

It is a pivotal time for women in America.

From Swiftonomics to Beyonce to Barbie...

The ROI of women as headliners and as an audience is finally getting attention

More women in the workforce than ever before (but still make 80¢ on the dollar)

Record-breaking year in women's sports – a tipping point defined by events like:

- ✓ NCAA Women's Basketball Tournament
- ✓ Women's World Cup
- ✓ Launch of Professional Women's Hockey League
- ✓ Gender parity at the Olympics



It's been more than 50 years since Title IX mandated equal funding for male and female students in higher education.



PROT

But consider this...

Up until 1992, there were more dogs and horses on TV than women's sports

Today, it's still only 15% of sports media coverage

But attendance suggests otherwise...

The Indiana Fever vs. LA Sparks game in May set an attendance record for the Crypto.com Arena, exceeding the highest Lakers' attendance ever



NOW LET'S TALK ABOUT THE OLYMPICS

In the beginning, women weren't even allowed to watch

They couldn't <u>compete</u> until 1900 (and that was only in 5 sports)

It wasn't until 2012 that women were allowed to compete in <u>all</u> events

And the 2024 Olympics was the first time an equal number of women and men competed

Women won <u>more</u> medals than men and if the U.S. women were a country, they would have placed 3rd overall



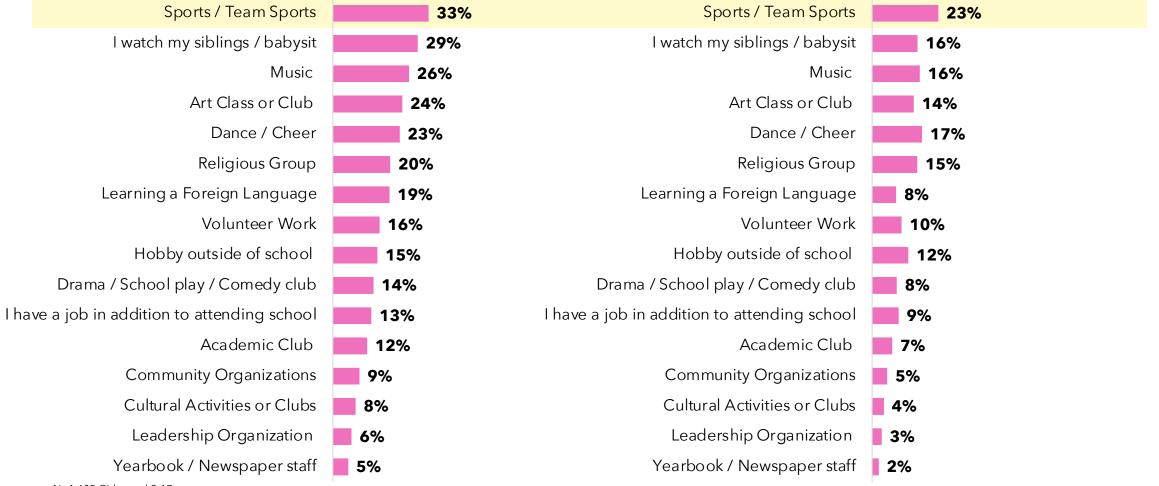




One in three girls 9-17 participates in sports today - more than any other activity. Data reveals it is also the most important activity.

PARTICIPATION IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

% WHO SAY ACTIVITY IS VERY IMPORTANT



Girls who play sports are significantly more likely to describe themselves as...

Active - **38%** (vs. 30%)

Hardworking - **35%** (vs. 30%)

Team player - **32%** (vs. 11%)

Outgoing - **31%** (vs. 22%)

Determined - 27% (vs. 21%)

Competitive - **25%** (vs. 13%)

Disciplined - **11%** (vs. 5%)





Girls who play sports are more optimistic and empowered than girls who don't.

If I work very hard, I can accomplish anything – **95%** (vs. 93%)
I can be anything when I grow up – **93%** (vs. 88%)
I feel like I can make a difference in the world – **92%** (vs. 83%)
I am good at trying again when I fail – **86%** (vs. 77%)

And have significantly higher self-perceptions:

I am healthy - **95%** (vs. 92%)

I believe I am smart - **94%** (vs. 92%)

I am proud of myself - **94%** (vs. 92%)

I believe I am talented - 93% (vs. 88%)

I am happy with my body type/weight - **78%** (vs. 73%)

Data indicate improved socialization and acceptance among girls who play team sports as well.

I have friends who care about me - **95%** (vs. 90%)

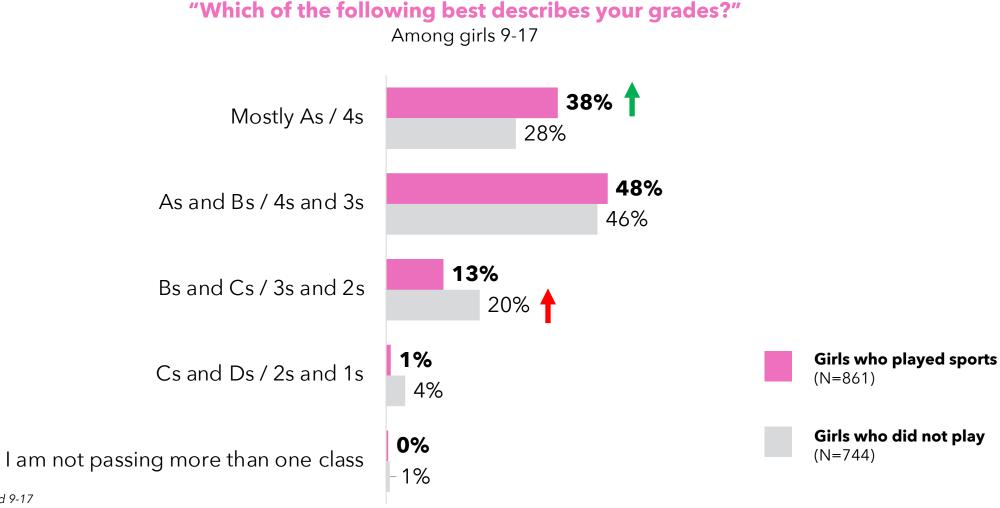
I work well with others - 94% (vs. 87%)

I feel like I fit in - **78%** (vs. 64%)

I am a leader - **74%** (vs. 57%)



They self-report getting better grades and are significantly more likely to say they like school.





playing sports teaches them it's okay to lose.

