Irene Kamberidou (BA, MA, PhD) Professor of Sociology: Gender Issues in Sport and Society Email: ikamper@p(hed.uoa.gr 6973312067

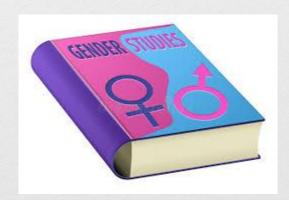
E-class: Gender and Sport: Degendering in Sport and Society (PHED269): recommended reading, powerpoint presentations of class lectures, assignments, etc.:

https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/PHED269/

Course elective in CIVIS: DEGENDERING IN SPORT AND

SOCIETY (Θ E-124E π) 1st and 2nd lectures 14/10/2021 (Sociology Studies Lab, 12:00-14:00) 21/10/2021

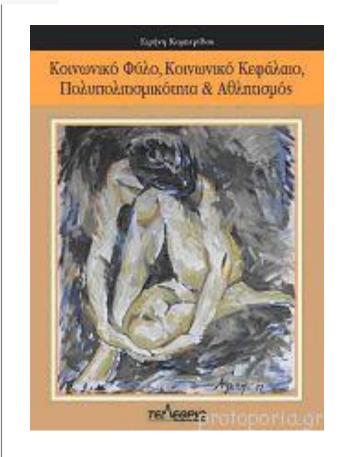












Second part of book in English (campus library)

- **1. Second part of book in English:** In *Gender, Social Capital, Multiculturalism & Sport.* Publisher: Telethrion, Athens,
- 2. Also read Chapter 6: Kamberidou, I. (2011). PEACE EDUCATION: MOVING FORWARD THROUGH SPORT—ATHLETES UNITED FOR PEACE (chapter six, pp. 205-266). Chapter six also available in: peace-education-moving-forward-through-sport-athletes-united-for-peace.pdf book gender social capital multiculturalism and sport.pdf
- •Also see publications in English in: UoA Scholar: http://scholar.uoa.gr/ikamper/publications







GENDER AND THE DIGITAL SKILLS GAP



"Gender participation gap; pay gap and leadership gap" (Kamberidou, 2018).

"Sexism in the tech industry is as old as the tech industry itself" (Mims, 2017)

In the U.S.



By the year 2024, 1.1. million positions will not be filled ...

- In 2016, women made up 18% of computer science graduates (37% in 1984) (Accenture, Girls Who Code, in: Ashcraft, McLain, & Eger, 2016)
- Women make up 26% of the computing workforce (Mims, 2017), of which 10% "women of color": 5% Asian, 3% Afro-American and 2% Hispanic (National Center for Women & Information Technology, 2016)

(Kamberidou, 2010, 2012; Kamberidou & Pascall 2020)



4. French women granted right to vote in 1945 ...

SOCIAL EXCLUSION:

- Institutional
- Attitudinal
- Environmental

barriers to inclusion, to social participation, quality of life, etc.

Women's suffrage demonstration in Paris on 5 July 1914 (Union française pour le suffrage des femmes -UFSF)











shutterstock.com • 1667798329















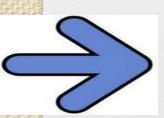




6. From Feminist Studies and Women's Studies







To Gender Studies (more inclusive)









7. Degendering the social world: Towards a gender-neutral inclusive society (Kamberidou, 2020) means:

- Doing away with social inequalities, classification systems and stereotypes that reproduces social exclusion (eg. eliminating the gender pay gap, leadership gap, participation gap).
- See Gender pay gap: Women being paid less than their male colleagues https://www.abc.net.au/life/next-steps-for-women-being-paid-less-than-their-male-colleagues/12621430
- Doing away with gender division/categorization perspectives/stereotypes (about, for example, what a man or a woman can or cannot do, including power structures), and consequently changing anachronistic social expectations.
- Promoting gender-neutral standards (Kamberidou, 2019, 2012).
- It does not mean doing away with one's sex (biological gender).



8. The Gender/Sex distinction



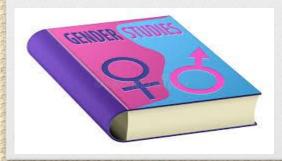
How the biological gender (sex) affects/influences/defines the social gender (Kamberidou, 2019)

Sex (male/female) biological/anatomical differences and characteristics, hormones, physiology, chromosomes, etc.

