

The Business of POP CULTURE

EconUnited

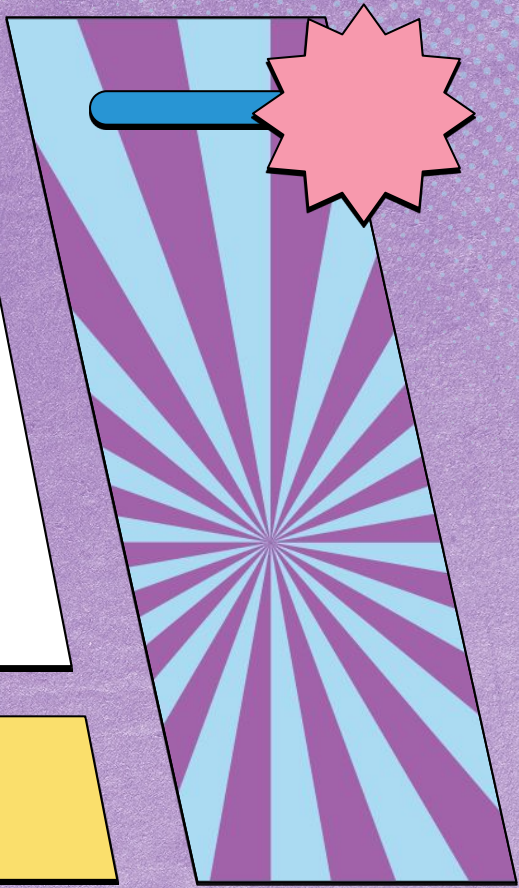
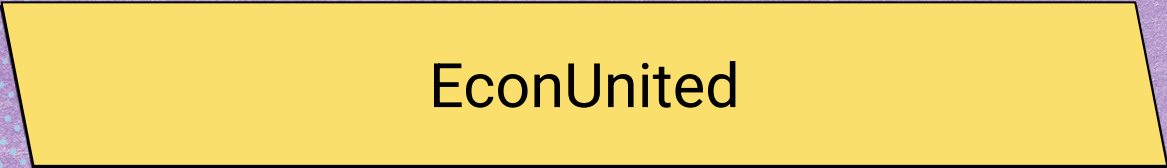
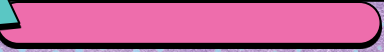




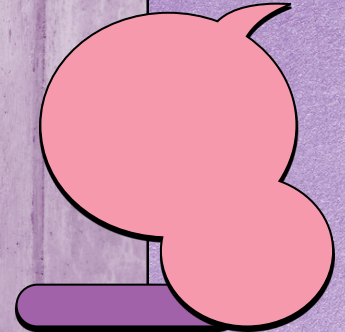
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction to Pop Culture as a Business
2	Revenue Streams in Pop Culture
3	Case Studies of Pop Culture Icons & Companies
4	The Intersection of Pop Culture and Finance
5	Future of Pop Culture Economics



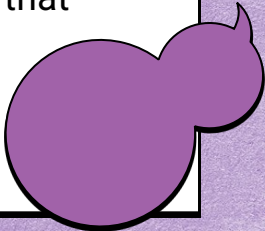
Introduction to pop culture as a business

Pop Culture is the set of shared trends and products that shape society and how consumers behave. Pop Culture includes music, film, TV, sports, fashion, gaming, and social media. Overtime these trends can influence how people spend money and time.





Pop Culture as an Industry

- Companies like Disney, Netflix, Spotify, and Nike build their economic moats off of Pop Culture.
 - Pop Culture's economic value is projected to exceed \$2 Trillion dollars in 2025 depending on consumer trends.
 - Economic Moats -> The unique sustainable competitive advantages a company has that protects it from competition and ensures long-term growth/profit.
- 



Why Pop Culture matters in business

Understanding Pop Culture trends can boost a company's value, as Pop Culture allows businesses to tap into a growing emerging generation. The main areas where Pop Culture and Business overlap include; Music, Movies, Gaming, Fashion, Food, and Social Media. Each one of those sectors has its own ecosystems and together they form the business of pop culture.