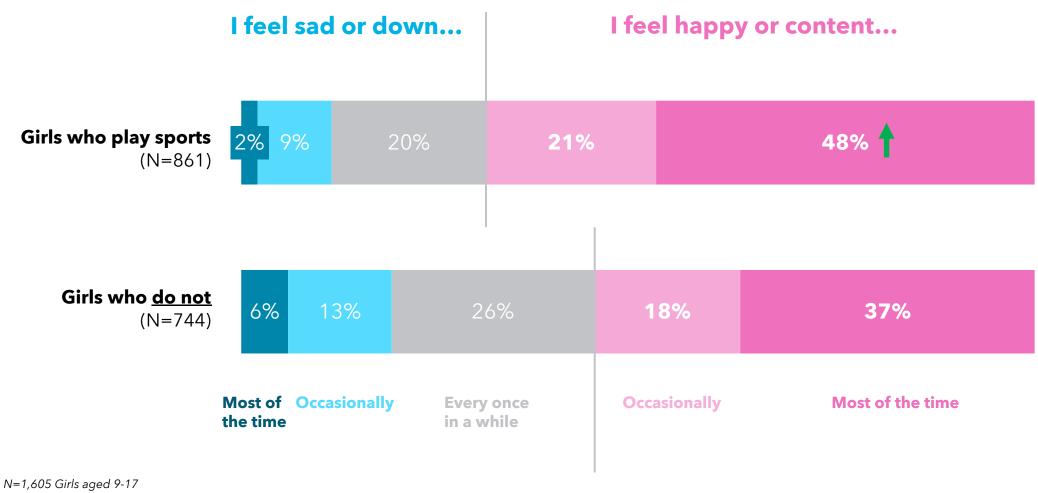
We see mental health benefits in girls who play as well.

Girls who play team sports are significantly less likely to report negative feelings...

- Shy **21%** (vs. 38%)
- Self-conscious **18%** (vs. 27%)
- Anxious 17% (vs. 28%)
- Nervous 12% (vs. 23%)
- Worried **8%** (vs. 15%)
- Depressed **4%** (vs. 9%)
- Lonely **4%** (vs. 11%)



Girls who play sports are more likely to say they feel happy or content.



Girls who play sports are also significantly less likely to say...

I spend a lot of time online / on screens – **77%** (vs. 84%)

I worry a lot - **52%** (vs. 61%)

My life is stressful - 44% (vs. 52%)





The benefits of sport do persist throughout life.

Women who played sports as girls are significantly MORE likely to describe themselves as...

Hardworking - **55%** (vs. 51%)

Smart - **46%** (vs. 42%)

Strong - **30%** (vs. 27%)

Fun - **30%** (vs. 27%)

Team player - **25%** (vs. 19%)

Well-rounded - **22%** (vs. 17%)

Active - **19%** (vs. 14%)

A leader - **19%** (vs. 13%)

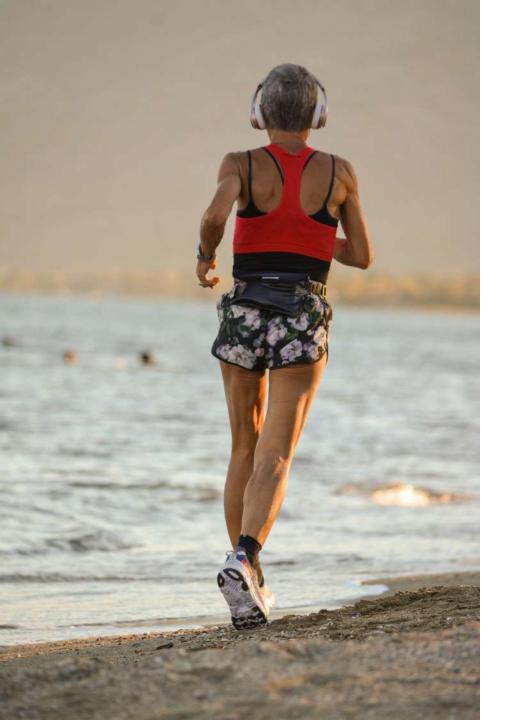
Adventurous - **18%** (vs. 11%)

Competitive - **17%** (vs. 7%)









Women 18-75 who played team sports as girls are <u>still</u> significantly MORE likely to say:

I believe I am smart - **93%** (vs. 89%)

If I work very hard, I can accomplish anything - **90%** (vs. 87%)

I am proud of myself - **83%** (vs. 77%)

I believe I am talented - 82% (vs. 74%)

I am healthy - **76%** (vs. 70%)

I feel like I make a difference in the world - **68%** (vs. 63%)

I am happy with my body type and weight - **46%** (vs. 42%)

There are clear and lasting social benefits as well. Women who played team sports are significantly more likely to agree...

I feel like I fit in - **64%** (vs. 59%)

I have friends who care about me - 87% (vs. 84%)

Throughout my life I have been a leader - 63% (vs. 47%)

Playing sports helped me make friends - 79% (vs. 38%)

I felt accepted playing sports - **75%** (vs. 33%)

Sports made me more confident - 76% (vs. 36%)

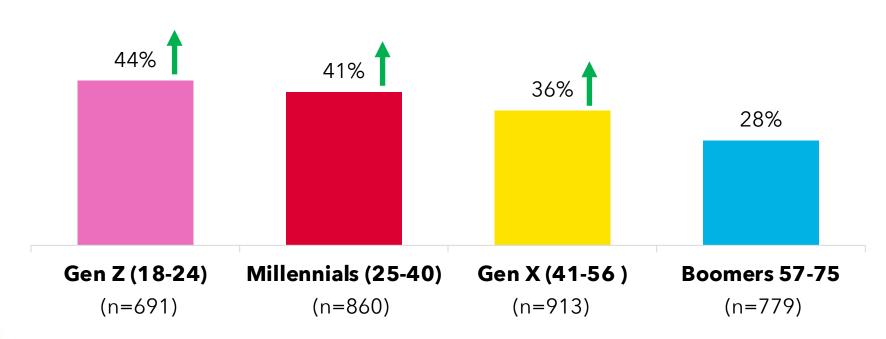
I am still friends with people I met playing sports - 50% (vs. 21%)

And less likely to feel...

- Shy **18%** (vs. 26%)
- Worried **12%** (vs. 16%)
- Nervous 10% (vs. 23%)
- Lonely **9%** (vs. 14%)

Participation in sports among girls has increased since Title IX was enacted.