Gender (abstract meaning) and not static: defines social expectations, the social meaning of being born a female or a male; a product of culture and socialization (masculine behavior, *feminine behavior*). In other words, it is the **social meaning** of a person's *biological gender* (sex)

Social constructionist approach

FROM EQUALITY OF THE SEXES – TO GENDER EQUALITY

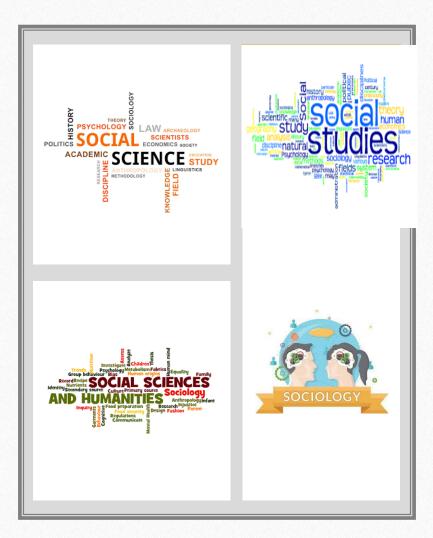












9. SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social constructionist approach

- SOCIOLOGY
- ANTHROPOLOGY
- ECONOMIC
- POLITICS
- HISTORY
- LINGUISTICS
- ARCHAELOGY
- LAW
- CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY
- GEOGRAPHY
- SOCIAL PHYCOLOGY





The Inexorable Rise of Gender and the Decline of Sex: Social Change in Academic Titles, 1945–2001, by David Haig(2004) http://link.springe r.com/article/10.10 23/B:ASEB.000001 4323.56281.0d

- 10. More than 30 million titles of academic" articles, from the years 1945–2001, were surveyed for occurrences of the words sex and gender.
- At the beginning of this period, uses of *gender* were much rarer than uses of *sex*, and often used in the sense of a grammatical category.
- By the end of this period, uses of gender outnumbered uses of sex in the social sciences, arts, and humanities.
- Within the **natural sciences**, there was now more than **1 use** of *gender* for every **2 uses** of *sex*.
- The beginnings of this change in usage can be traced to Money's introduction of the concept of "gender role" in 1955 (J. Money, 1955).
- However, the major expansion in the use of gender followed its adoption by feminists to <u>distinguish the social and cultural</u> <u>aspects of differences</u> between men and women (gender) from biological differences (sex).
- Since then, the use of gender has tended to expand to encompass the biological... (Haig, 2004).



11. SEX AND GENDER



- Gender: refers to the "social gender" (Kamberidou, 2019), social issues, social expectations, identity, the social meaning of being born male or female which changes in time and space (that's why we say it is an abstract meaning since it is not static social transformation)
- Gender identity = social identity (which changes)
- **SEX/ biological gender**: genetically determined; male or female (biology, chemistry, anatomy, chromosomes, etc. It is not an abstract meaning... does not change in time and space.
- Gender (the translation of which in the Greek language is the social gender) is culturally and socially constructed and reconstructed: it refers to social expectations and gender roles determined by one's biology (sex biological gender)...

2. Women's participation in the Games of the Olympiad (100)

		_						• 1	
Year	Sports	Events*	Women athletes	%	Year	Sports	Events*	Women athletes	%
1896	-	-0	-0	-	1960	6	29	611	11.4
1900	2	3	22	2.2	1964	7	33	678	13.2
1904	1	2	6	0.9	1968	7	39	781	14.2
1908	2	3	37	1.8	1972	8	43	1059	14.6
1912	2	6	48	2.0	1976	11	49	1260	20.7
1920	2	6	63	2.4	1980	12	50	1115	21.5
1924	3	11	135	4.4	1984	14	62	1566	23
1928	4	14	277	9.6	1988	17	72	2194	26.1
1932	3	14	126	9	1992	19	86	2704	28.8
1936	4	15	331	8.3	1996	21	97	3512	34.0
1948	5	19	390	9.5	2000	25	120	4069	38.2
1952	6	25	519	10.5	2004	26	125	4329	40.7
1956	6	26	376	13.3	2008	26	127	4637	42.4
					2012	26	140	4676	441.22%
					2016				45.0%
					2020				49%
et et et et et	and the state of the	tenentine e	のできるできることできると	اع المرافق المرافق المرافق المرافق المرافق	enements of the state	et el el el el el el el el	M. M. Miller et et et et	the hot at all all at a feet	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

13. Social stereotypes (social myths) the 'weaker sex' and the 'weaker brain' theory

The "weaker brain" theory in nineteenthcentury Britain ... "need to conserve energy ... Doctors hospitalized 'abnormal' women who dared to rebel"

"deciphering the way theories of female inferiority managed to permeate **all scientific, public and private areas** (to a point where women came to convince themselves of their own inferiority – the ultimate symptom of alienation" (Fauvel, 2013).

