More on Teenage Interest in Pro Sports

by Reginald W. Bibby



Pro Sports Still Failing to Attract Young Females

For most women, spectator sports is about relationships, not results - sociologist

Having delivered the bad news that a decreasing number of Canadians are following the National Hockey League, University of Lethbridge sociologist Reginald Bibby has released some new findings that may further disappoint the NHL and a few other leagues. The findings also may upset a good number of sports-minded women.

Bibby reports that his examination of Canadian trends over the past two decades reveals that a shrinking minority of females, younger and older, are National Hockey League fans. What's more, only tiny minorities of women of all ages are currently following such leagues as the NBA, NFL, CFL, and Major League Baseball.

The Baby Boomer emphasis on erasing many cultural differences between women and men has not been felt in the realms of these pro sports. Bibby's most recent research, highlighted in his new book, *The Emerging Millennials*, shows that only 25% of teenage females are following the NHL, compared to almost 50% of males. In the early 1990s, the figure for teenage females was a slightly higher, 28%. Among adult Canadian women, about 20% claim to be NHL fans.

The levels of interest that teen females have in other major sports are even lower.

- Only 11% say that they are closely following the **NBA**, 8% the **NFL**, 5% the **CFL**, and 4% **Major League Baseball**. In every instance, the levels are well below those of their male counterparts.
- Significantly, in each case the levels are actually lower than they were in the early 90s.
- Interest in other sports such as soccer (15%) and figure skating (7%) is also low.
- In Toronto, where all five leagues are present, interest levels among teen females are lower than the national average in the case of the NHL (12%), a bit higher for the NBA (19%), and at about the same level in the case of the NFL (7%), Major League Baseball (6%), and the CFL (4%).

"Don't get me wrong," Bibby says. "Despite their lack of interest in these specific pro sports leagues, large numbers of young females enjoy sports more generally."

- Some 60% say they do something to stay in shape, at least several times a week.
- Around 40% indicate they are a member of a team or a sports club.
- About the same proportion say they attend some kind of sports event at least once a month.

"The difference," Bibby emphasizes, "is that while young women *play sports* and *enjoy sports*, just 9% bother to *follow sports* on a daily basis, well below the 37% figure for young males." Those levels for females and males have changed little over the past two decades.

Why, then, the limited female interest in the dominant pro sports? Some observers emphasize the fact that few women play football, hockey, and baseball, while others see football and hockey as violent sports that are of limited interest to most women.

- But perhaps the heart of the answer lies with what young women value. Bibby's research shows that females place supreme importance on relationships, including friendship and being loved even more so than males. They also place more importance on cell phones, text messaging, e-mail, and sites like Facebook that help to make relationships possible.
- As a result, the spectator sports they enjoy most are the sports they can share with friends and family, where the focus is a social event rather than the sport and game. Put another way, for most females, spectator sports are about relationships, not results. That's why they can be expected to be at a Grey Cup party or a Super Bowl bash, at a kids hockey or soccer game, or watching a Canadian athlete or team go for Olympic gold.
- That's also why most women don't *follow* sports one doesn't follow events. And lest anyone needs to be reminded, it's also why very few women could care less about detailed sport stats.

To the extent that spectator sports are about relationships and not results, we would expect that large numbers of women who attend NHL and CFL games, along with Blue Jay and Raptor games, will **not be fans** but rather **be accompanying a fan** who usually is a male. The survey findings point to a tangible indicator: female fans spending a fair amount of the game socializing – often with the help of their cell phones. Most of the others will be watching the game with their kids. "This is not sexism," Bibby says; "this is social science! Those are the empirical facts." He adds, "Of course there are 'Give 'em hell' female fans present. But they are in the minority."

The research message? Canadian professional sports teams have not had much success in tapping the female segments of their potential markets. If teams want to attract more women, they are going to have to be more closely in touch with the importance women place on the social and relational dimension of a game experience – on the event rather than the outcome – providing things for friends, partners, and children.

Otherwise, Canadian pro sports will continue to be something largely for men only, or for men and their frequently passive female companions.