"Did You Participate in Sports Growing Up?"





Guess what half of girls of all generations did in addition to clubs and sports?



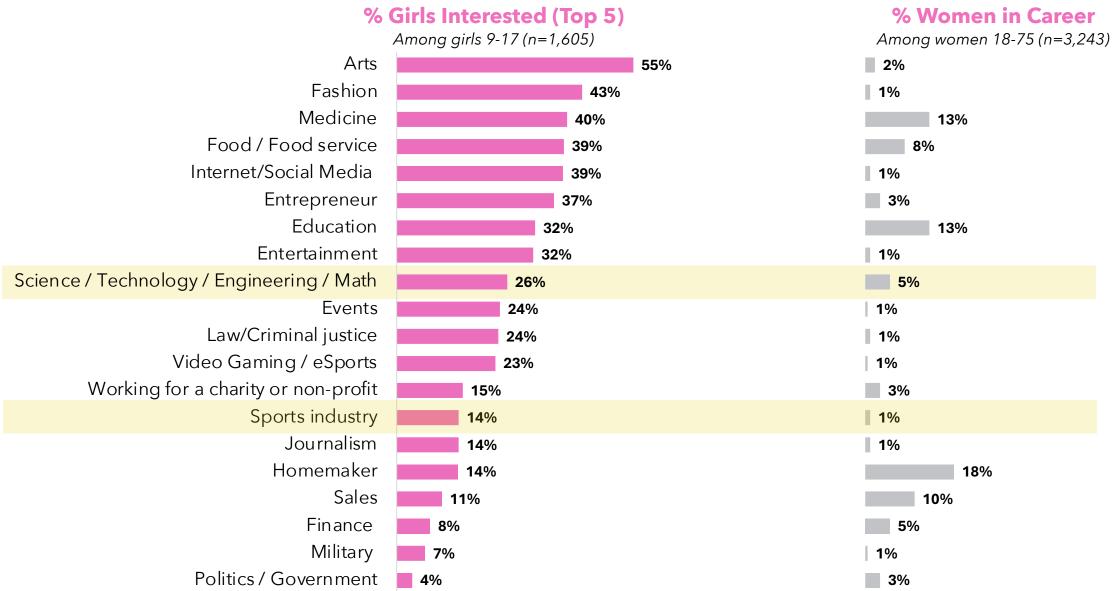
Furthermore, **81%** agree that playing sports prepares girls for life.

More than half of all women agree that sports taught them critical career skills.

And **68%** agree that participating in sports taught them skills that helped them to be successful in their careers

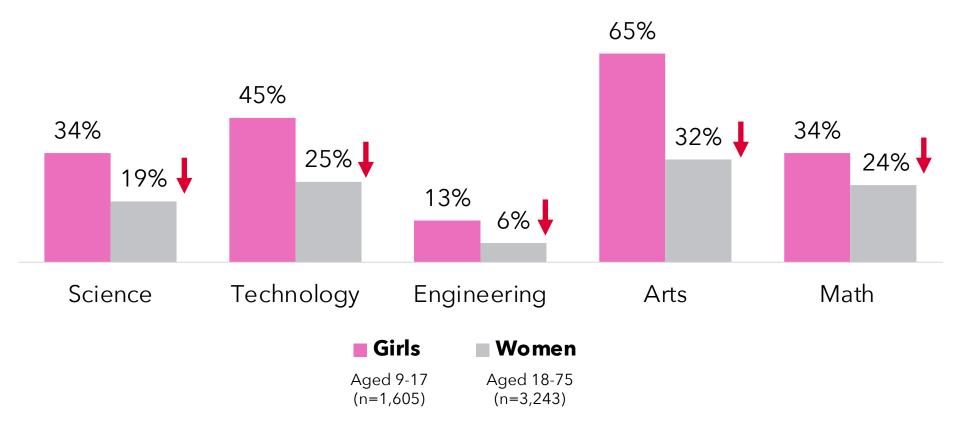


However, there is an opportunity gap between aspiration and career.



When girls are young, they are significantly more likely to believe they have talent in each of the subjects shown below. This is not the case with writing and social sciences.

"Which of the following subjects is a strength for you?"



Research tells us that girls quit sports around age 13.

According to the Women's Sports Foundation, by age 14 girls drop out of sports at TWO TIMES the rate of boys.





themselves 'sporty' drop out of sport after primary school

Women in Sport

68% of girls

say a fear of feeling judged by others is a barrier to doing sport

Women in Sport



Nike says based on their research the highest rate of drop-off among girls globally is between the ages of 11 to 17



We know exposure to live sports events makes girls want to play longer.

Most agree:

There is a level of excitement going to a game in person that you can't get anywhere else - **73%**

Seeing athletes play in person inspires me - 67%

Two in 3 agree that seeing a game in person makes them want to play more

Section Z post-event survey data indicates that number jumps up to **over 90%** after taking them to a game to see women play

And our research proves that more girls would go if they had access.



