Shoe Sizing Systems

By:

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Shoe Sizing Systems

Shoe sizes are based mainly on the length of the shoe. In modern times, the length meant is the length inside the shoe – the length of the last, the form on which the shoe is made—not the length of the sole. Obviously, the last length must be greater than the length of the foot the shoe will contain.

The shoe sizing system has been found out by the measuring the more than 10,000 people foot measurement as well as the body weight and propulsion of the person. English shoemakers apparently measured customers' feet with a ruler marked in thirds. When shoe sizes were systematized, the one-third inch difference between whole sizes was retained, and size 0 was a length of 4 inches. Sizes went from 1 to 13 for children and then from 1 to 13 again for adults. Half-sizes did not appear until late in the ninetieth century.

A **shoe size** is an alphanumerical indication of the fitting size of a shoe for a person. Several different shoe-size systems are still used today worldwide. In some regions, it is even customary to use different shoe-size systems for different types of shoes (e.g., men's, women's, children's, sport or safety shoes).

Foot length versus shoe length

The length of a foot is commonly defined as the horizontal distance between two parallel lines that are perpendicular to the foot and in contact with the most prominent toe and the most prominent part of the heel. Foot length is measured with the subject standing barefoot and the weight of the body equally distributed on both feet.

The size of the left and right foot is often slightly different - in this case both feet are measured and the shoe size based on the larger foot.

Each shoe is suitable for a small interval of foot lengths. The length of the inner cavity of a shoe must typically be 15–20 mm longer than the length of the foot, but this relation varies between different types of shoes.

There are three characteristic lengths that a shoe-size system can refer to:

- The average length of foot for which a shoe is suitable. For customers, this measure has the advantage of being directly related to their feet. It applies equally to any type, form, or material of shoe. However, this measure is less popular with manufacturers, as it requires them to test carefully for each new shoe model, for which range of foot sizes it is recommendable. It puts on the manufacturer the burden of ensuring that the shoe will fit a foot of a given length.
- The length of the inner cavity of the shoe. This measure has the advantage that it can be measured easily on the finished product. However, it will vary with manufacturing tolerances and provides the customer only very crude information about the range of foot sizes for which the shoe is suitable.
- The length of the "last", the foot-shaped template over which the shoe is manufactured. This measure is the easiest one for the manufacturer to use, as it identifies only the tool used to produce the shoe. It makes no promise about manufacturing tolerances or for what size of foot the shoe is actually suitable. It leaves all responsibility and risk of choosing the correct size with the customer.
- All these measures differ substantially from each other for the same shoe.

Length unit

The following length units are commonly used today to define shoe-size systems:

Customary Units

- Barleycorn = 1/3 inch = 8.47 mm
- Paris point = 2/3 cm = 6.67 mm = 0.26 inch
- 1 inch = 2.54 cm = 25.4 mm

Metric Units

- Millimetre (mm) = 0.039 inch
- Centimetre (cm) = 10 mm = 0.39 inch

A sizing system can be defined as a method of Measuring, Recording and Marking the various lengths of Foot, Last and the Shoe. Different Countries employ the different systems.

a) Using a special size unit as well as
b) A method of marking or notation

There are six types of sizing system are being followed by the footwear world.

1. British or English Sizing System
2. American Sizing System
3. French or Continental Sizing System (Paris Point)
4. Japanese Sizing System
5. Mondopoint Sizing System
6. Euro point Sizing System.

1. British or English Sizing System:

The British shoe sizing system was created by Edward II in 1374 (i.e. 14th Century) form Norwich, UK and that sizing system is still used to manufacture footwear for the UK. The King's system is based on the size of a barleycorn.

The Romans had used the barleycorn as a measurement for years, so the King agreed that that system made perfect sense. Each barleycorn measures 1/3 of an inch and 36 barleycorns placed end to end was the size of Edward's foot. His shoe size was labeled 12. The longest foot measured 13 inches or 39 barleycorns at that time, so it was labeled a size 13. Smaller sizes were graded down by 1/3 of an inch and marked accordingly. Of course today's feet sizes are much larger, so the size scale has been extended. The average UK size today is a 9; five years ago it was an 8.

It is the oldest sizing system and it is based on F.P.S. System (Foot, Pound, Second system) and the units are in inches. British Shoe size is based on the length of the last, measured in barleycorn (approx 1/3 inch) starting from the smallest practical size, which is size zero. It is not formally standardized. The size "zero" (0) starts at 4 inch length and continues up to 13 for children's and then again it starts from 1 to 11 or onwards for adults. The difference between two sizes is **1/3rd inch (8.46mm) or one Barleycorn** and for half sizes is 1/6th inch (4.23mm). Three full sizes or six half sizes covers one inch (i.e. 25.4mm).