"Whether gynaecologists or psychiatrists, those British doctors who were the most deeply convinced of the debility of the weaker sex thus came up against the opposition of women, who counter-attacked on three different fronts. Firstly from within the associations, activists fought to make cases of medical abuse known..." (Fauvel, 2013)

...the construction and consolidation of the social myth (stereotype) of the "weaker sex", primarily from medical fields...

(Kamberidou, 2019; Kamberidou, Bonias & Patsantaras, 2019; Kirk 2002; Pfister, 1990; Sandow 1898, Moebius 1908, Weininger 1917, Webster 1930





14. Crazy brains and the weaker sex: the British case (1860-1900)

Aude Fauvel (2013)

Translated by Jane Yeoman https://doi.org/10.4000/cliowgh.352

"Physiological truth" of woman's inferiority

"... it was thought that any such gentle and fragile creatures who dared practise a sport, or, worse, handle weapons, would almost inevitably succumb to dementia, so alien was the female body to such activity."

(Vertinsky 1990, in Fauvel, p. 9)

The "physiological truth", not only to justify a certain Victorian society's expectations of women's propriety, but also actively helped promote the repression of nonconformists by encouraging husbands to hospitalise all those who behaved in a manner "contrary to nature", in the name of protecting the evolutionary process" (Fauvel, 2013, p. 10).





15. A Game of Tennis, by the English artist George Goodwin Kilburne (1839-1924)



Women's sports participation, a social privilege, that of the aristocracy and the upper middle-class...







Year	Sports	Events*	Women Athletes	%	Year	Sports	Events*	Women Athletes	%
1896	-	-0	-0	-	1960	6	29	611	11.4
1900	2	3	22	2.2	1964	7	33	678	13.2
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1952	6	25	519	10.5	2004	26	125	4329	40.7
1956	6	26	376	13.3	2008 2012 2012 2020	26 26	127 140	4637 4676	42.4 44.2% 45.0% 49%



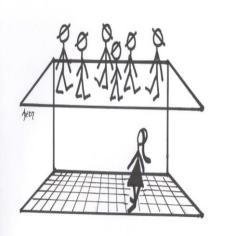
16. Women's participation in the Games of the Olympiad











17. The deep rooted gender order

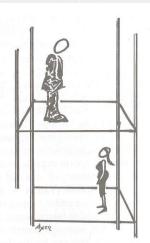


41
Presidents
are
men



Gender leadership gap and glass ceiling by Areti Kamperidis

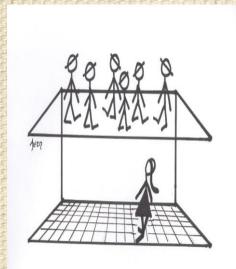
Presidents are women



44 Sport federations

with 538 members: Board of Directors: 453 men and 85

women (16%)



18. IOC Members List - International Olympic Committee (olympics.com), today 102 Members







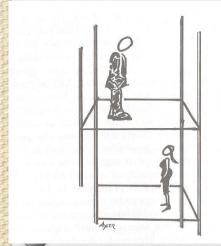
18. Gender leadership

gap and glass

ceiling

by Areti Kamperidis

39 women

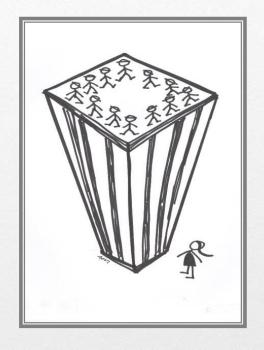


IOC:104 members



IOC Members List - International Olympic Committee (olympics.com)





44 men

women

IOC:44
Honourary
members







Need to Bridge the GENDER GAP !!! 21. WOMEN IN THE IOC elected 1984-2014

- HSH the Princess Nora of Liechtenstein
 1984 LIE
- 2. Ms. Anita L. DEFRANTZ **1986** USA
- 3. HRH the Princess ROYAL, 1988 GBR
- Mrs Gunilla LINDBERG 1996 SWE
- 5. Ms Nawal EL MOUTAWAKEL 1998 MAR
- Mrs Nicole HOEVERTSZ 2006 ARU
- Mrs Beatrice ALLEN 2006 GAM
- 8. Ms Lydia NSEKERA 2009 BDI

