```
/ / :
         //:
                                                            :
[(
     ) Fields S.] .
Chapman D.] .
                             ) [( ) ].
                          [(
           (
               )Brooks A.
%,
  %
```

[() Velia M.] -(Bahadur A.) South Australia Health [()Adams F.H.] body lice scabies pubic lice carbs:" bed bugs head lice Tinea () Impetigo (school sores) () Bazzi K. [()]) Nganga G. & (() Bazzi K.

```
( )
    ( - )
                ( )
( )
                       :
             ( )
                                                 -:
                ( )
   ( )
    : ( : )
                      ( )
                      ( )
                                                                  -۲
                                                                   _٣
                  %
```

% () () () () () () () () () (:	:
() () () () () () Farrant L.	%	<u> </u>
() () () () () () Farrant L.		
() () () () () () Farrant L.	 	
() () () () () () Farrant L.		· :
() () () () () () Farrant L.		
() () () () () () Farrant L.	. ()	- <u> </u>
() () () () () () () Farrant L.		<u> </u>
:		•
:		-
:		• -
:		()
: () : ± : ± (%) (-) () Association of charity shops		
(%) (-) (%) (-) (%) (-) (Association of charity shops	. ± .	- -
(%) (-) (%) (-) (%) (-) (Association of charity shops	· ·	
(%) (-) () Association of charity shops		: ()
() Association of charity shops		- (0/)
(-) (-) () Farrant L. () Bazzi K. . () Farrant L.		- (%) (-)
(-) (-) () Farrant L. () Bazzi K. . () Farrant L.		()Association of charity shops
() Bazzi K (-) Farrant L.		-
() Bazzi K (-) Farrant L.		
(-) Farrant L.		() Farrant L.
(-) Farrant L.	() Bazzi K.	
		(\ Forront I
Bazzi K.		() ranant L.
% () ·		·

		()			.()
() Watson M.					
	()			() Velia M.	

Farrant L.

% % ± .**

() -: Klebsiellaba, Escherichia Coli, $Staphylococcus\ Aureus\ ,\ Candida$ () ()

()

				:
	%	%	%	
				_
* . =				_
				_
. =				
** . =				
. =				
. =				
. =				_
				_
	-			
** . =			. ± .	
** _ =				
	-	<u> </u>	.**	*
		•		·

				<u> </u>
	%	%	%	
				_
. =				_
				_
	·	·	<u> </u>	
. =	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
. =	•	•	•	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		
	•	•	•	
. =	<u> </u>	•	·	
	•		•	
. =			•	
• –				
		•		
. =				_
				_
, = .	. ± .	. ± .	. ± .	
, =		·	·	
•				
	•	•	.**	*
			.**	
		_	-: ()	
			- ()	

-

-

_

· -

Brooks A. & () Bahadur A. ()

:

		%	%	%	- -
		<u> </u>	•	•	_
. =			•	•	
				•	
-				•	
. =		· ·	•	•	
		· ·		•	
		•	•	•	
_		•		•	
. =		•	•	•	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	•	
-		•	•	•	
_					
. =		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		
		•	•	•	
	-				
		· · ·	· · ·	•	
. =		· · ·	· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	-	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		•	•	•	
		•		,	
. =			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_
·		· · ·	· ·		
			·		
		. ± .	. ± .	. ± .	
·		<u></u>	<u></u>		
. =			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
. –					
		•	•	·	
		•	•		
				.** ·	. :*

				•
	%	%	%	
				_
. =				_
. –				_
. =				
, =				
**				
. =			•	
. =		•		
			•	
. =			•	
•			•	
			•	
	•	•		
**				
. =				_
		•		-
**	•	•		
. = ,	. ± .	. ± .	. ± .	
**	•	•	•	
. =				
		•	•	
	•		.**	
				. :

-: ()

-

.

()

				<u> </u>
	%	%	%	
				_
. =				_
	•		i	_
**				
. =				
, =				
	•		·	
, =	•			
	•			
** . =				
		•		
	•			
. =				_
				-
	•		•	
. = .	. ± .	. ± .	- ± .	
**		•	•	
. =			•	
	<u> </u>	•		
	•		•	
			.**	. :

تشير نتائج الجدول السابق إلي مايلي:-

-:

()

-

.

. -

-

.

.

· -

.

				•
	%	%	%	
				_
. =	<u> </u>		•	_
. –	•	•	•	_
	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
. =			•	
•		•		
			•	
**				
. =		•		
-	•	•	·	
_				
. =	•	•		
	•	•	•	
	•		•	
. =		•	•	
**		,		
. =			•	_
				_
	•			
	. ± .	. ± .	. ± .	
	<u>. ± .</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	•	•	•	
. =			•	
		•	•	
			•	
			.**	. :*
		•	•	

-: () -

-

()

.