A child's size zero is equivalent to a hand (4 inch or 12 barleycorns or 10.16 cm), and the sizes go up to size 13½ (8½ inch or 21.59 cm). Thus, the calculation for a child shoe size in the UK from inches is:

$$\text{child shoe size} = 3 \times \text{last length in inches} - 12$$

An adult size one is then the next size up (8⅔ in or 22.01 cm) and each size up continues the progression in barleycorns. The calculation for an adult shoe size from inches is thus:

$$\text{adult shoe size} = 3 \times \text{last length in inches} - 25$$

To Calculate Length of Sizing System

Length of Sizing System = Size no * 1/3inch + 4 inch

Where 1/3 inch – difference between two sizes

4 inch – zero size starts at 4".

For e.g. the length of 13 size calculated as

= 13 *1/3"(size difference) + 4" (0 size starts)

= 4 1/3" + 4"

= 8 1/3"

The method of notation is given in the table below.

S. No	Size	Length (inch)
1	Children(Infant) size zero(0)	4 inch
2	Children size 13	8 1/3 inch
3	Youth 1	8 2/3 inch
4	Adult 12	12 2/3 inch

The size & group Fitting is given in the table below

S. No	Sizes	Groups
1	0 – 6	Infant
2	7 – 10 & 11 – 1	Children
3	2 – 5	Youth Boys / Girls
4	2 – 8	Ladies
5	5 – 15	Men's

In the British Sizing system, a size is considered to be 1/3 of an inch larger than the actual foot size. The width measurement also affects the fit of different shoe sizes. The British system includes an F fitting which is the standard width of a foot. A narrow size in width can be marked E. EX or E+, which is halfway between an E and F fitting. A wide width is marked G, H, GX, FX or F+, which is halfway between a wide G and an F fitting. The H is extra wide and the G comes after an F in width, which is just considered wide. The GX fitting is an extra wide size, which is between a G and the extra wide H size.

2. American Sizing System:

American Edwin Simpson developed a new sizing system in 1880 and it is still being used today. Simpson's system is based on a 1/3 inch difference between whole sizes and 1/6 inch difference in half sizes. His system measures the length, waist, ball width, heel and instep and those measurements are used to make shoes lasts, which are the templates that give the shoe its form.

The American colonies adopted the English system, but made the zero size 3 11⁄12 inches. Shoe sizes in North America are similar to those in Britain sizing system. The sizing system in England is one size different than the American system in width as well as length. The English system starts at 0 and the American system starts at 1. The American shoe sizing system is used to produce shoes for the US and Puerto Rico, Parts of Asia and Africa, the Caribbean Island and sometimes of Canada.

A typical American shoe size run would start at size 5 or 6 in men's and continue through size 13 including half sizes except for 12-1/2. So, the calculation for a male shoe size in the USA or Canada is:

Male shoe size = 3 * last length in inches − 24

Women's sizes also start at a 5 or 6 and continue through size 10 or 11 with half sizes except for 9-1/2 or 10-1/2 depending on the size run. Feet sizes have increased over the years, but large sizes are still made-to-order items. Women's sizes are almost always determined with the "common" scale, in which women's sizes are equal to men's sizes plus 1.5 (for example, a men's 10.5 is a women's 12). In other words:

Female shoe size (common) = 3 * last length in inches − 22.5

In the less popular scale, known as the "standard" or "FIA" (Footwear Industries of America) scale, women's sizes are men's sizes plus 1 (so a men's 10.5 is a women's 11.5).

Female shoe size (FIA) = 3 * last length in inches − 23

Children Shoes have four different size runs which are: pre-walker, infant, youth and misses. Athletic shoes use a sizing system based on millimeters not barleycorns, so there is a difference in fit. Children's sizes are equal to men's sizes plus 12.33. Thus girls' and boys' sizes do not differ, even though men's and women's do.

Child shoe size = 3 * last length in inches − 11.67

3. French or Continental Europe Sizing System (Paris Point):

Under this system, shoe size is the length of the "last" (the length of the foot * two-third of centimeters) – expressed. In Europe, a shoe sizes increment of 2/3 cm or 6.66mm or 0.265 inch or ¼ inch known as a **"Paris Points or French Points"** or, in Germany, a ***Stritch***.

Paris Points or French Points = 2/3 cm or 6.66mm or 0.265 inch or ¼ inch.

Thus a size 40 shoe has an inside length of 40 × 2⁄3 cm = 26.67 cm, which is 10½ inches.