***What's the
last pop
culture thing
you bought?***



2

Revenue Streams

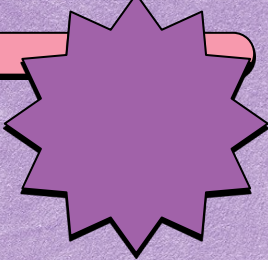


The Money Machine



**ERAS TOUR
HAS
GENERATED
OVER \$5B IN
ECONOMIC
ACTIVITY**

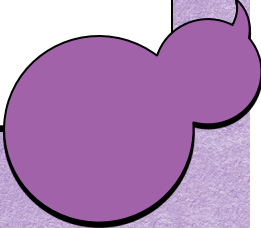
**Pop culture generates
money in more ways than
you probably think. Merch,
licensing, Streaming,
Fashion, Collabs, and
Social Media ads all
generate strong cash flow**





Merchandise and Licensing + Collabs

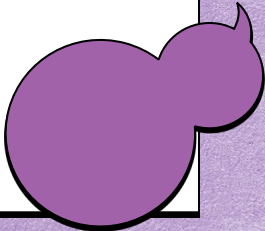
Licensing is one of the most consistent revenue streams in pop culture. As it is less reliant on pure consumer trends. Companies generate billions from branded toys, collectibles, and clothing. Limited drops in clothes and merchandise sell out quickly. Fast food businesses often collaborate with Pop Culture icons in making new menu items.

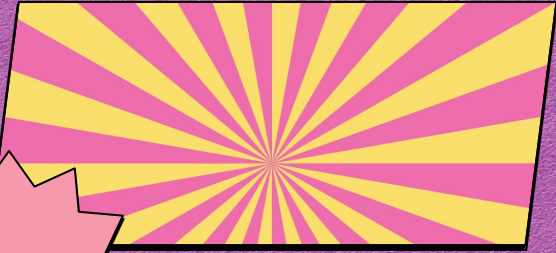
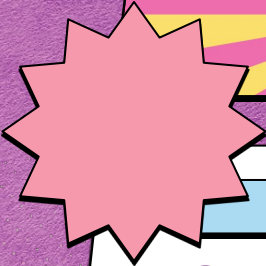




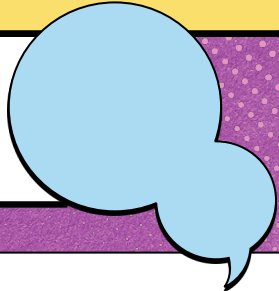
Ticket Sales and Streaming

Ticket sales, whether it's concerts, movies, or live events are a key driver in generating revenue. Online platforms have also added a new dimension to this revenue stream as subscribers and dedicated fans can generate creators tons of money by recurring subscriptions.





Sponsorships and Digital Monetization



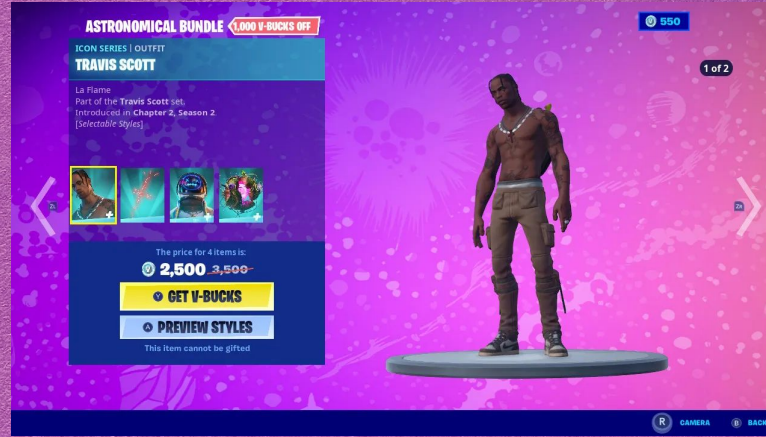
Sponsorships and Influencer deals are a major source of revenue. Digital creators can monetize directly to audiences through ads, subs, and donations. This has been given a term called “Pop Culture entrepreneurship”.



