

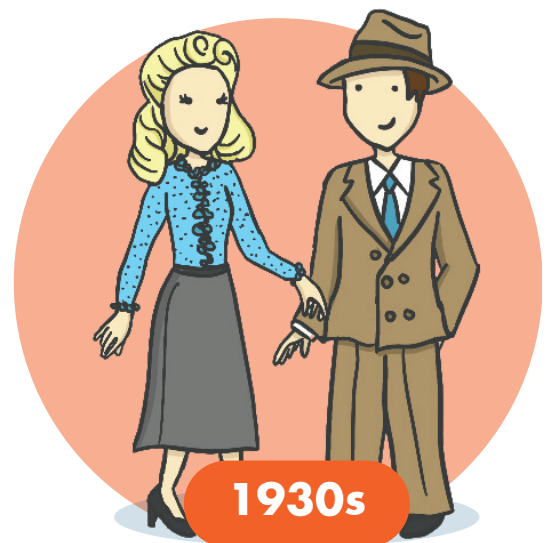


From about **1900 to about 1950**, clothing stores and ready-made clothing became more and more popular. Just like you would still see in shops today.

People only **owned a few outfits** and had them repaired. This could be done at home or taken to a tailor. At the time, it was cheaper than buying new clothes due to material shortages.



By the **1930s**, the first synthetic or man-made fibres were created and spun into **textiles** for clothing.

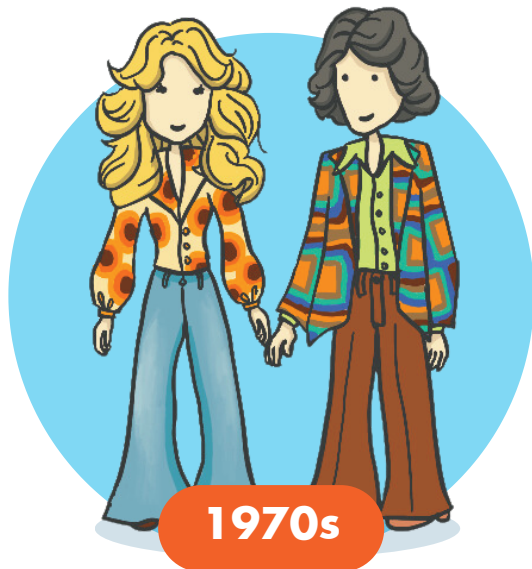
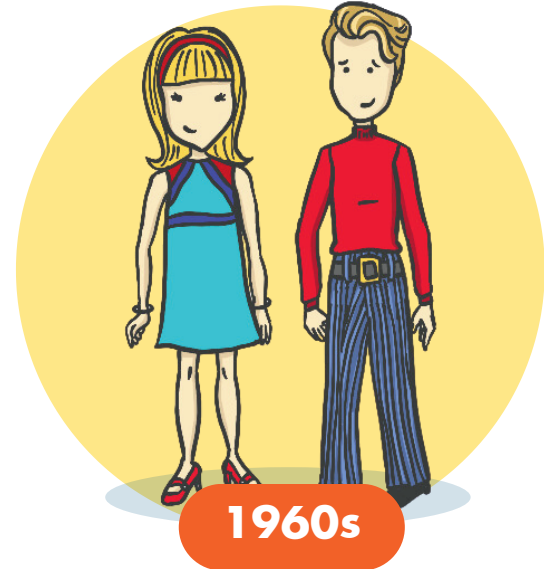


## TEXTILE

A piece of material spun or woven from fibres, such as silk, cotton or polyester. This is what we use to make clothes.

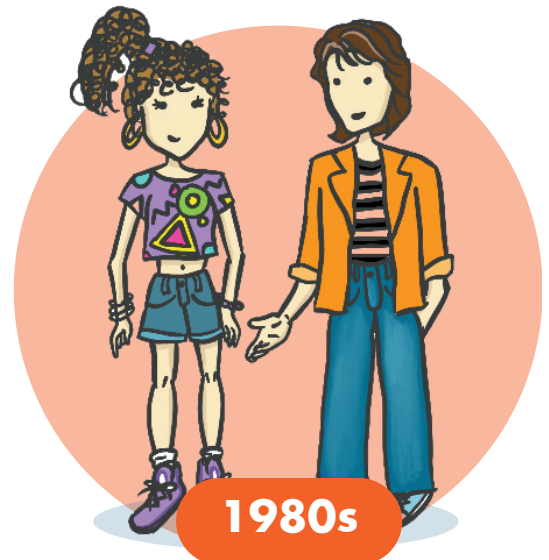
# CLOTHING TIMELINE

In the **1960s**, people had more clothing options and now made more money to purchase them. It was still common to repair and alter clothing at home, many homes had a sewing machine.