This scale is based on **C.G.S** System (Centimeter-Gram-Second system) and it is widely used. The unit in the scale is m.m. The zero (0) size starts at 0 mm or 0 CM and continues up to 50. The difference between two sizes is 6.66mm or ¼ inch. There are no half sizes in this scale. Thus three Paris Point sizes covers approximately 20 mm. Roughly 4 English sizes cover the length of 5 Parish Point sizes. The size & group Fitting is given in the table below.

S. No	Sizes	Groups
1	15 – 22	Infant
2	23 – 26	Children
3	26 – 35	Boys / Girls
4	34 – 40	Youth
4	34 – 42	Ladies
5	38 – 50	Men's

The European system is used in most Eastern European countries, including France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Turkey, Russia, the Ukraine, and other countries that once made part of the former USSR.

4. Japanese Sizing System:

- Shoe sizes in Japan are represented by the length of the shoe in centimeters\
- This scale is based on **C.G.S** System (Centimeter-Gram-Second system) and the units are in CM.
- The notation zero (0) size starts at 0 cm and continues up to no repetition.
- A size increment of 1 cm and with half sizes of ½ cm.
- Since, there are 5cm to 2 inches, these give 5 sizes to every 2 inches, as against English sizes.

However, for women sizes typically range from 23 cm to 25 cm (in increments of 0.5 cm); for men the sizes typically range from 24 cm to 28 cm (increments of 0.5 cm). Japanese feet (hence shoes) appear to be on average shorter and wider than those of American or Europeans. Children's shoes are also measured in centimeters.

5. Mondopoint Sizing System or Metric Sizing System:

- This is based on C.G.S system (Centimeter-Gram-Second system). It is developed by International Standards Organization (SATRA), 1980's. The unit of size is millimeter.
- It is based on the mean foot length and width of the foot for which the shoe is suitable, measured in millimeters.
- Mondo point is a world system of footwear sizing. The foot measurement being taken with weight on and wearing hose.
- A size increment would be of 5mm or 7.5mm. In multi-fitting ranges the width interval between fittings should be either 3mm or 4mm.
- It is based on the mean foot length and width of the foot for which the shoe is suitable, measured in millimeters.

- Mondopoint size marking consists of two numbers such as 240 / 95. The 1st number denotes the size of the length of the foot measured in mm and 2nd number denotes joint girth or width measurement of the foot expressed in percentage of the length.

  For Example

1) 240 / 95, indicates the size of foot having a length 240 mm and girth 228 mm (95 % of 240).
2) A shoe size of 280 / 110 indicates a mean foot length of 280 millimeters (11 inch) and width of 110 millimeters (4.3 inch). Mondopoint sizes are often only given as the length figure i.e. 260, 280 or 300, the width figure is less commonly used but provides the system with sensible width fitting sizing.

Because Mondopoint also takes the foot width into account, it allows for better fitting than most other systems and also widely used in sizing specialist winter sports footwear such as ski boots and ice skates. It is, therefore, used by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other military services.

Some people use Mondopoint to describe the sizing of shoes in centimeters, however this is not how it is specified in the ISO standard; European Standard EN13402 specifies measurement of the foot in centimeters, but this standard is primarily for clothes sizing.

Mondopoint is specified by ISO9407-1991 - Shoe Sizes, Mondopoint System of Sizing & Marking

6. Euro point Sizing System:

1. This is based on Metric system. The unit of size is millimeter.
2. It is calculated from the actual length of the foot measurement when standing.
3. It is deals only with length and not with width and fitting.
4. It is simple to use since it is nothing more than jus the conversation of English size system into the metric measure and the unit size are taken to be as
   i) 4mm for women's size
   ii) 6mm for men's size

- However it has not yet become wide spread.

CONVERSION OF SHOE SIZES FORMULA:

English Point to French Point:

- **Children:**

  F.P. = [(English point * size difference of E.P). + 4 inch] / size difference of F.P.

  F.P. = [(Y*8.46) + 101.6] / 6.66

  Or (12 +Y)*8.46 / 6.66

  Or (12 + Y)*1.27

- **Adults:**

F.P. = [(English point + Children size 0 to 13) * size difference of E.P + 4 inch] / size difference of F.P

F.P = [((Y+13)*8.46) +101.6] / 6.66
= [(Y + 13) * 8.46) + 12 * 8.46] / 6.66

Or (25 +Y)*8.46 / 6.66

Or (25 + Y)*1.27

Where Y – E.P.