\$200



\$20



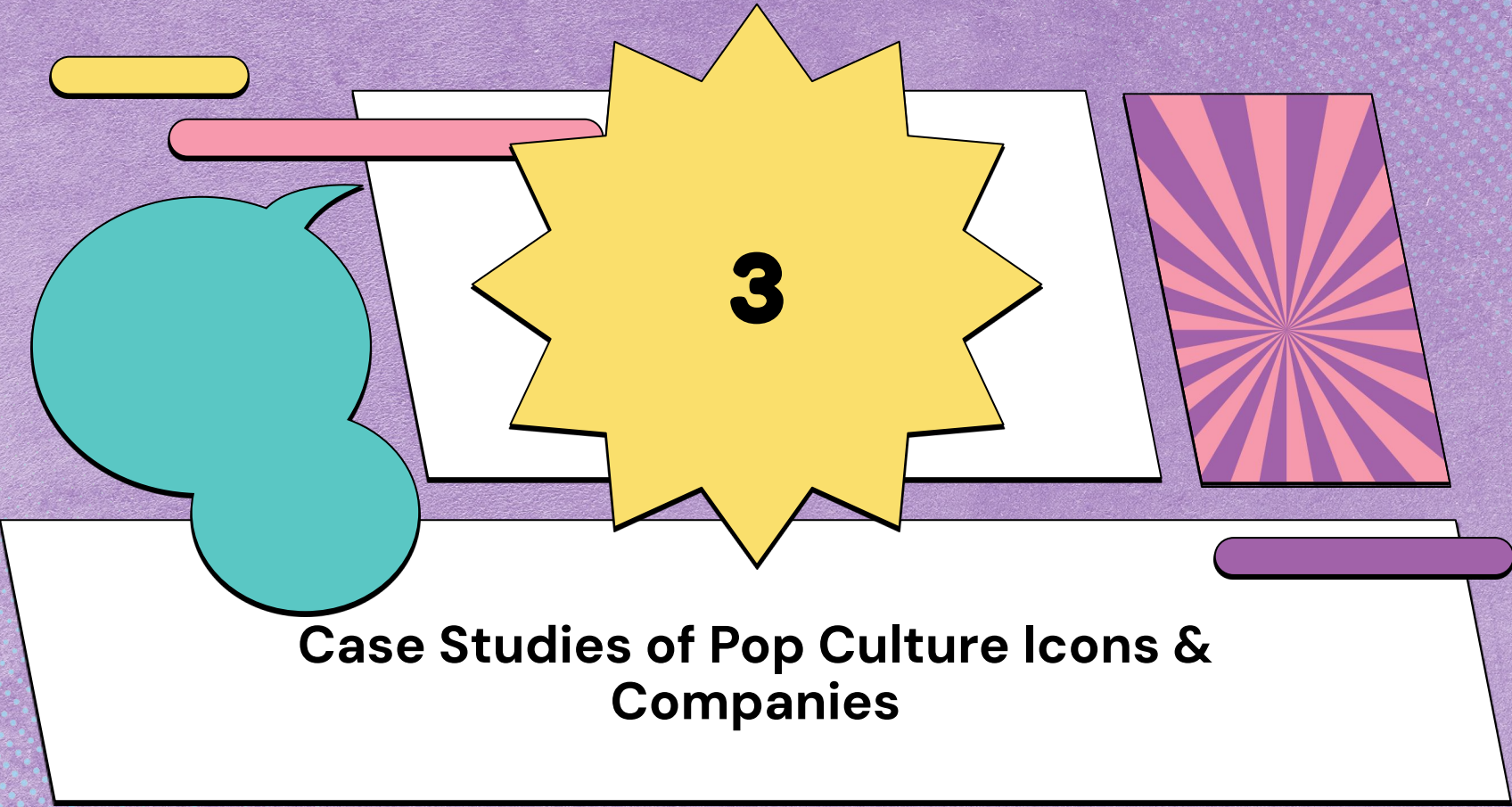
\$65



\$10



Which one of these items seem the most “worth it” to you? Do you think they generate real economic value?