- Mrs Marisol CASADO 2010 ESP
- 2. Mrs Lingwei LI 2012 CHN
- 3. Ms Aïcha GARAD ALI 2012 DJI
- 4. Ms Danka BARTEKOVA 2013 SVK
- 5. Ms Kirsty COVENTRY 2013 ZIM
- Mrs Mikaela COJUANGCO JAWORSKI 2013 PHI
- 7. Mrs Dagmawit Girmay BERHANE 2013 ETH
- 8. Ms Hayley WICKENHEISER **2014** CAN



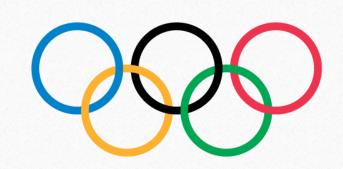






IOC MEMBERS 7 women elected in 2016

- Mrs Nita AMBANI 2016 IND
- Mrs Sari ESSAYAH 2016 FIN
- Ms Auvita RAPILLA 2016 PNG (PAPUA NEW GUINEA)
- Ms Tricia SMITH 2016 CAN
- Ms Britta HEIDEMANN 2016 GER
- Mrs Yelena ISINBAEVA 2016 RUS
- Ms Sarah WALKER 2016 NZL



INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE









IOC MEMBERS 3 women elected in 2017 and 6 women in 2018

- Ms Baklai TEMENGIL 2017 PLW (Country in Oceania)
- Mrs Kristin KLOSTER AASEN 2017 NOR
- Mrs Khunying Patama LEESWADTRAKUL 2017 THAI
- Emma TERHO 2018 FIN (born 1981)
- Mrs Kikkan RANDALL 2018 USA (born 1982)
- Ms Hong ZHANG 2018 CHN (born 1988)
- Mrs Samira ASGHAR 2018 AFG (born 1994)
- Mrs Daina GUDZINEVICIUTE 2018 LTU
- Mrs Felicite RWEMARIKA 2018 RWA











IOC MEMBERS 4 women elected in 2019 and 3 women in 2020 ** THREE (3) WOMEN WERE ELECTED IN 2021

- Ms Odette ASSEMBE ENGOULOU 2019 CMR
- Ms Filomena FORTES 2019 CPV (Cape Verde)
- Mrs Matlohang MOILOA-RAMOQOPO 2019 LES (Lesotho, S. Africa)
- Mrs Laura CHINCHILLA 2019 CRC (Costa Rica)
- Mrs Maria de la CARIDAD COLÓN RUENES 2020 CUB
- Mrs Kolinda GRABAR-KITAROVIĆ 2020 CRO
- HRH Princess Reema BANDAR AL-SAUD 2020 KSA (Saudi Arabia)

2021

- Mrs Astrid UHRENHOLDT JACOBSEN 2021 NOR
- Mrs Federica PELLEGRINI 2021 ITA
- Mrs Maja Martyna WŁOSZCZOWSKA 2021 POL





25. Gender roles - gender identities:

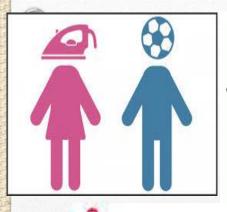


multiple identities, multiple femininities multiple masculinities

- Gender roles are not static....
- We all have combinations of so-called femininities and masculinities, the social meanings of which change in social time and

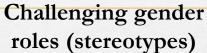


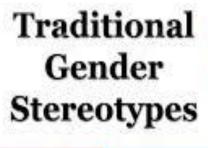
space...









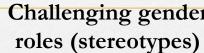


not aggressive dependent easily influenced submissive passive home oriented easily hurt emotionally indecisive talkative gentle cries a lot emotional verbal kind tactful nurturing

aggressive independent not easily influenced dominant active worldly not easily hart emotionally decisive not at all talkative toaigh rarely cries logical analytical cruel blunt not nurturing