French Point to English Point:

- **Children:**

E.P. = [(French point * size difference of F.P). - 4 inch] / size difference of E.P.
E.P. = [(Y*6.66) - 101.6] / 8.46

Or [(Y*6.66) / 8.46] - 12

Or (Y / 1.27) - 12

- **Adults:**

E.P. = [[(French point * size difference of F.P.) - 4 inch] / size difference of E.P.] – children size 0 to 13

E.P. = [((Y*6.66) - 101.6) / 8.46] -13

Or [(Y*6.66) / 8.46] - 25

Or (Y / 1.27) - 25

Where Y – F.P.

Japanese Point (Centimeter) to French Point:

- **Adults & Children:**

F.P. = (Y*3) / 2

Where Y - J.P.

French Point to Japanese Point (Centimeter):

- **Adults & Children:**

J.P. = (Y*2) / 3

Where Y - F.P.

English Point to American Point:

- **Men's:** **Women's:**

  A.P = E.P +1 A.P = E.P + 2.5

MondoPoint to American (US) Point:

Men's:

For M.P. < 30,

A.P. = Add numbers to the left of decimal point of M.P. + Decimal point

For e.g. M.P. = 27.5,

A.P. = 2 + 7 + 0.5 = 9.5

For M.P. ≥ 30,

A.P. = Add numbers to the left of decimal point of M.P. + Decimal Point + 9

For e.g. M.P. = 31.5,

A.P. = 3 + 1 + 0.5 + 9 =13.5

Women's:

A.P. = Add numbers to the left of decimal point of M.P. + Decimal Point + 1

For e.g. M.P. = 24.5,

A.P. = 2 + 4 + 0.5 + 1 = 7.5

Shoe Size Measuring Device: (Brannock Device)

The **Brannock Device** is a measuring instrument invented by Charles F. Brannock for computing a person's shoe size. The Brannock Device foot-measurer is designed to indicate the correct shoe size allowing enough room for comfort. Brannock spent two years developing a simple means of measuring the length, width and arc length of the human foot. He eventually improved on the wooden RITZ Stick, the industry standard of the day, and patented his first prototype in 1926. The device has both left and right heel cups and is rotated through 180 degrees to measure the second foot. Brannock later formed the Brannock Device Company to manufacture and sell the product, and headed the company until 1992 when he died at age 89. Today, the Brannock Device is an international standard of the footwear industry, and the Smithsonian Institution houses samples of some of the first Brannock Devices.

A jazz band from Toronto, Canada and an alternative rock band from Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A. both call themselves The Brannock Device.

By providing a starting point for fitting, our device eliminates guesswork. All adult models incorporate the same three functional aspects, heel-to-toe, arch, and width measurements. These three measurements are critical for properly fitted footwear. With all three measurements available to the salesperson at the same time an analysis of the foot can be made without repositioning the device. Many are now found in shoe stores. Men's size 1 is equivalent to a foot's length of 7 ⅔ inch; women's sizes are one size up.