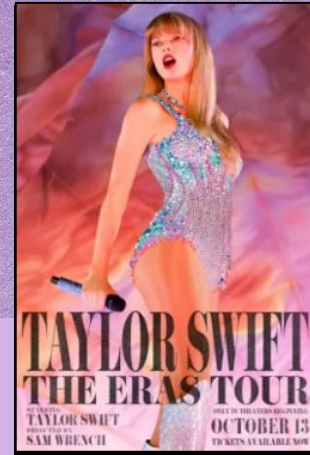


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Case Studies of Pop Culture Icons & Companies

Music Industry - Taylor Swift

Taylor Swift's Eras Tour was the first to gross over \$1 Billion in revenue. Economist nicknamed it 'Swiftonomics' as it drove significant macroeconomic impact on city economies. A built in 'direct-to-fan' (D2F) business model allows for ownership of pricing, packaging, and branding of products. This allows Taylor to sell limited merch, collectibles, and albums without a middleman taking large cuts -> More profits.



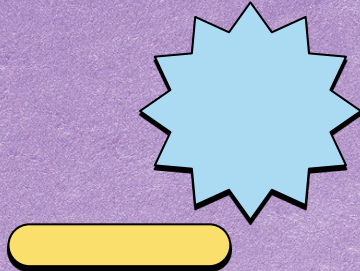
Entertainment - Disney

Disney built an entire business model off of Pop Culture. They collect and own tons of Intellectual Property (IP) which essentially allows them to have full rights and trademark culture and trends. They turned IP like Marvel into money machines that generate billions in revenue. Most impressively they were able to turn their IP into services via streaming, theme parks, and revenue which generate additional cash flow. Intellectual Property is the key economic moat companies have in Pop Culture.

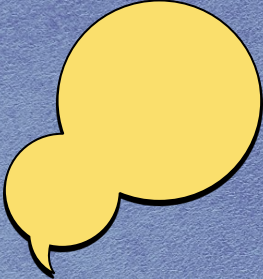


Consumer Goods - Supreme

Supreme Started as a small NYC skate shop in 1994. They built their business off of selling exclusivity, where they charged a premium for cheap goods because. This created an artificial sense of scarcity increasing the demand for their product. We call this phenomenon “drop culture”.