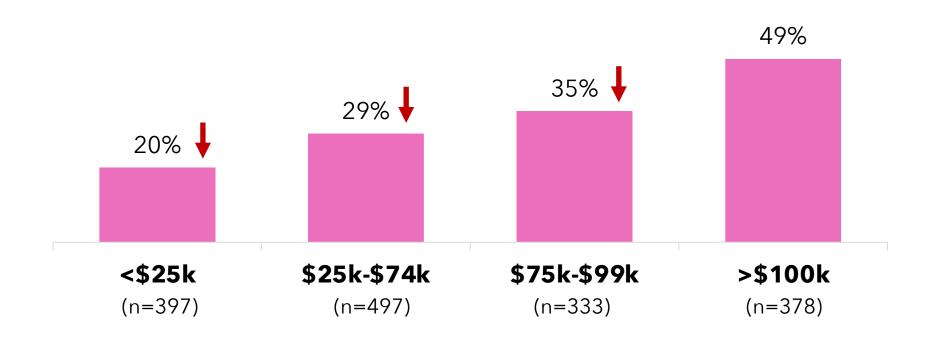


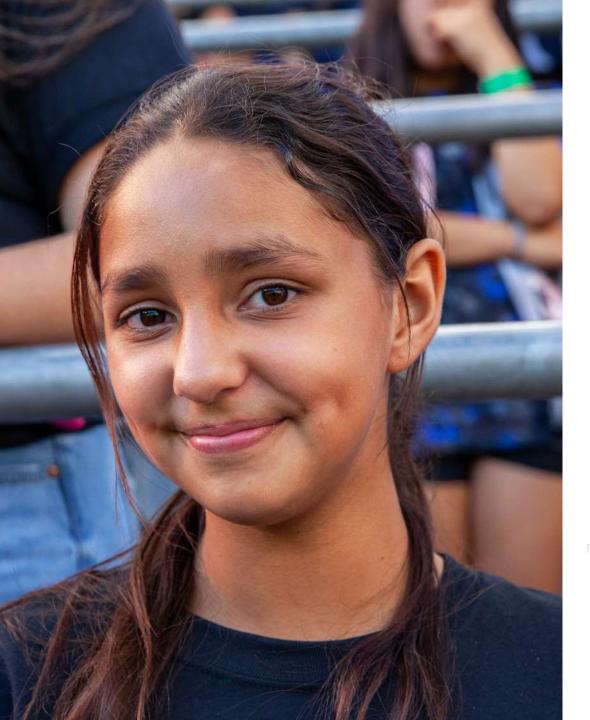
More than 8 in 10 girls have barriers that prevent them from participating.



Girls from low-income households participate at significantly lower levels.

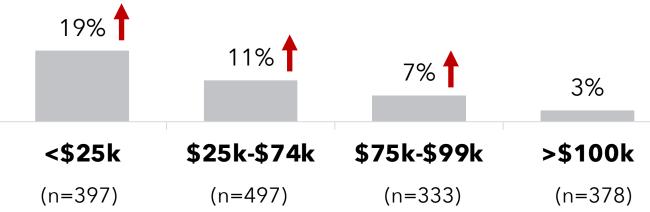






One in five is unable to participate in any extracurriculars at all.

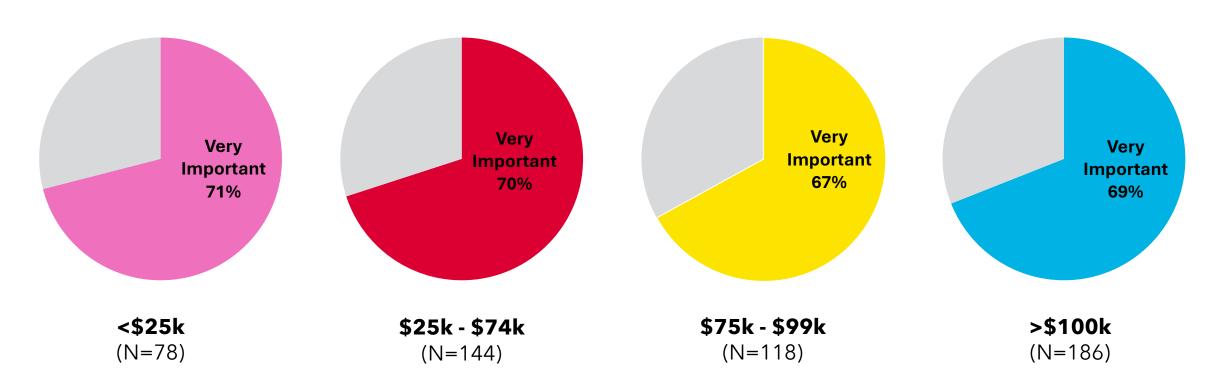
% Who Participate in NO Extracurricular ActivitiesAmong Girls 9-17



N=1,605 Girls aged 9-17 cut by household income as defined below based on U.S. Census data Low <\$25k (n=397), Low/mid \$25-\$74k (n=497), Mid/High \$75-99K (n=333), High \$100k+ (n=378) Source: "Breaking Barriers: How Sports Set Women Up For Success", Prodege & Section Z, July 2024

But when they can participate, it is just as important to them.





What are the barriers?

Leading barriers for girls from lowincome households include:

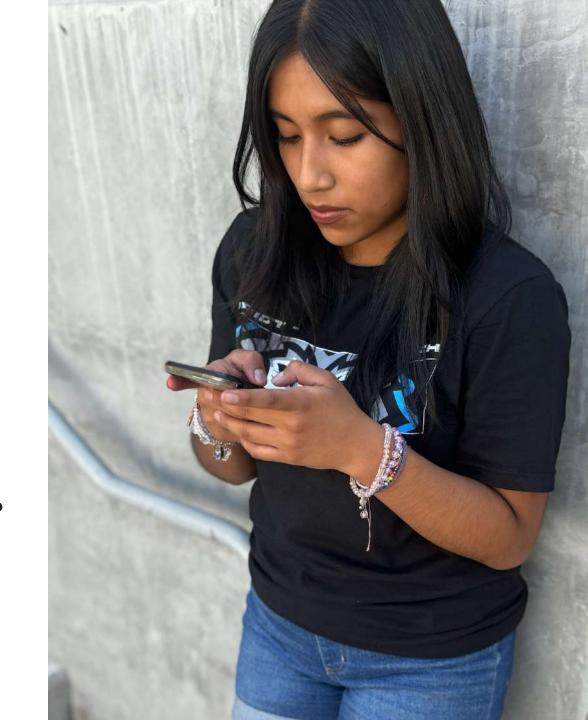
Can't afford it/don't have equipment - 41%

Transportation/No one to take me/pick up - 31%

Afraid they won't like me - 19%

My parents are afraid of me getting injured - 11%

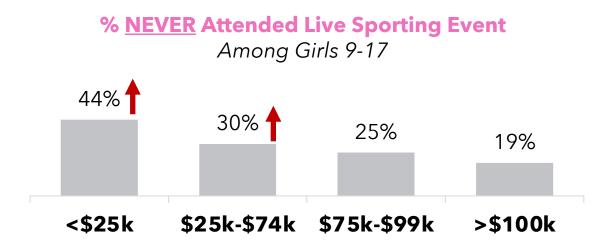
No one on the team looks like me - 4%

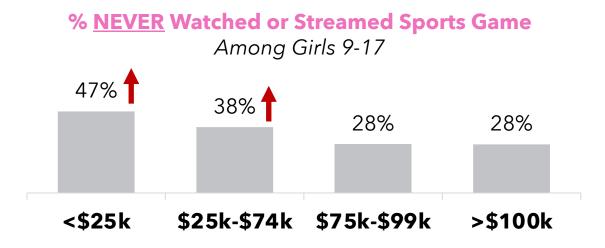


They are also significantly less likely to experience fanship.

Girls from low-income households are significantly less likely to have <u>ever</u> attended a live sporting event.