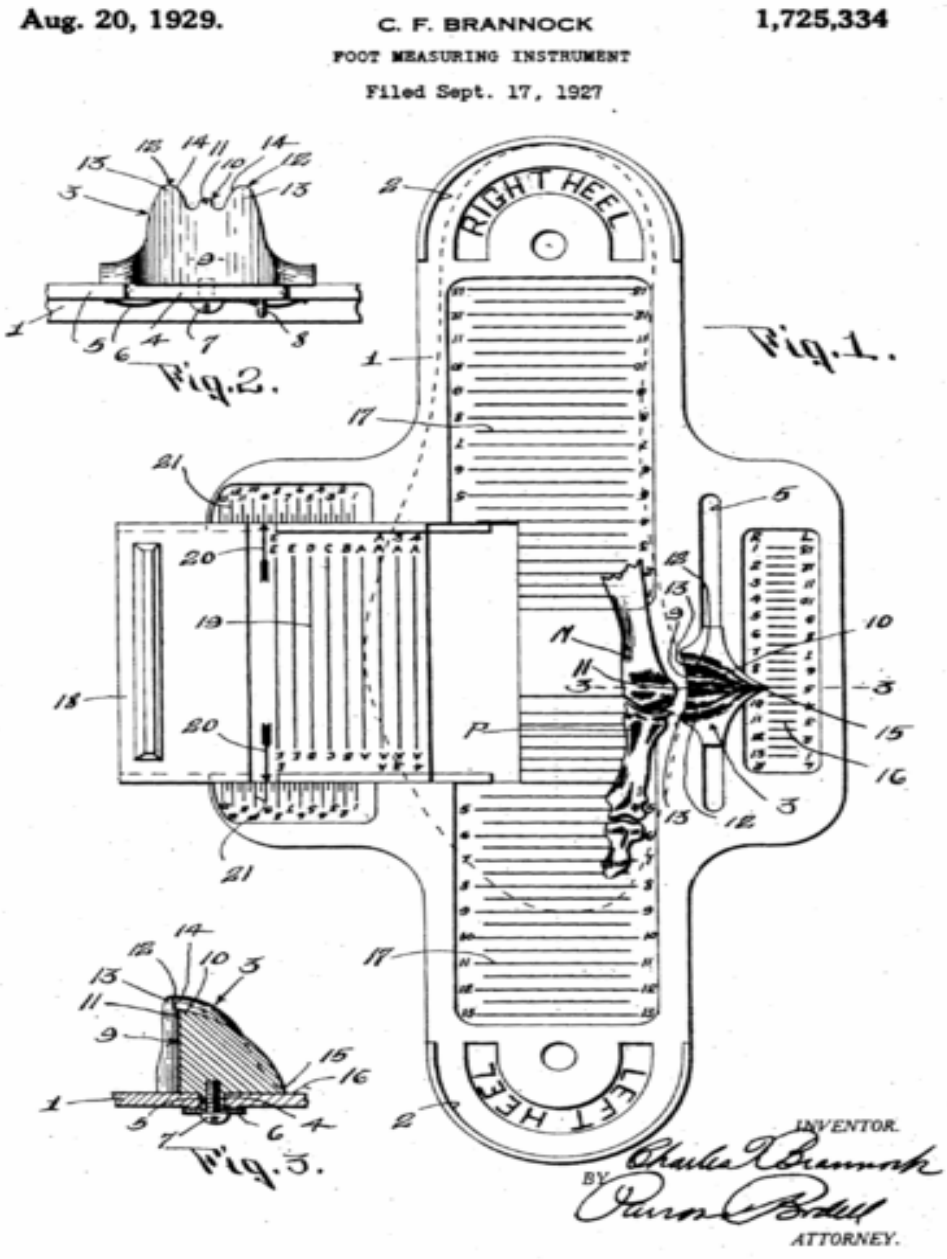
$$\text{male shoe size (Brannock)} = 3 \times \text{foot length in inches} - 22$$

$$\text{female shoe size (Brannock)} = 3 \times \text{foot length in inches} - 21$$

The method also measures the length of the distance of the heel and the widest point of the foot. For that purpose, the device has another, shorter scale at the side of the foot. If this scale indicates a larger size, it is taken in place of the foot's length.

For children's sizes, additional wiggle room is added to allow for growth.

The device also measures the width of the foot and assigns it designations of AAA, AA, A, B, C, D, E, EE, or EEE. The widths are 3/16 in apart and differ by shoe length.



Drawing of a Brannock Device (from US-Patent 1 724 244)

Shoe Sizing System in other countries

Athletic shoes

Some makers of athletic shoes, such as Nike, Reebok, or Fila, use an increment of 5 mm instead of half a barleycorn (4.23 mm), as with other systems, women's sizes are one size up.

Male shoe size (athletic) = foot length in centimeters − 18

Female shoe size (athletic) = foot length in centimeters − 17

There are different sizes for children's and youths' shoes, for example, Nike uses the following:

Shoe size (children) = foot length in centimeters − 6

Shoe size (youth) = foot length in centimeters − 19

It is obvious that due to the different increments, the sizes can be similar to “normal” US sizes only for medium shoe sizes. For shoes that are larger or smaller, the sizes deviate substantially.

Australia

$$\text{male shoe size} = 3 \times \text{last length in inches} - 22.5$$

$$\text{female shoe size} = 3 \times \text{last length in inches} - 20.5$$

Continental Europe

The Continental European system is used in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and most other continental European countries.

In this system, the shoe size is the length of the last, expressed in Paris points, for both genders and for adults and children alike. Because a Paris point is ⅔ of a centimeter and the last must be same length of the foot ("perfect fitting"), the formula is as follows:

$$\text{shoe size} = \frac{3}{2} \times \text{length of foot (cm)}$$

Asia

The Asian system is based on metric measurements and standardized as JIS S 5037:1998 or CNS 4800, S 1093. Foot length and girth are taken into account.

The foot length is indicated in centimeters; an increment of 5 mm is used.

The length is followed by designators for girth (A, B, C, D, E, EE, EEE, EEEE, F, G), which is taken from a table indexed to girth and length. There are different tables for men's, women's, and children's (less than 12 years of age) shoes. The tables also include the width as supplemental indications. Not all designators are used for all genders and in all countries. For example, the largest girth for women in China is EEEE, whereas in Japan, it is F.

In Japan, one maker also adds an indication for the foot width: N (*narrow*), M (*medium*), and W (*wide*).