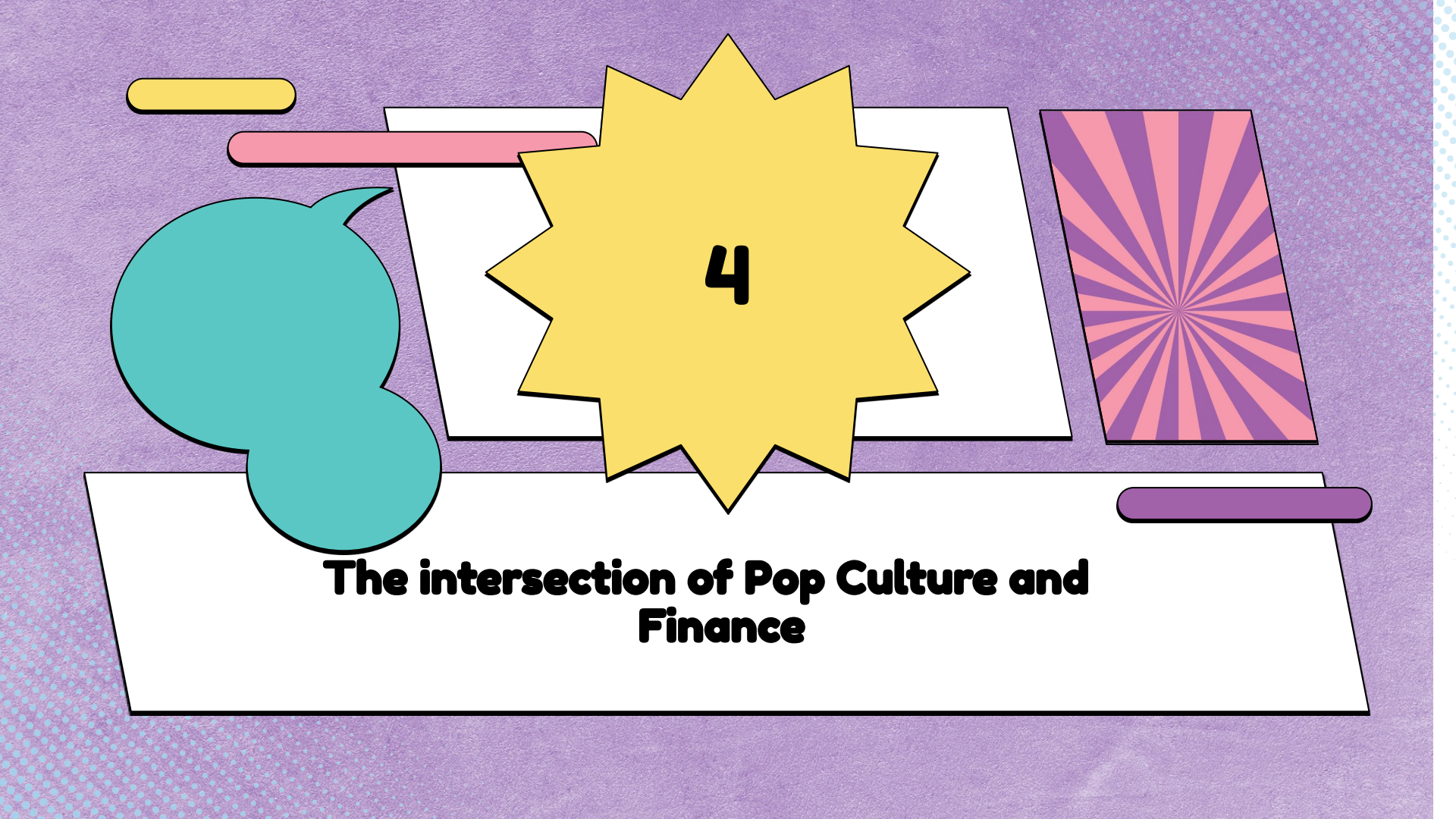


Supreme



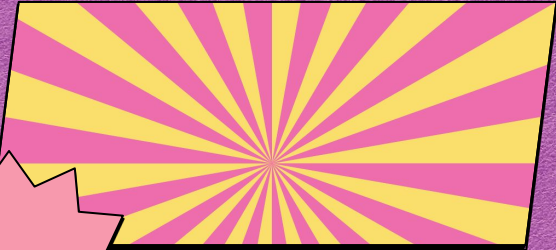
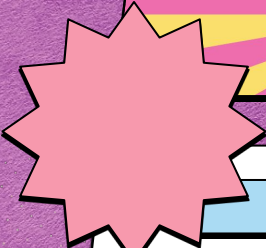
***If you were a magic
Investor which would you
put your money into? Why?***

- 1. Taylor Swift**
 - 2. Disney**
 - 3. BTS**
 - 4. MrBeast**
 - 5. Supreme**
- 
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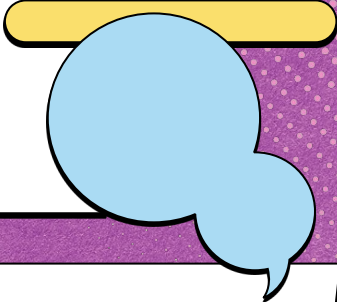


4

The intersection of Pop Culture and Finance



Pop Culture as an Economic Engine



- **Pop culture is a multi-billion dollar industry (film, music, gaming, fashion, streaming).**
- **Ripple effects: jobs, tourism, brand growth.**
- **Example: A blockbuster movie boosts not just ticket sales, but merchandise, tourism to filming locations, and even theme parks.**



The Business of Fandoms

- Fans spend billions on merchandise, conventions, collectibles.
- Fandom = a market ecosystem (resales, fan art, events).
- Example: Comic-Con generates ~\$150M annually for San Diego.

