

Correction

# Correction: Wang et al. Influence of Size and Fit on Malaysian Apparel Industry Sustainability: A Scoping Review. *Sustainability* 2024, 16, 2486

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The authors would like to make the following corrections to the published paper [1]:

(1) Replacing the sentence in the "Introduction" on page 1:

"Recent statistics have estimated that the economic influence of the apparel industry was approximately USD 1.3 trillion [3] and the annual apparel consumption exceeded 30 million tonnes, making it critical n global trade [4]."

with the following:

Recent statistics have estimated that the economic influence of the apparel industry is approximately USD 1.3 trillion [3]. Global apparel consumption continues to grow and is forecast to increase by 63% by 2030, from 62 million tonnes to 102 million tonnes [4].

(2) Replacing the sentence in "3.2. Garment Size and Fit in Malaysia" on page 4:

"Hanson et al. [26] highlighted the unique Malaysian challenges in terms of garment sizing and fit given the varied body shapes of Malaysian ethnic groups. Perissinotto et al. [27] and Qian and Zhao [28] reported that the need for a standardised sizing system led to consumer dissatisfaction and marketplace confusion."

with the following:

Otieno and Fairhurst have identified that sizing and fit issues, which is especially prevalent in online shopping where trying on clothes is not possible, can cause consumer dissatisfaction. This results in higher returns and costs for such businesses [26]. Saaludin et al. [27] and Qian and Zhao [28] have reported that the absence of a standardised sizing system has also led to consumer dissatisfaction and marketplace confusion.



check for updates

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(3) Deleting the 7th row in Table 1 on page 5

The deleted part reads as follows:

Tiwari et al. [36]	Eco-consumerism (EC) is gradually moving to developing countries, which include Malaysia.
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(4) The authors would like to change four parts of the table content, therefore we need to replace the original Table 2:

**Table 2.** Summary of key findings from Scopus.

Citation	Summary of Key Findings
Hanson et al. [26]	Different ethnicities in Malaysia have different body sizes.
Perissinotto et al. [27]	The lack of a uniform clothing sizing system in Malaysia leads to confusing market rules and low consumer satisfaction.
Qian and Zhao [28]	Malaysian clothing brands have differing sizing standards.
Bong et al. [39]	Local retailers and manufacturers use US or UK sizing standards, which are based on anthropometric data that are notably different from that of the Malaysians. Each Malaysian brand has its own size labelling, and sizing system differences between brands can lead to consumer confusion.
Sidorchuk et al. [30]	Malaysian consumers' daily experience of size selection is not applicable to all brands.
Hasbullah et al. [31]	The MySIZE nationwide study combined 3D body scanning and traditional measurement techniques to accurately measure Malaysians' body sizes and shapes. Globalisation, consumer body size, and cultural preferences influence Malaysian clothing sizes. Increasing trade globalisation could result in international sizing standards affecting Malaysian clothing sizes.
Chun [40]	Specialised sizing is required to meet the needs of specific Malaysian body types. This change is reflected in Malaysian clothing sizing to accommodate different body types and preferences. International standards have led to the government developing unique sizing standards that challenges garment manufacturers and retailers targeting international consumers. These changes highlight the potential effect of these standards on Malaysian garment sizing. Clothing fit is influenced by consumer preference, functionality, and brand image, and reflects the effect of size variation on consumer satisfaction, which emphasises the importance of standardisation. The author's perspectives on clothing labelling and consumer dissatisfaction with sizing provide insights into the challenges of sourcing well-fitting clothing. The study emphasised the importance of accurate sizing and the effect of size discrepancies on consumer frustration, which highlights retailers' challenges when catering for different body shapes and sizes.
Karmegam et al. [41]	There is an urgent need for a Malaysian database of anthropometric measurements. Information on the relationship between anthropometrics and socio-economic status differences in Malaysia is lacking.

with the following Table 2:

**Table 2.** Summary of key findings from Scopus.

Citation	Summary of Key Findings
R.B. Otieno and Fairhurst 2000 [26]	Otieno and Fairhurst noted that consumer dissatisfaction often stems from sizing and fit issues, particularly in online shopping, where trying on clothes is not an option. This leads to increased returns and costs for companies.
Saaludin et al. 2019 [27]	Shoppers at physical stores also encounter sizing and fit challenges, frequently trying on numerous items for the best fit, a burdensome and time-intensive process. Quality products must meet consumer needs to boost satisfaction. Dissatisfaction can result in complaints, returns, and negative feedback.
Qian and Zhao [28]	Malaysian clothing brands have differing sizing standards.
Bong et al. [39]	Local retailers and manufacturers use US or UK sizing standards, which are based on anthropometric data that are notably different from that of the Malaysians. Each Malaysian brand has its own size labelling, and sizing system differences between brands can lead to consumer confusion.
Sidorchuk et al. [30]	Malaysian consumers' daily experience of size selection is not applicable to all brands.
Hasbullah et al. [31]	The MySIZE nationwide study combined 3D body scanning and traditional measurement techniques to accurately measure Malaysians' body sizes and shapes. Globalisation, consumer body size, and cultural preferences influence Malaysian clothing sizes. Increasing trade globalisation could result in international sizing standards affecting Malaysian clothing sizes.
Chun [40]	Specialised sizing is required to meet the needs of specific Malaysian body types. This change is reflected in Malaysian clothing sizing to accommodate different body types and preferences. International standards have led to the government developing unique sizing standards that challenge the garment manufacturers and retailers targeting international consumers. These changes highlight the potential effect of these standards on Malaysian garment sizing. Clothing fit is influenced by consumer preference, functionality, and brand image, and reflects the effect of size variation on consumer satisfaction, which emphasises the importance of standardisation. The author's perspectives on clothing labelling and consumer dissatisfaction with sizing provide insights into the challenges of sourcing well-fitting clothing. The study emphasised the importance of accurate sizing and the effect of size discrepancies on consumer frustration, which highlights retailers' challenges when catering for different body shapes and sizes.
Karmegam et al. [41]	There is an urgent need for a Malaysian database of anthropometric measurements. Information on the relationship between anthropometrics and socio-economic status differences in Malaysia is lacking.

(5) Replacing the sentence in “4.1. The Malaysian Apparel Industry Research Gap” on page 6:

“Malaysian body sizes vary according to ethnicity (Hanson et al., 2009) [26], and the absence of a uniform clothing sizing system has resulted in confusing market regulations and diminished consumer satisfaction [27,28].”

with the following:

Body sizes in Malaysia tend to vary by ethnicity, contributing to challenges in establishing a standardized clothing size system. This situation can lead to some market confusion and may impact consumer satisfaction to a certain extent [28].

(6) Replacing the reference [4]:

4. Tong, Y.; Chang, D.; Xiao, Y. Letter: Repeat hepatic resection versus radiofrequency ablation for recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma in ideal candidates—Authors' reply. *Aliment. Pharmacol. Ther.* **2023**, *57*, 813–814.

with the following:

4. Sumo, P.D.; Arhin, I.; Danquah, R.; Nelson, S.K.; Achaa, L.O.; Nweze, C.N.; Cai, L.; Ji, X. An assessment of Africa's second-hand clothing value chain: A systematic review and research opportunities. *Text. Res. J.* **2023**, *93*, 4701–4719. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00405175231175057>.

- (7) Replacing the References [26,27]:
26. Hanson, R.K.; Morton-Bourgon, K.E. The accuracy of recidivism risk assessments for sexual offenders: A meta-analysis of 118 prediction studies. *Psychol. Assess.* **2009**, *21*, 1–21.
  27. Perissinotto, C.M.; Stijacic Cenzer, I.; Covinsky, K.E. Loneliness in older persons: A predictor of functional decline and death. *Arch. Intern. Med.* **2012**, *172*, 1078–1083.

with the following:

26. Otieno, R.B.; Fairhurst, C. The Development of New Clothing Size Charts for Female Kenyan Children. Part II: Size-range Categorization and Presentation of Final Size Charts. *J. Text. Inst.* **2000**, *91*, 153–162.
  27. Saaludin, N.; Saad, A.; Mason, C.; Ismail, M.H. Exploring perception on sizing and fit of clothing for Malaysian children. *Int. J. Recent Technol. Eng. (IJRTE)* **2019**, *8*, 172–179.
- (8) Deleting reference [36]. References in the original article have been rearranged.

The deleted part reads as follows:

36. Tiwari, S.; Tripathi, D.M.; Srivastava, U.; Yudav, P.K. Green marketing: Emerging dimensions. *J. Bus. Excell.* **2011**, *2*, 18–23.

- (9) Deleting citation [55] in “4.2. Unsustainable Malaysian Apparel Industry Issues Caused by Size and Fit” on page 7. References in the original article have been rearranged.

- (10) Deleting reference [55]:

The deleted part reads as follows:

55. Mohamad Yusuff, A.S.; Tang, L.; Binns, C.W.; Lee, A.H. Prevalence of antenatal depressive symptoms among women in Sabah, Malaysia. *J. Matern. Fetal Neonatal Med.* **2015**, *29*, 1170–1174.

The authors and the Editorial Office would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original article has been updated.

## Reference

1. Wang, Y.; Zakaria, N. Influence of Size and Fit on Malaysian Apparel Industry Sustainability: A Scoping Review. *Sustainability* **2024**, *16*, 2486. [[CrossRef](#)]

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