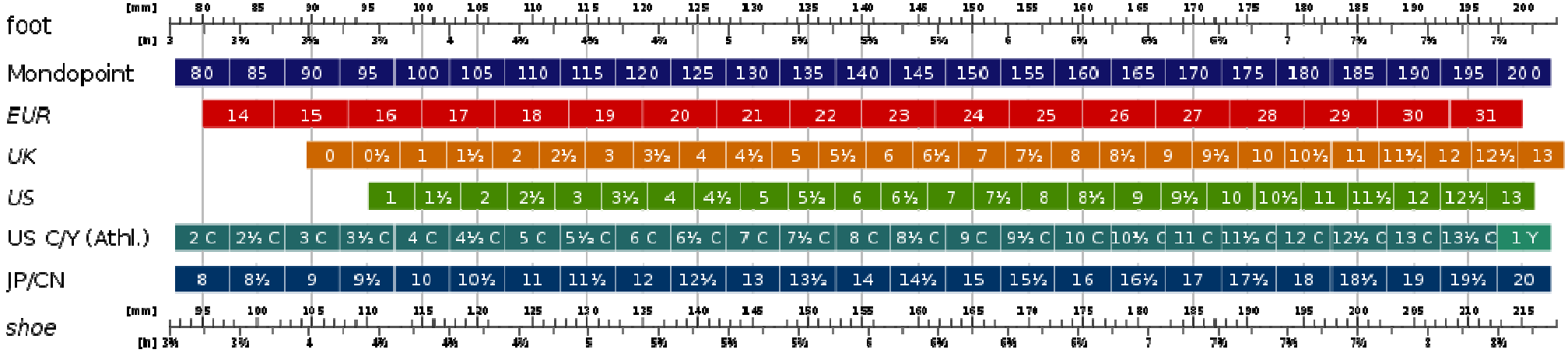
Shoe size comparison

The shoes sizing system for the countries are different and varying from country to country based on the following factors:

- The systems are not fully standardized. Differences between shoes from different makers, which are due to different methods of measuring the shoes, different manufacturing processes, or different allowances are sometimes related to different countries. A “German” size may then differ from a “French” size, although both countries use the Continental European system.
- Different widths may have the result that for wide feet, a shoe multiple sizes larger (and actually too long) may be required. This may also result in different size indications, especially if different typical widths are attributed to different sizing systems or countries.
- Some tables for children take future growth into account. The shoe size is then larger than what would correspond to the actual length of the foot.
- A indication in centimeters or inches can mean the length of the foot or the length of the shoe's inner cavity. This relation is not constant but varies due to different amounts of wiggle room required for different sizes of shoes.
- There are several U.S. systems, which differ substantially for sizes far above or below medium sizes.

Children

Example: A child's foot that is 185 millimeters (7.3 inch) long requires a shoe that is about 15 millimeters (0.59 inch) longer. The inner length of 200 millimeters (7.9 in) is EU shoe size 30 or UK size 11.5.



Abbreviation:

EUR – French or Europian Sizing System or Paris Point,

UK – English Sizing System, US M – American Sizing System (Men's)

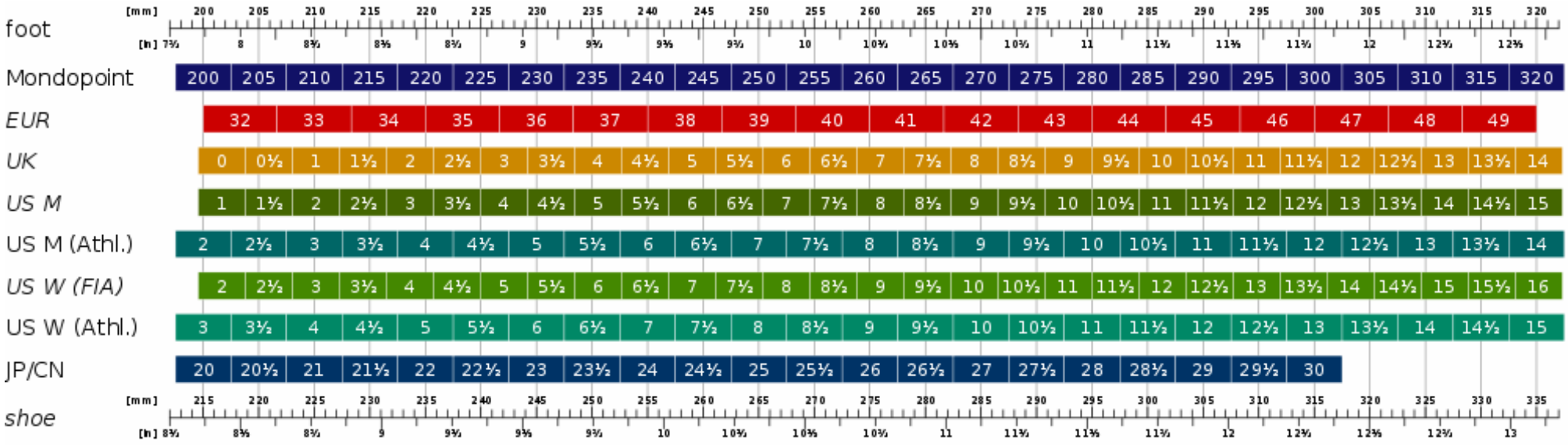
US M (Athl.)– American Sizing System (Men's Athletic)