They are also significantly less likely to have <u>ever</u> watched or streamed sports
And significantly less likely to co-view sports with a parent.

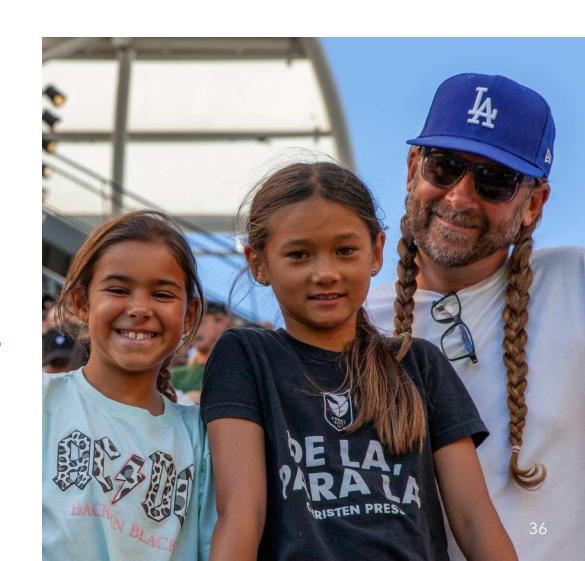




There is growing evidence from around the world that watching and attending sports has positive psychological effects.

Research conducted in March 2024 in Japan found that watching sports is positively associated with well-being, increased brain activity, and structural volume in parts of the brain associated with well-being

Another study done in the UK found that people who attended a live sporting event in the past year are more satisfied with their lives, feel their lives are more worthwhile, are less lonely, and display fewer depressive symptoms



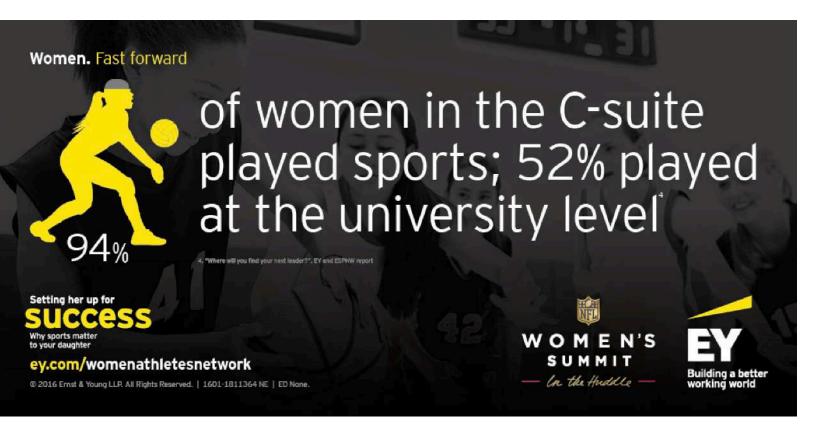
We need to give <u>all</u> girls access to the benefits of sports, including fanship.



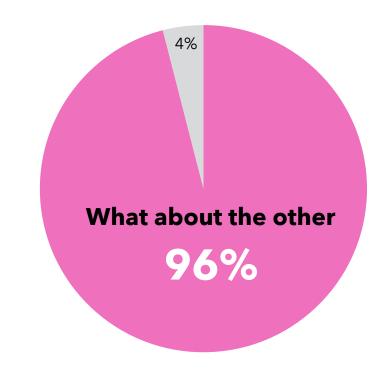


The impact extends beyond sports.

We've all heard this stat...



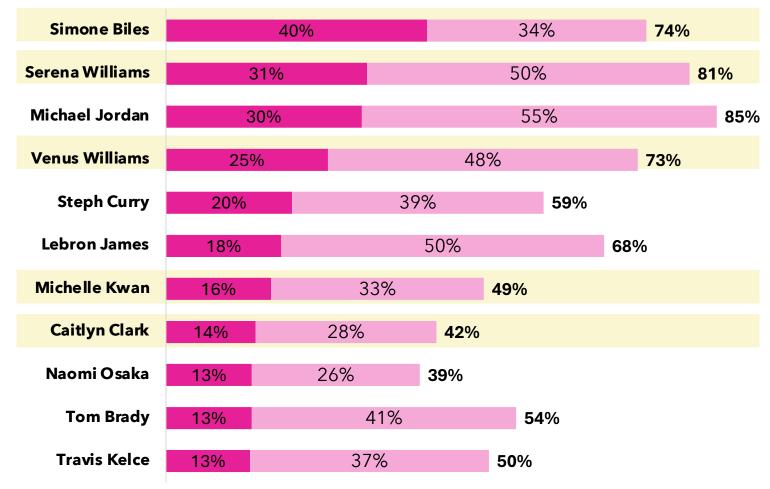
According to our research, 4% of women are in c-suite or owner roles.





We asked nearly 5,000 girls and women how much they like a series of male and female athletes...







There is significant ROI here for brands. This is a <u>highly</u> engaged audience.

Of all the girls and women in our study...

46% talk with their friends about sports

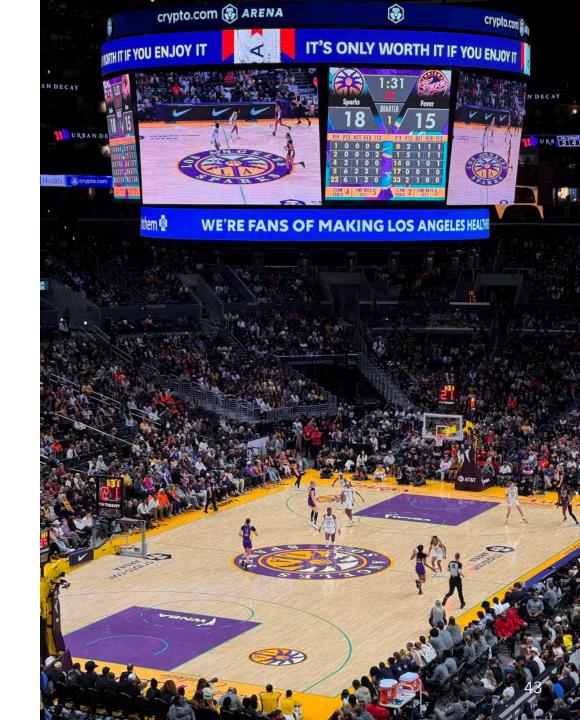
34% buy team merchandise

30% engage with social media content (i.e., "like" posts)

