**Costing Garments Student Notes**

**Single Garment Costing**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the economic value placed on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make a fashion

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Fashion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must know how to accurately cost an item. Accurate costing will ensure the designer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for all materials used to make the garment,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percentage.

1. First: Calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Multiplying the cost of fabric per \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the number of yards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make the garment.

**Example: $7.99 per yard x 3 yards used = 23.97**

1. Second: Calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (only if needed): Multiply the cost of lining/interfacing per \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the number of yards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to make the garment

**Example: $2.99/yard x 3 yards used = $8.97**

1. Third: Calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Add cost of notions to previous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Example: 32.94 (fabric and lining) + .75 (1 zipper) + .15 (1 button) = $33.84**

1. Fourth: Calculate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Multiply the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it took to cut the fabric (and possibly lining) by the amount you are willing to pay someone to cut

**Example: 1 hour to cut x $8.00 an hour wage = $8.00 $33.84 + 8.00 = $41.84**

1. Fifth: Calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Multiply the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it took to sew the fabric (and possibly lining) by the amount you are willing to pay someone to sew

**Example: 4 hours to sew x $12.00 an hour wage = $48.00 41.84 (cutting labor) + 48.00 (sewing labor) = $89.84**

1. Sixth: Calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costs: Add \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the subtotal to your cost. Overhead covers resources needed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as facility rent or utility costs.

**Example: 89.84 x .12 = $10.78 (overhead) Add 10.78 to 89.84 = $100.62 new subtotal**

1. Seventh: Calculate your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cost of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Add \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the subtotal to your cost. This cost is added for the extra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it takes to make just one piece instead of multiples at once.

**Example: 100.62 x .20 = $20.12 (margin) Add 20.12 to 100.62 = $120.74 This is the total**

 **cost to make your single garment**

1. Eighth: Calculate your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Now you get to get paid! Multiply total cost by

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This is the industry-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calculation to determine how much the designer should be paid.

**Example: 120.74 x 2.2 = $265.63 Final sells price of garment the garment cost $120.74, you make $144.89 on your garment**

**Apparel Production in Bulk Costing**

1. Designers use apparel production cost sheets to analyze their expenses in making garments and to analyze profit margins. In a professional cost sheet, you will need to know how many

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will order, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are to be sold in retail, seam

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be used in construction, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the garment, sizes, and colors you would like it made in, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and price of fabrics and trimmings needed.

12.



1. Date field: Enter the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you plan to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your order
2. Style #: Enter a style number that you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your garment. This will help keep your orders \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when ordering more than one garment
3. Allowance: Enter the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowance you want used when your garment is being constructed
4. Description: Enter a short description of your garment for the manufacturer’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Season: Enter what season this garment will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sold to
6. Colors: Enter what colors you want the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be made in
7. Size ranges: Enter what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you want the garment to be made in
8. Wholesale price: Enter what the garment will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for at wholesale
9. Retail price: Enter what the garment will be sold for at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.



**Example: 150 x 2.5 = 375.00**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the outside \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the garment.
2. Yards, price, and amount fields for self: Multiply yards needed to make all shorts by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This will give you the total
3. Yards, price, amount fields for lining and interfacing: You would need to do the same calculation for the lining and interfacing needed. In this example, our shorts do not need interfacing or lining.

14.



1. For each trimming item, multiply it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount by its

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount for its cost.

1. Before you order from the manufacturer, you will need to confirm the amounts of each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they need to make your full

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of garments.

15.

1. For each labor cost, multiply the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it took to perform the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount paid to that worker to get the total amount that employee was paid for his or her labor.

1. Before you order your garment, you can get an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cost for each labor item. Know that it is possible for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount to change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



1. For each garment, you are seeking to get manufactured, include a garment

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what you are wanting it to look like. Include the garments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your sketch. In an actual cost sheet, you will use graphic design software. This example has a mock sketch using clip art.

1. Calculating total cost: After you have filled out all portions of your cost sheet, you are ready to get your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **For our example, you would add:**

**375 + 6.75 + 22.50 + 52.50 + 18.75 + 11.25 + 11.25 + 7.50 + 90 + 300 + 20 + 10 = $925.50 total cost**

1. Add overhead cost: Overhead cost is typically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Calculate what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your total cost is and add it to your total cost.

**Example: 925.50 \* .12 = $111.06 overhead cost**

**925.50 + 111.06 = $1036.56 total with overhead**

1. Add FOB cost: FOB cost is the amount you would have to pay to get the garments

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you, either by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Sea freight is calculated based on your garments’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Airfreight is based on your garments’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to decide what freight works best for your garments based on your timeline and price before you start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of garments. Ask your manufacturer for an approximation of volume and weight to get an estimate for your \_\_\_\_\_\_ cost.

1. Calculating mark-up: Once you have your total cost, overhead and FOB, you will need to determine your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Mark-up is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you add after all the expenses to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from your garments. Add your total cost, overhead and FOB

**925.50 + 111.06 + 32 = 1068.56**

**Multiply this total by 2.2 to get your mark-up 1068.56 x 2.2 = $2350.83**

Your cost with mark-up is what you would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your garments for at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Calculating wholesale cost: Wholesale is what you, the designer, would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your shorts for to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that will then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Example: $2350.83 / 75 (number of shorts made) = $31.34 price per unit (shorts)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cost of the shorts so that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

can also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from each sale.

**For example, if the store paid $31.34 per shorts, they may mark up the price 50%. This would make the shorts $47.01 to the customer.**

**31.34 x .5 = 15.67**

**15.67 + 31.34 = $47.01**