:

				_
	%	%	%	_
	/0	/0	/0	
. =				_
				_
	•	•	•	
. =	•	•	•	
** _ =				
·		•	·	
	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
_		•		
. =				
	•			
	<u>'</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
** . =	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
		•	•	
		•	•	
			,	
** =	•			_
·				_
	•	•	•	
**	•	•	•	
	. ± .	. ± .	. ± .	
** . =				
•				
	•	•	•	
	•	•	·	
			.**	. :*

				:
				
	%	%	%	
	70	70	70	
**	· .	•	•	
. =			•	-
			•	_
			i	
. =		•		
	•	•	•	
**			·	
. =		•		
·	· · ·			
	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	
. =	· .	•		
•		•	,	
		•		
** _ =				_
. –			•	
	•	•	•	
**	•	•	•	
	. ± .	. ± .	. ± .	
	•	•	•	
** . =				
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	•	•	.**	
		•	.^^	. :

- -:

•

- .

•

-

- Bazzi K. (2012): Review of the Soci-economical effects of second hand clothing smuggle to Iran. J Basic Appl Sci Res 2(3): 2530-40.
- Brooks A. (2012): Stretching global production networks: the international second-hand clothing trade. Department of geography, King's college London environment, politics and development working paper series. Available from:
 - http://ww.kel.ac.uk/school/sspp/geography/research/epd/working.html
- Chapman D. (2006): Second-hand U.S clothes a global business. The Atlanta Journal 1-4. Available from:

http://www.fairwertung.de/fix/doc/0612_US A SecondHandClothing.pdf

- Farrant L. (2008): Environmental benefits from reusing clothes. Master Thesis. Technical University of Denmark, Department of Management Engineering.
- Fields S. (2004): The second-hand clothing trade in Kenya: who are the main beneficiaries? Presentation to the bureau of in international recycling, London, October 2004.
- Nganga G. (2012): Second hand clothes dealers brace for hard times as taxman increases duty. ©Biashara SME.
- South Australia Health (2008): Second-hand goods: a guide for consumers. Available from: http://www.health.sa.gov.au/pehs/PDF-files/ph-fs-consumers-secondhand.pdf.
- Velia M., Valodia I., Amisi B. (2006): Trade dynamics in used clothing: the case of Durban, South Africa. Research report 71. 1-52. Available from: http://sds.ukzn.ac.za/files/RR71%20Velia.pdf
- Watson M. (2008): A review of literature and research on public attitudes, perceptions and behaviour relating to remanufactured repaired and reused products. Report for the centre for Remanufacturing and Reuse. University of Sheffield.

:() :()

Adams F.H. (1997): Second- hand clothes from Germany destroy jobs in Africa . institute for Okonomie and Okumene . Sudwind.

Association of charity shops (2006): An analysis into public perception and current reuse behavior conducted in the East of England. Focusing on public projects. London. Available from: http://www.charityshop.org.uk/c2R/choose2
ReuseREPORTfULL.PDF

Bahadur A., Koen M., Mthemba N. (2004):

Developing A Strategic Response to the
Trade in Used Clothing in Africa. Civil
society research and support collective,
ITGLwF.

Consumer Awareness about The Risks of Second-Hand Clothes

Samia Ibrahim Lutfi¹, Ibtisam Ibrahim Mohamed², Mona Moussa Ghaleb², Heba Gamal Abdel Halim²

Department of Home Economics- Faculty of Agriculture- Alexandria University

²Department of Home Economics- Faculty of Specific Education - Alexandria University

ABSTRACT

Research was conducted in order to determine the level of consumer awareness about the risks of secondhand clothes and so on a sample of 150 women from consumers used clothing in order to measure the level of information, attitudes and practices of the respondents from the methods used in the selection and purchase and clothing care through a questionnaire that includes a range of themes related to the aim of the study have shown results Find that the level of education and median household income and residential area they influence the information on the health risks and environmental impacts from the use of used clothing, as well as a relationship strong moral between educational level and the total level of information about the used clothing where the highest percentage of correct information represented in the sample individuals with education high and that the level of education, income, and median family income, and the residential area have a severe impact moral motives emotional to buy clothes, and the level of education, income, and median family income, and the residential area for them a severe impact moral level practices when choosing a used clothing and educational level, and income, and median family income, and the residential area have a severe impact moral level practices when buying used clothing, as that level of education, income, and median family income, their impact on the level of practices immediately buy used clothing, and educational level, and the number of family members, and income, and median family income, and the residential area for them a severe impact Almanuehali level of care at the practices of the respondents used clothing.