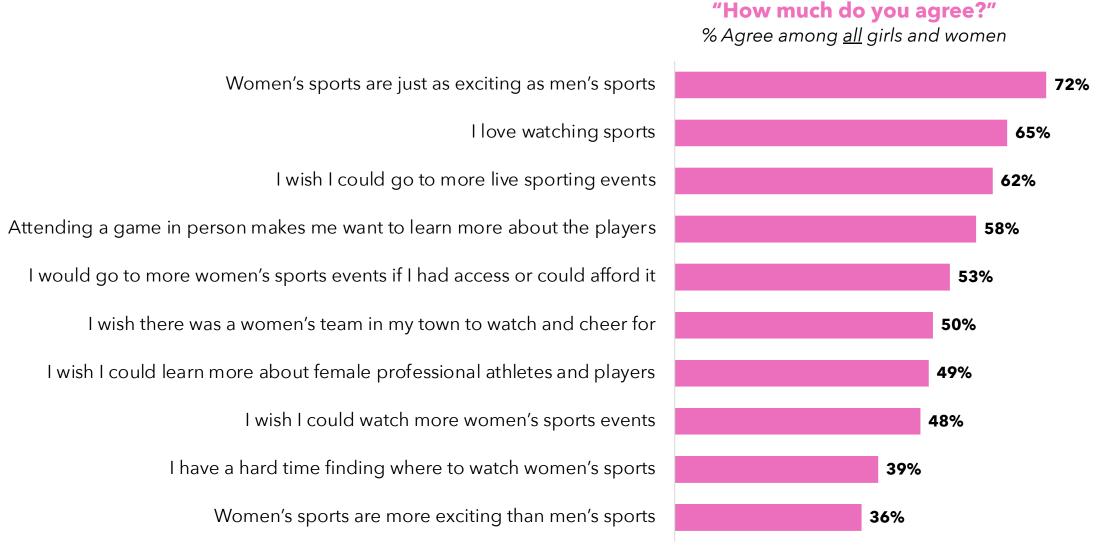
26% follow a sports team on social media

18% follow a female athlete on social media

According to Deloitte, women's sports will generate over \$1B in revenue this year, a 300% increase over 2021.



There is significant unmet demand in women's sports.

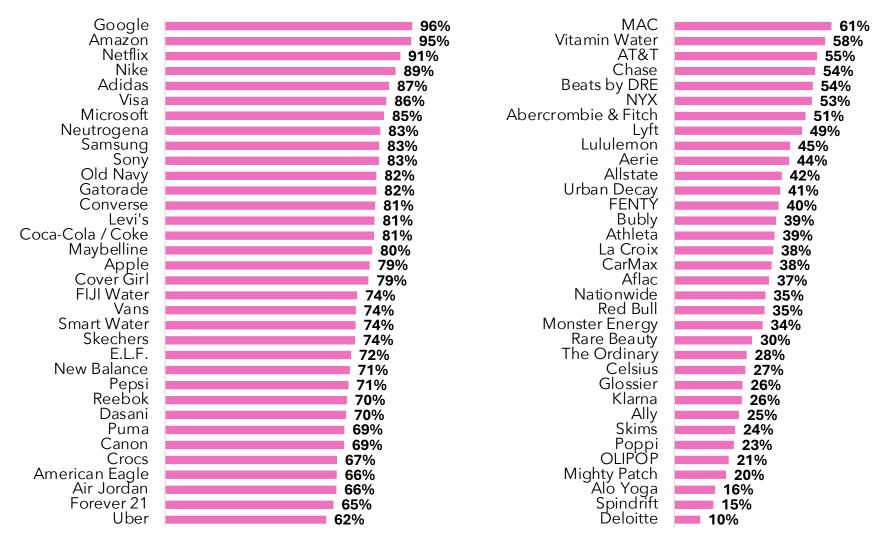




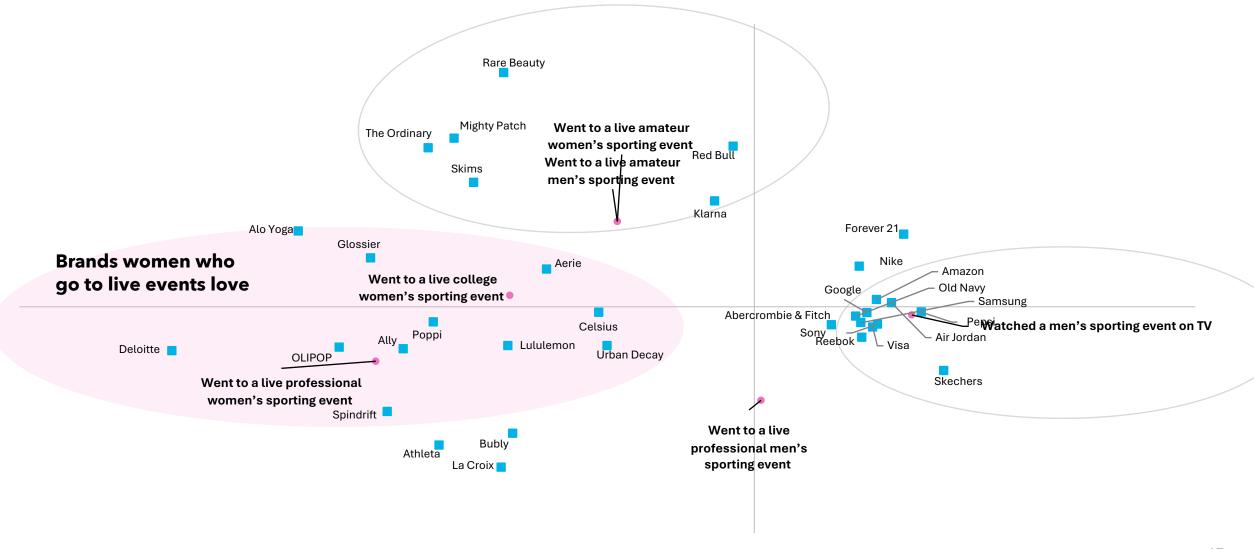
Nearly half of all girls and women say they like to buy brands that sponsor women's sports.

We know how girls and women feel about dozens of leading brands.