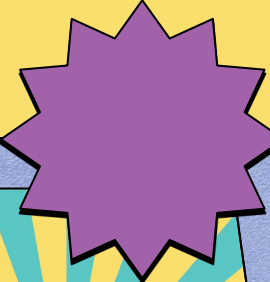
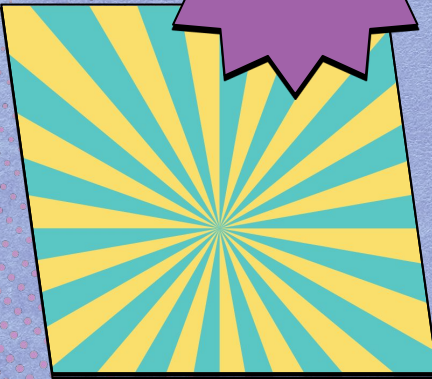




Brands + Pop Culture Collabs

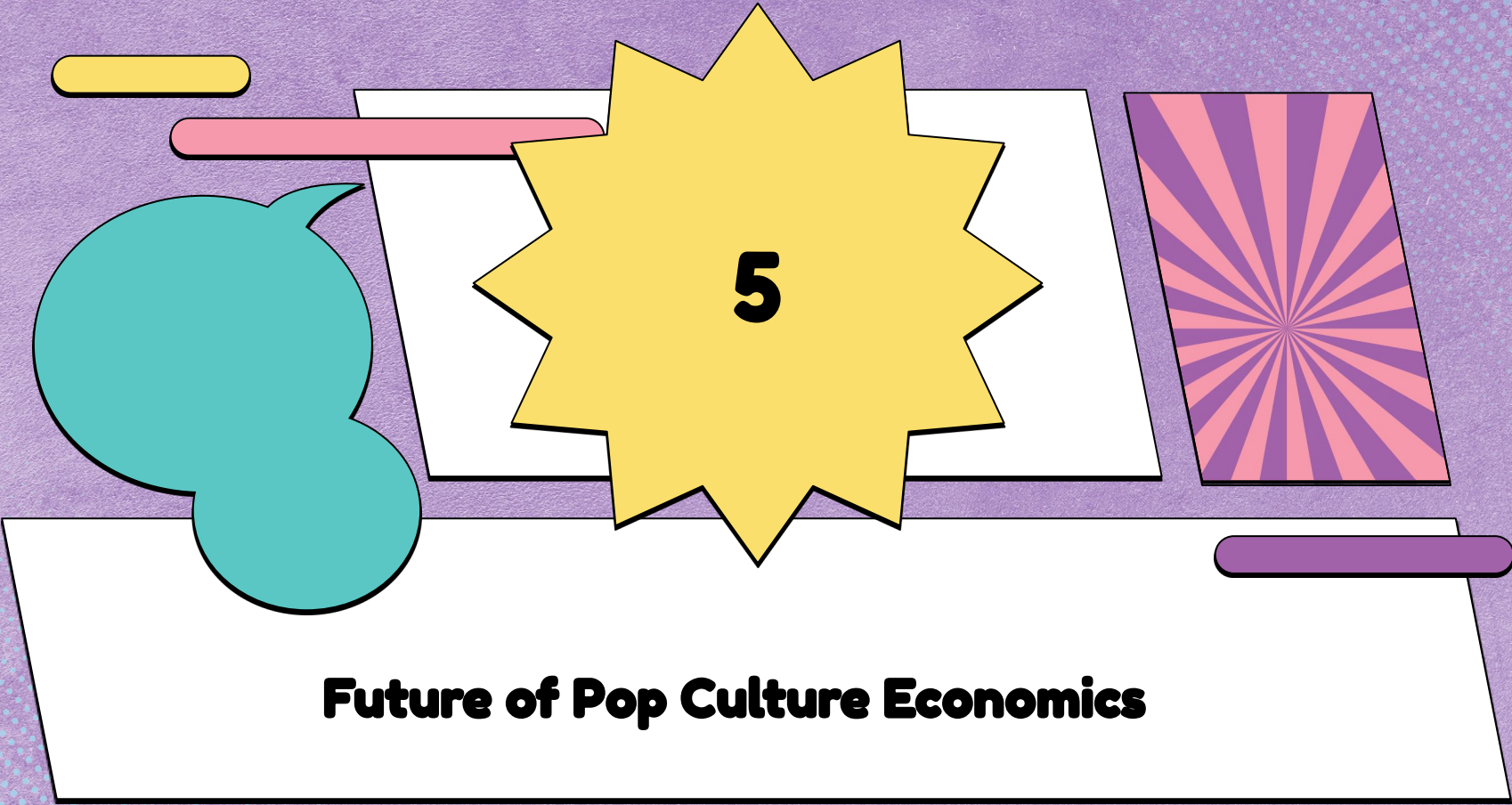
- **Brands piggyback on pop culture for sales**
- **Limited drops, celebrity/influencer partnerships, viral marketing.**
- **Example: Katseye GAP Ad implies a 1.8% annual revenue growth rate and a \$58.2 million increase in earnings (Yahoo Finance)**

