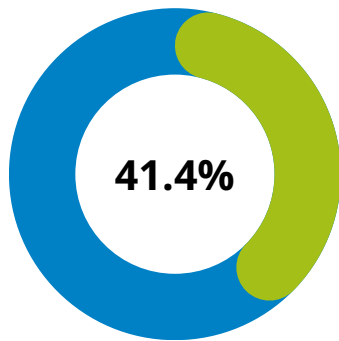


EVIDENCE OF CTE FOUND IN YOUNG ATHLETES

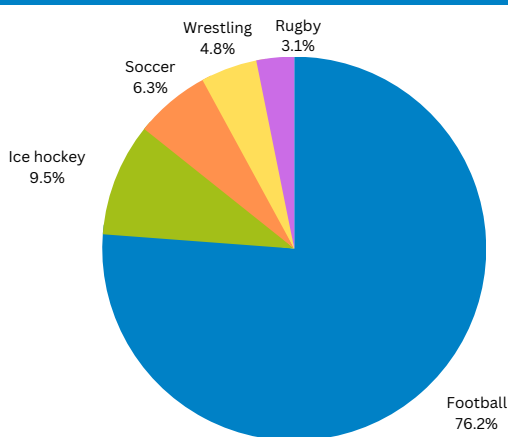
A recent study examined the brains of 152 deceased young sports athletes who were exposed to repeated head injury and found evidence of chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE), a progressive and fatal disease associated with repeated head injury. This study confirms that even young athletes can develop CTE.

INCIDENCE OF CTE



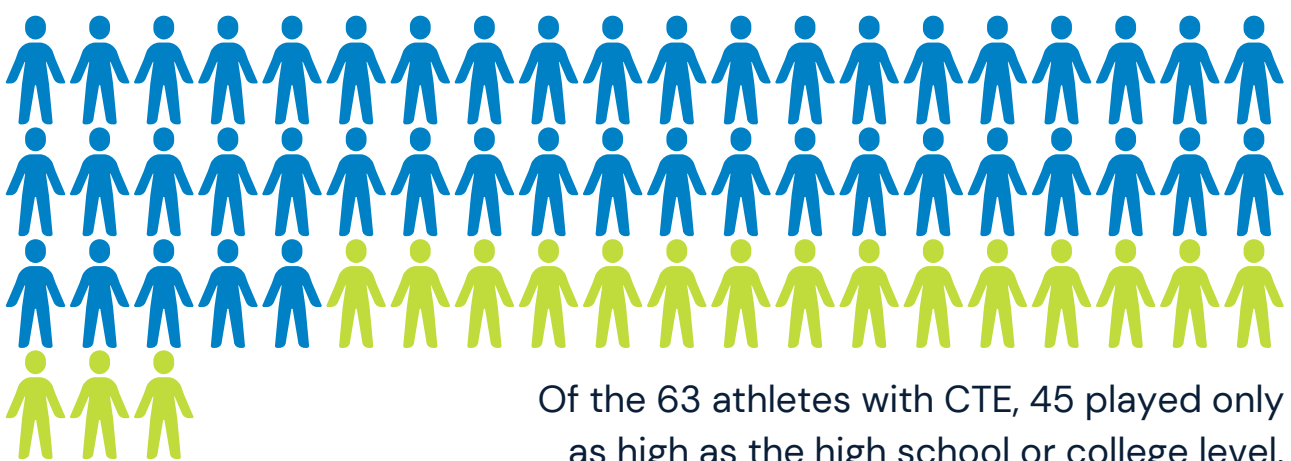
Of the 152 brain donors younger than 30 years old who played contact sports, 63, or 41.4 percent, were diagnosed with CTE.

PRIMARY SPORT PLAYED



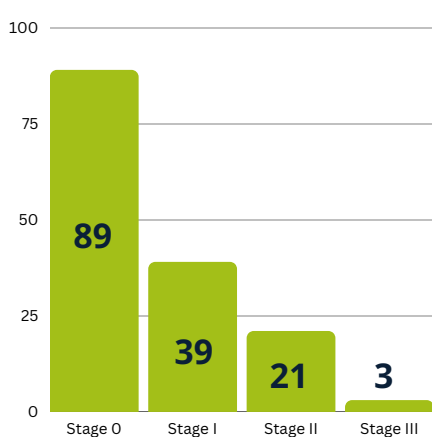
Of the 48 athletes with CTE who played football, 11 played at a professional level.

BY LEVEL



Of the 63 athletes with CTE, 45 played only as high as the high school or college level.

STAGE OF CTE



Nearly all of the young brain donors with CTE were diagnosed with mild CTE (stages I or II). None were diagnosed with stage IV CTE.

Those with stage III CTE included one former NFL player, one college football player, and one professional rugby player.

HOW TO BETTER PROTECT YOUNG ATHLETES

- Create structure and guidance for impact exposures, such as non-contact drills
- Implement age restrictions on full contact and number of head impacts
- Aggressively enforce safety requirements with significant consequences to responsible adults, schools, and systems for infractions
- Ensure all equipment is adequately fitted and utilized safely
- Enforce limits on head impacts experienced