As a personal footnote to his research, Bibby points out that he shares Eskimo season tickets with a colleague, even though Lethbridge is about a six-hour drive from Edmonton. His wife combines games with shopping. "And to the credit of the Eskimos," Bibby notes, "my seven-year old daughter's favourite Eskimo isn't Ricky Ray – it's Nanook, the Eskimo mascot. They add two more women to the stadium count."

That pretty much sums up his argument.

Reginald Bibby has been monitoring Canadian social trends since the mid-1970s, making his findings available through eleven best-selling books. His most recent book is *The Emerging Millennials: How Canada's Newest Generation is Responding to Change and Choice* (for details see "reginaldbibby.com"). The current Project Teen Canada survey was concluded in late 2008, and consists of a highly representative sample of more than 5,500 teenagers. Results are accurate within about plus or minus 2.5 percentage points, 19 times in 20.

Media Contacts

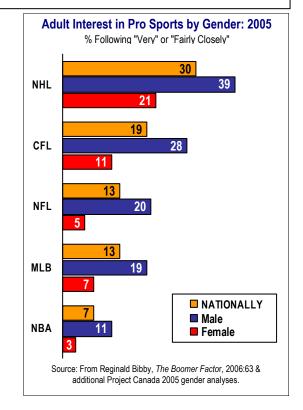
Reginald Bibby, Project Teen Canada 2008 Director Professor & Board of Governors Research Chair Sociology, University of Lethbridge (403) 381-0151 <u>bibby@uleth.ca</u> website: reginaldbibby.com

> Teenage Interest in Major Sports Leagues by Gender: 1992-2008

	% Indicating Following "Very" or "Fairly Closely"					
	NAT	Males Females				
NHL 2008 1992	35 45	46 63	25 28			
NBA 2008 1992	21 27	33 37	11 18			
NFL 2008 1992	19 26	32 44	8 10			
CFL 2008 1992	14 22	23 37	5 9			
MLB 2008 1992	10 33	17 48	4 19			
	Source: From Reginald Bibby, The Emerging Millennials,					

p. 29 & additional PTC08 gender analyses.

Bob Cooney, Communications Office University of Lethbridge (403) 382-7173 or cell (403) 330-4609 <u>robert.cooney@uleth.ca</u>



Teenage Interest & Participation in Sports by Gender: 1992, 2000 & 2008						
Enjoyment from Sports A Great Deal or Quite a Bit	NAT	Males	Females			
2008 2000	70% 63	81 71	60 56			
Do something to stay in shape Several times a week-plus 2008 1992	e 67 69	74 81	60 57			
Member of sports team or club 2008 1992	b 47 47	56 56	40 38			
Attend a sports event: Monthly+ 2008 2000	48 41	57 49	40 34			
Follow Sports: Daily 2008 2000	22 21	37 37	9 7			
Follow soccer: 2008 Very/Fairly Closely	18	21	15			
Follow figure skating: 2008 Very/Fairly Closely	5	2	7			
Source: From Reginald Bibby, <i>The Emerging Millennials</i> , p. 28 & additional PTC analyses.						

% Receiving "A Great Deal" or "Quite a Bit" ALL Males Females Friends 95% 95 96 Music 92 90 94 The Internet 83 83 82 Your iPod/MP3 80 77 83 70 81 Sports 60 72 57 Your cell phone 65 Television 61 64 67 Shopping 61 41 78 27 Video/computer games 46 67

Some Top Sources of Enjoyment

Source: From Reginald Bibby, The Emerging Millennials, p. 27.

Use of Select Means of Communication % Using or Accessing Daily

	ALL	Males	Females
Cell phone	54%	<mark>48</mark>	60
Text messaging	44	<mark>37</mark>	<mark>51</mark>
Facebook	43	<mark>37</mark>	<mark>49</mark>
E-mail	42	<mark>38</mark>	<mark>46</mark>

Source: From Reginald Bibby, *The Emerging Millennials*, p. 32 & additional PTC08 gender analyses.

