

A Study on the Comparison of Women's Wear Grading by Different Age Groups

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The purpose of this study was to research grading work and specific dimensional increments of grading according to the targets of women's wear manufacturers in Korea. Through this research, the differences of grading by 3 age groups were found and the ideal dimensional increments for each age group were suggested.

For the questionnaire, 91 women's wear brands, which were in higher ranking of sales, were selected, and the age groups were separated into 3: 20's, 30's, and 40's & 50's, according to their customers. The graders of each brand were questioned about 30 items for this research.

The results of the questionnaire were as follows: 1) The brands for older women manufactured more sizes and cared more about somatotypes for grading than other brands did. 2) For upper garments on the basis of bust girth, the numbers of dimensional increments were different depending on age group: 9 for 20's, 7 for 30's, and 7 for 40's & 50's. 3) For lower garments on the basis of hip girth, the numbers of dimensional increments were different depending on age group: 9 for 20's, 6 for 30's, and 5 for 40's & 50's. 4) Using the most common dimensional increments, 3.81cm (1½ in) and 5.08cm (2 in) for upper garments and lower garments, the most frequent value and reference increments for each garment section were suggested. 5) For upper garments, the brands for older women made larger increments of waist girth than for bust girth. This was to cover abdominal obesity. Also, the brands made larger increments of girth than those of shoulder breadth. 6) For lower garments, the brands for older women made larger increments of waist girth than for hip girth. That meant the drop value of hip girth minus waist girth was smaller. The breadths of front and back crotch were also wider.