US W (FIA) – American Sizing System (Women's – Footwear Industries of America)

US W (Athl.) – American Sizing System (Women's Athletic)

JP/CN – Japanese Sizing System (Centimeter)

Adults



Abbreviation:

EUR – French or Europian Sizing System or Paris Point, UK – English Sizing System, US M – American Sizing System (Men's)

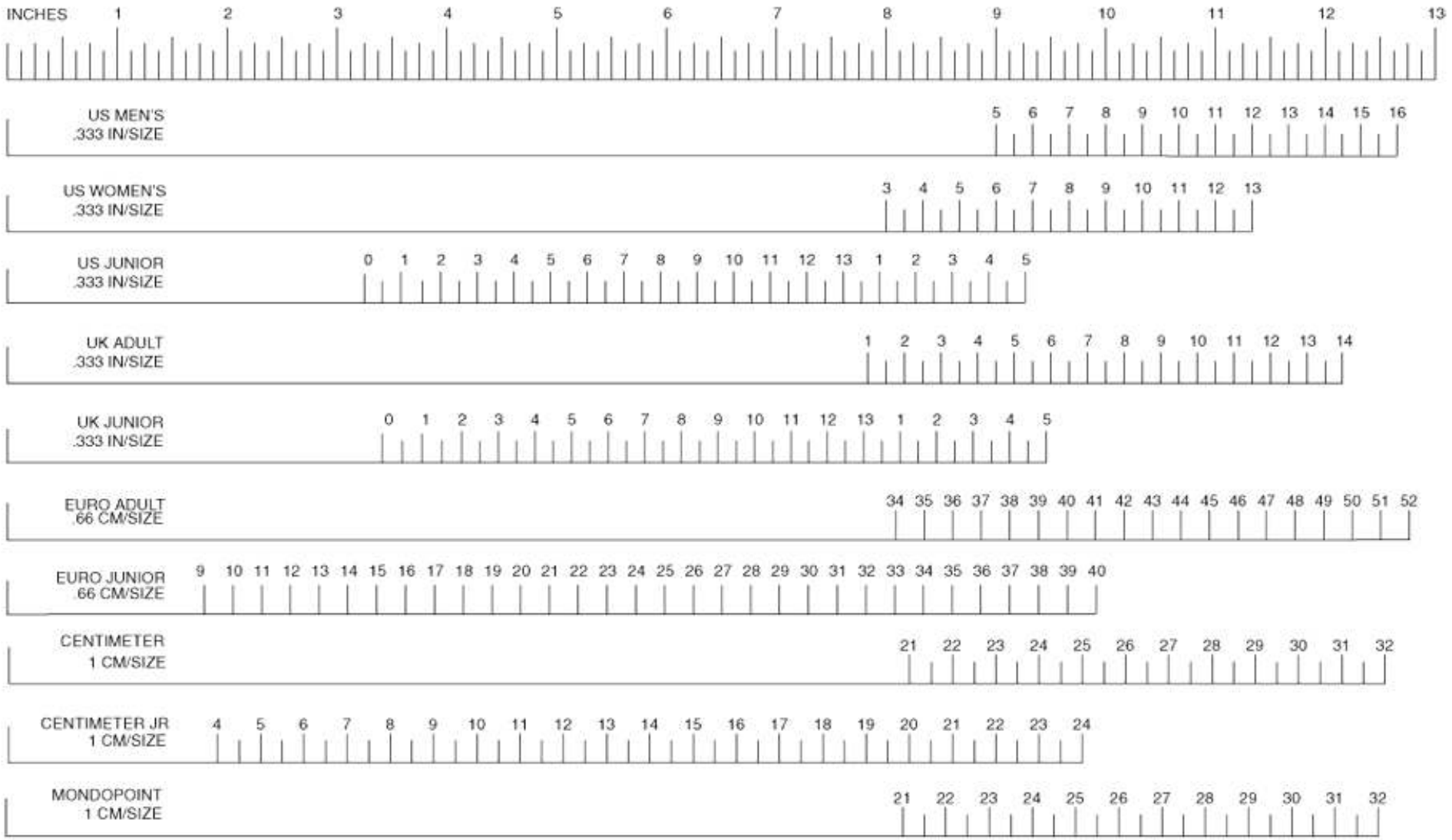
US M (Athl.)– American Sizing System (Men's Athletic) US W (FIA) – American Sizing System (Women's – Footwear Industries of America)