In the **1970s**, clothing and textile manufacture moved into developing countries. They could produce materials for cheaper, which meant clothes were cheaper to buy. It was still common to repair and alter clothing.

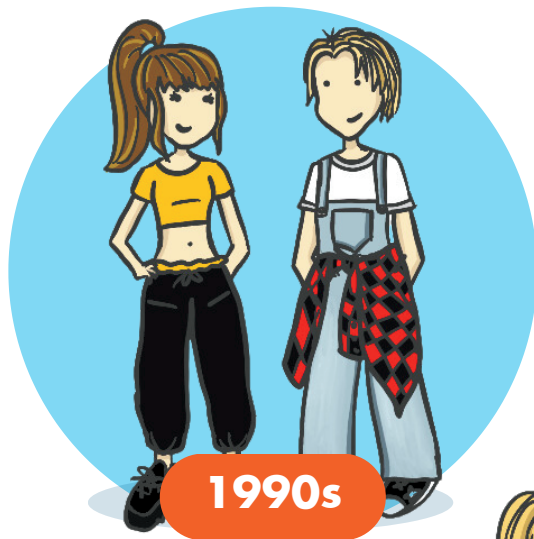
Fashion brands started chasing new trends as **globalisation** accelerated in the 1980's. Shopping centres became popular as a place one could find a wide range of fashions and goods.



## GLOBALISATION

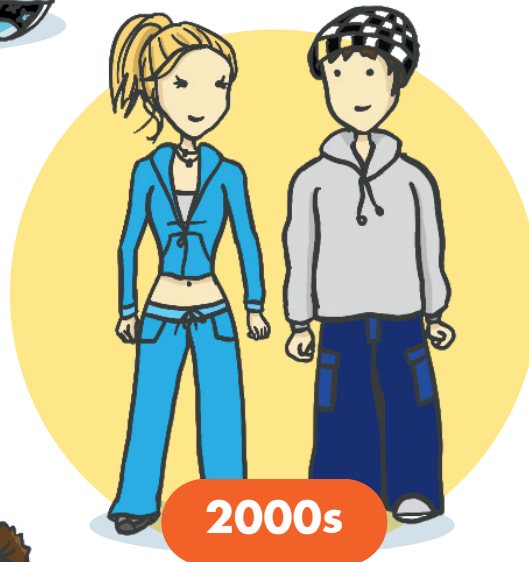
A term used to describe how trade and technology has made the world a more connected place, even before the internet!

# CLOTHING TIMELINE



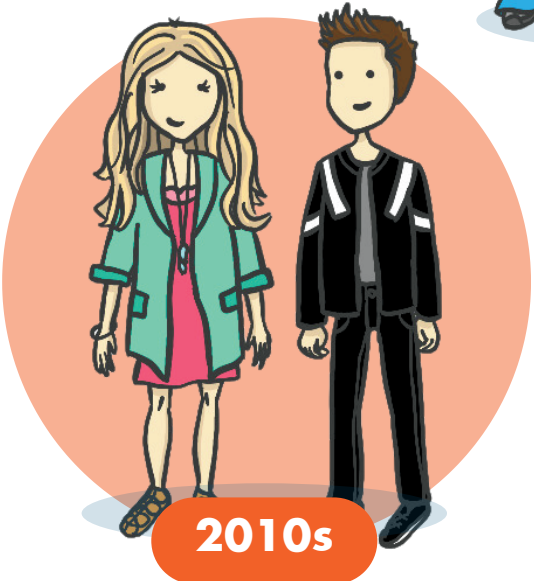
1990s

During the **1990s**, clothing brand's wanted clothes to be designed and in stores in only two weeks and dressing for trends also became popular. This became known as **fast fashion**. **Online shopping started** in this decade as well.



2000s

By the new millennium, fast fashion became the norm. It was now common for brands to introduce **new clothing bi-weekly** (every two weeks) instead of summer/spring and autumn/winter collections.



2010s

In the last decade to now, we have **ultra-fast fashion** as some brands introduce new clothing every week! People are buying more clothing than ever before and wearing clothing items less often.

**FIND OUT MORE**

Learn more about recycling clothing [Recycling Near You](#)



**JOIN THE CYCLE**