

The clothing industry ranges from small, hand-made (bespoke) operations up to large industrial garment making enterprises. Industrial production is divided according to

- **Target groups** (women's, men's, and children's wear),
- **Applications** (underwear, shirtings, foundation garments, workwear, and sportswear),
- **Materials** (wovens, flat knits, circular knits).

Bespoke operations are divided along technical lines into men's tailoring, women's tailoring, shirtings, and underwear.

Comparison between Bespoke and Industrial Production

Bespoke Clothing Production	Industrial Clothing Manufacture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clothing is made for individual clients, according to individual size and requirements. Particular characteristics of the client, in terms of the body shape, can be taken into account during cutting and sewing. • The client selects the material and the design, from sample swatches and fabric collections. The cut and the style is agreed by discussion with the tailor, before cutting begins. • Bespoke tailoring involves a much higher investment of time for each garment, and is correspondingly more expensive than industrial manufacture. However, the client is usually rewarded by a more individual design and a higher quality of material and workmanship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production is geared to an anonymous, statistically and/or demographically and culturally defined target consumer group. • Cutting patterns and sizes are based on standard size charts, derived from large numbers of measurements. • Garments are produced in a limited range of sizes. Standardised cutting and making procedures mean that all garments have the same shape; allowances for uncommon body shapes can not be made. • The consumer has the choice between a wide range of different garment styles but has no direct influence over their design and cut. • Large-scale manufacturing techniques allow a wide range of garments to be produced in a fraction of the time required for bespoke tailoring of individual items.

Product Groups with Examples of Product Types (Apparel Fabrics)

Menswear, Boyswear	Womenswear	Children's wear	Workwear, Sportswear
jackets trousers suits formal wear uniforms waistcoats coats traditional costume	blouses dresses skirts jackets coats trousers & trouser-suits evening wear wedding dresses traditional costume	babywear jackets trousers coats girls dresses	workwear sportswear leisure wear ski wear jeans protective clothing
Knitted Outerwear	Shirtings, Underwear	Foundation wear, Swimwear	Accessories
pullovers twin-sets jackets & cardigans knitted dresses	dress shirts casual shirts children's shirts nightwear underwear lingerie	brassieres corsetry support stockings swim suits bikinis swimming trunks	socks stockings leggings scarves caps ties handkerchiefs