US W (Athl.) – American Sizing System (Women's Athletic) JP/CN – Japanese Sizing System (Centimeter)

Worldwide shoe size conversion table

Inches			8.17	8.33	8.5	8.66	8.83	9	9.17	9.33	9.5	9.66	9.83	10	10.17	10.33	10.5	10.66	10.83	11	11.17	11.33	11.5	11.66
American Sizing System	United States of America	Male			3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13
		Female	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12					
European Sizing System	Italy, Spain	Male						36½	37	37½	38	38½	39	40	41	41½	42	42½	43	44	44½	45	45½	46
		Female	33½	34	35	35½	36	36½	37	37½	38	38½	39	40	41	41½	42	42½	43					
	Germany, Greece, Denmark	Male						37½	38	38½	39	39½	40	41	41½	42	42½	43	43½					
		Female	34½	35	35½	36	37	37½	38	38½	39	39½	40	41	41½	42	42½	43	43½					
	Brazil	Male										38	38	39	40	40	41	42	42	43	43	44		45
		Female			33	34	34	35	36	37	37	38	39	40										
English Sizing System	United Kingdom , Newzealand, Australia	Male						4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½
		Female	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10					
Japanese Sizing System	Japan	Male						23	23½	24	24½	25	25½	26	26½	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½	30	30½	31
		Female		22	22½	23	23½	24	24½	25	25½	26	26½	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½					
	Mexico	Male						4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12
		Female	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10				
MondoPoint Sizing	Mondopoint				228	231	235	238	241	245	248	251	254	257	260	267			273		279		286	
	Centimeters		20.7	21.2	21.6	22	22.4	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.2	24.6	25	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.2	27.6	28	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.7

Size Comparison of the Standard Model Brannock Device Foot Measurers



Due to printer inaccuracy the chart may not reproduce to scale. Often variations exist among the same scale from one country to another

International Shoe Size Conversion Chart

Men's Shoe Sizes

Mondopoint	225	230	234	238	242	247	251	255	259	264	268	272	276	281	285	289	293	298	302	306
US & Canada	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13
European	35	35.5	36	36.5	37	38	38.5	39	40	40.5	41	42	42.5	43	44	44.5	45	45.5	46	47
UK, Australia	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½
Japan	21½	22	22½	23	23½	24	24½	25	25½	26	26½	27	27½	28	28½	29	29½	30	30½	31

Ladies Shoe Sizes

Mondopoint	225	230	234	238	242	247	251	255	259	264	268	272	276	281	285	289	293
US & Canada	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13
European	35	35.5	36	36.5	37	38	38.5	39	40	40.5	41	42	42.5	43	44	44.5	45
UK	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½
Australia	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½
Japan	21	21.5	22	22.5	23	23.5	24	24.5	25	25.5	26	26.5	27	27.5	28	28.5	29
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10

Children’s Shoe Size Conversion Chart

Boys & Girls Shoe Sizes

Mondopoint	141	145	149	153	157	162	166	170	174	179	183	187	191	196	200	204	208	213	217	221	225
US & Canada	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½
European	23	24	24.5	25	25.5	26	26.5	27	27.5	28	28.5	29	30	30.5	31	32	32.5	33	33.5	34	35
UK, Australia	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	1	1½	2	2½	3
Japan	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	14.5	15	15.5	16	16.5	17	17.5	18	18.5	19	19.5	20	20.5	21	21.5

Note:

European shoe sizes are widely used across Europe including Russia, Ukraine and Turkey. It is rare to find shoes measured in European sizes in half sizes.

Korea uses the Mondopoint system.

Shoe sizes also vary from manufacturer to manufacturer due to methods of production, stitching and age of machinery.

Australian men’s shoe sizes are the same as UK shoe sizes, they have been given a separate line in the conversion table because Australian women’s shoe sizes are different.

Ski boots and ice skates are most often found in Mondopoint sizes, although some European manufacturers still use European sizes.

Designer fashion shoes, such as Gina, Jimmy Choo, Christian Louboutin and Gucci, are mainly French and Italian and use European sizing system.

Shoe sizes also vary from manufacturer to manufacturer due to methods of production, stitching and age of machinery.

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