FASHION & IDENTITY: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY BETWEEN SOUTH KOREA AND MONGOLIA

INTRODUCTION

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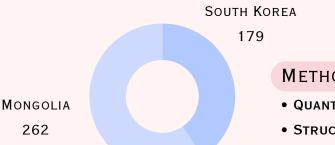
THIS STUDY EXPLORES CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN HOW MILLENNIAL WOMEN FROM SOUTH KOREA AND MONGOLIA ASSOCIATE CLOTHING WITH THEIR SELF-IDENTITY. IT HIGHLIGHTS CONTRASTING FASHION PERCEPTIONS BETWEEN A GLOBAL FASHION LEADER AND AN UNDERSTUDIED MARKET.

COMPARISON

441 FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

AGE: 20-30 YEARS MILLENNIALS





METHOD:

- QUANTITATIVE SURVEY
- STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE
- STATISTICAL COMPARISON

INDIVIDUALISM VS. COLLECTIVISM



MORE INDIVIDUALISTIC, FASHION AS SELF-EXPRESSION

MORE COLLECTIVIST,

FASHION SHAPED BY SOCIAL NORMS

INDULGENCE VS. RESTRAINT



INDULGENT: TREND-DRIVEN, **EXPRESSIVE**



FINDINGS

SOUTH KOREAN WOMEN USE FASHION FOR SELF-EXPRESSION WHILE MONGOLIAN WOMEN SEE CLOTHING AS TIED TO CULTURE AND HERITAGE.



- FASHION IS USED AS A TOOL FOR INDIVIDUALITY AND IDENTITY.
- STRONG INFLUENCE FROM WESTERN TRENDS AND SOCIAL MEDIA.



- CLOTHING REFLECTS CULTURAL AND SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS.
- TRADITIONAL GARMENTS STILL INFLUENCE MODERN FASHION CHOICES.

CONCLUSION

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- CULTURAL VALUES STRONGLY AFFECT HOW CLOTHING IS PERCEIVED AND USED.
- South Korean fashion = individualism and expression
- Mongolian fashion = tradition and cultural continuity

IMPLICATIONS FOR MARKETERS:

- Understand local values when targeting fashion consumers.
- AVOID "ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL" APPROACHES IN GLOBAL BRANDING.

REFERENCES

HOFSTEDE, G. (CULTURAL DIMENSIONS THEORY) HTTPS://FASHIONANDTEXTILES.SPRINGEROPEN.COM/ARTICLES/