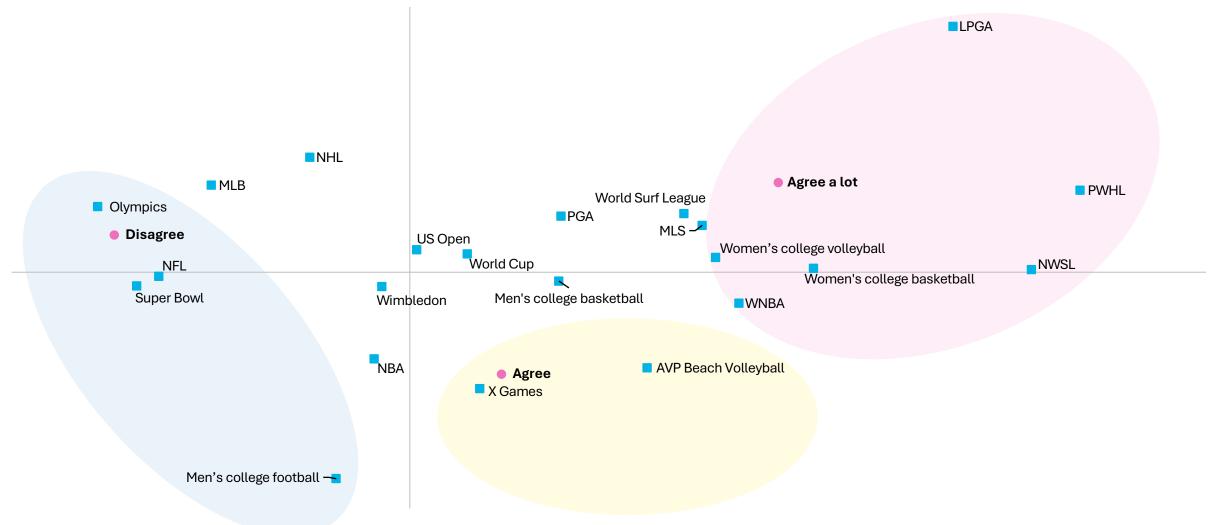




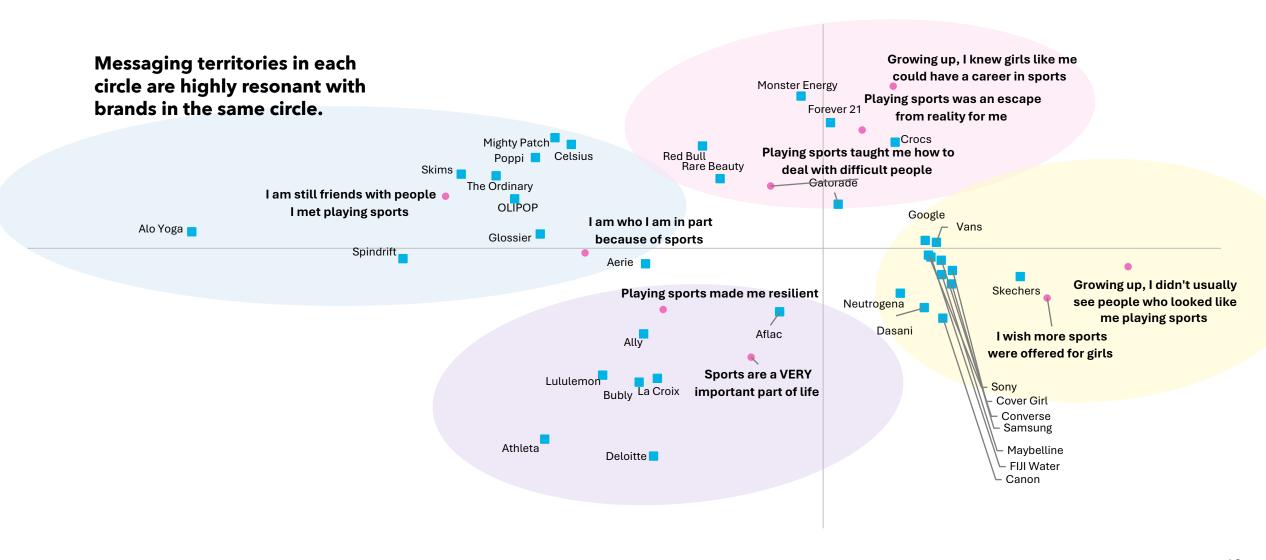
We identified brands favored by women who go to women's sports events.



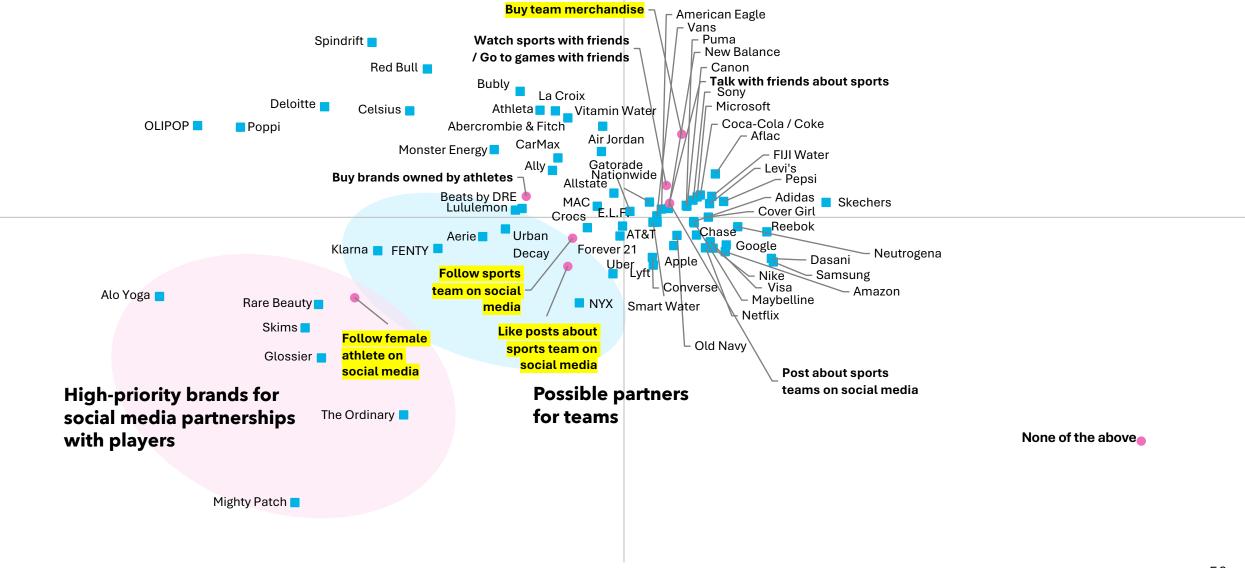
Women who love women's leagues are also highly likely to say they prefer to buy brands that sponsor women's sports.