Risks from Pop Culture

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- **Volatility of trends → risky for investors and businesses.**
 - **Short hype cycles can crash industries (e.g., fidget spinners).**
 - **Lessons for teens/adults: spot trends, diversify, don't rely on hype.**



***Do you think pop culture
drives financial trends,
or do financial incentives
shape pop culture more?***

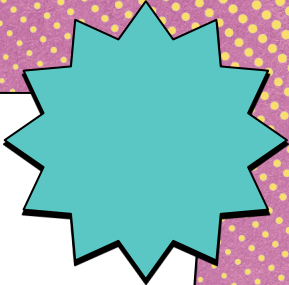


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Future of Pop Culture Economics

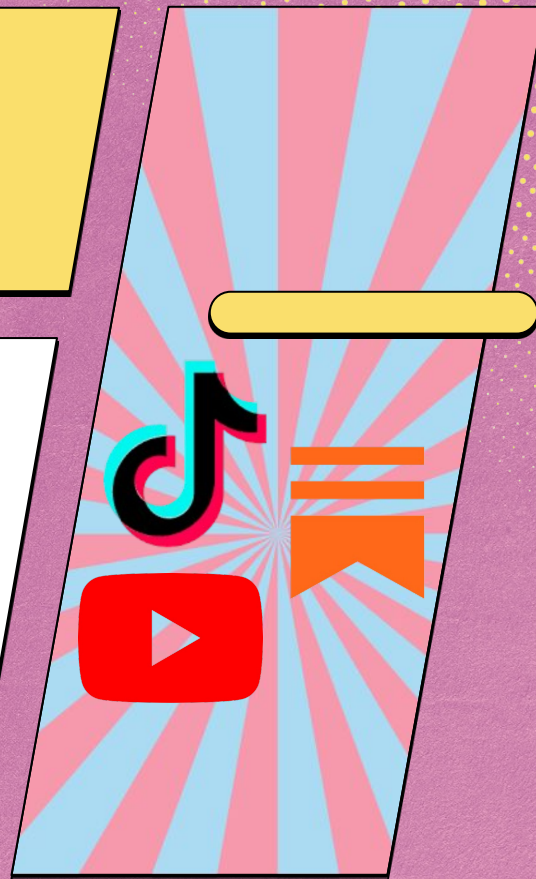


Digital & Streaming Economy

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- Shift from physical sales to streaming/subscription models
 - Impact on revenue distribution (artists, creators, platforms)
 - Economic sustainability of platforms (Spotify, Netflix, YouTube)
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Creator Economy & Decentralization

- **Rise of independent creators (YouTube, TikTok, Patreon, Substack)**
- **Direct-to-consumer monetization (merch, subscriptions, ads)**
- **Decentralized ownership (NFTs, Web3 experiments)**





Globalization of Pop Culture

- **Korean wave (K-pop, K-dramas), Bollywood, anime, global gaming**
- **Cross-border revenue (concert tours, streaming rights, sponsorships)**
- **Economic growth in creative industries worldwide**



Future Risks & Opportunities

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- **AI-generated content disrupting creative jobs**
 - **Piracy and copyright challenges**
 - **New revenue opportunities: metaverse, virtual concerts, branded experiences**

**AI generated movies,
music, and art**



**Global fandoms
driving international
revenue**



**Virtual concerts and
metaverse experiences**



Which trend do you think will make the biggest impact on the future of pop culture economics?



THANKS!

Do you have any questions?
Email us at
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