We identified potential messaging territories that would likely resonate.



Brands can use this data to inform social media and branded merch strategies.



We can use this data to help brands optimize ROI in women's sports.

Strategic Targets for Female Athlete Partnerships

alo



Glossier.



Mighty Patch

Ordinary.

Strategic Targets for Team Partnerships

FENTY











Section Z's goal is to reach as many girls as possible.

Since June 2023...

We've taken over 1,500 girls

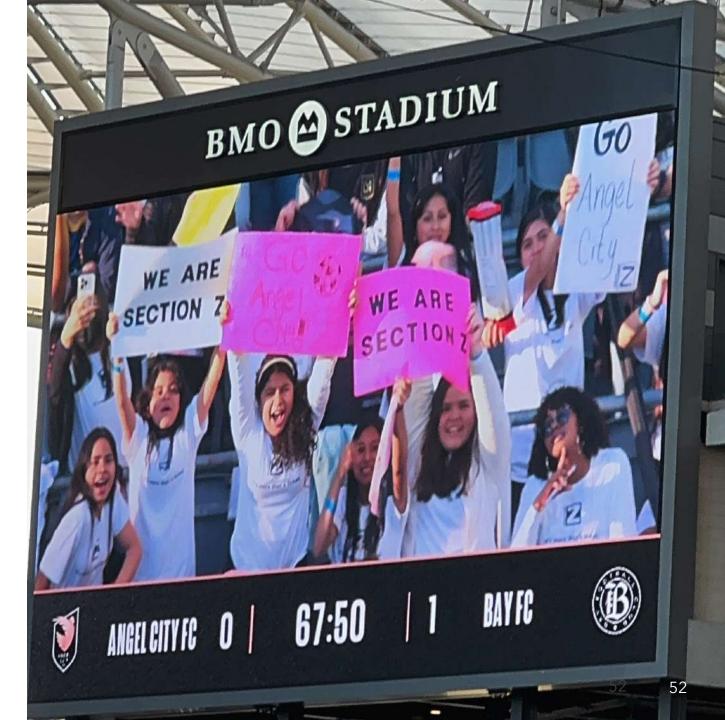
To see 44 live sports events

Built relationships within **4 leagues**, including NWSL, WNBA, LOVB, X Games

Served over **30 schools**, including multiple charter schools and Compton Unified School District

Held workshops and panel discussions
Designed custom curricula

...and we even have a waiting list of schools that want to attend our events





It's up to us to prevent the loss of future leaders.

You may be wondering how you can get involved.

















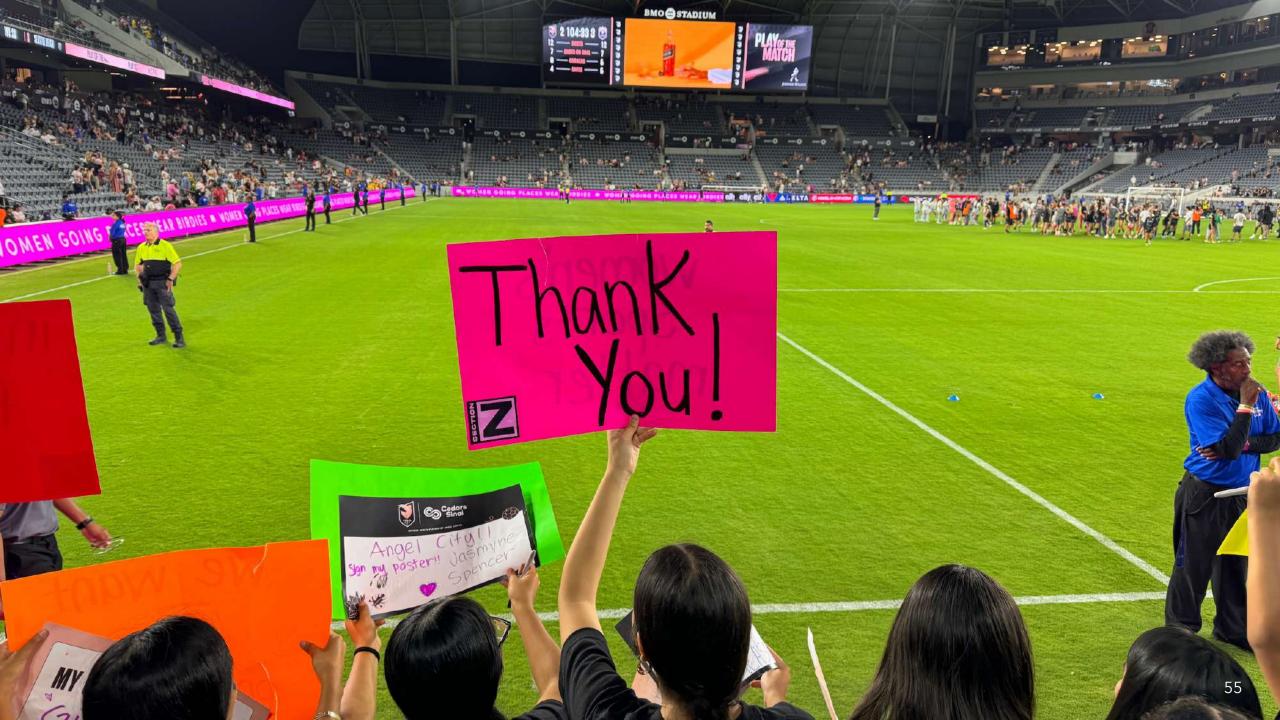








We are actively building relationships with brands that believe in the power of women's sports.



Additional Themes & Topics covered in the survey:

Sports participation past 65+ years

Participation vs. other extracurriculars

Psychographic impact

Self-perception impact

Mental health

Body image

Resilience

Leadership

Self-confidence

Screen time

Grades

Socialization/Acceptance/Fitting in

Unmet demand for women's sports

Impact on life outcomes

Impact on career outcomes

Fanship

Engagement

Watching/Co-viewing

Live sporting event attendance

Subject matter strengths

STEM

Career interests

Barriers

Perceptions of women's sports

Demand for content

Impact of brand sponsorship

ROI

Resonant messaging territories

Brand awareness and love

Brand/League alignment

Most admired women

League awareness/likeability

Celebrity awareness/likeability

Athlete awareness/likeability



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