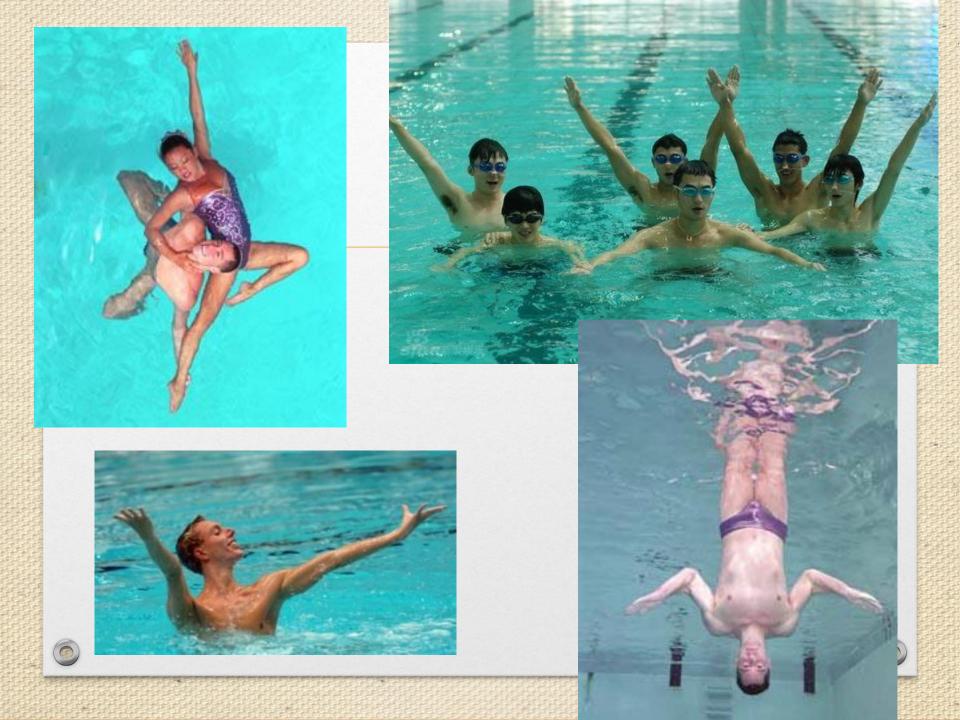
























I. The position of "Women in a Quranic Society"

By Lois Lamya al-Faruqui (1984)

II. Women's participation in Physical Education and Sport in Islamic Society

Sources: Kamberidou, 2015; Kamberidou & Al Zyoud, 2010, Al Zyoud 2008, El-Azhary 2005, Mouner 2003, Yones & Ibrahem 2003, Alkakei 2001, Yones 2001, Mansour 2000, Najy 1995, Faruqui, 1984, etc.





31. US students help design sportswear for Muslim girls

US students help design sportswear for Muslim

girls

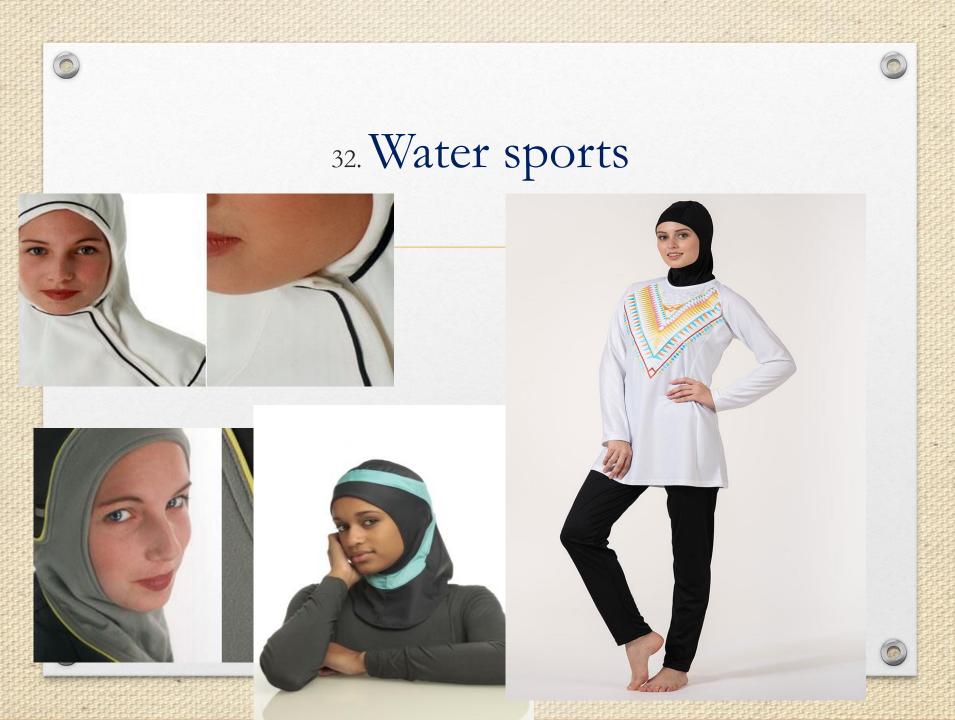
I June 16, 2015 photo, Zubeda Chaffe, left, waits to get back into basketball practice











33. THE CRISIS IN WOMEN'S SPORTS COVERAGE - THE NEED FOR VISIBILITY

AND

THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF SPORT IDENTITY





34. "The UK's Attitudes Towards Women In Sport" 5th April 2018



https://www.insure4sport.co.uk/blog/the-uks-attitudes-towards-women-in-sport

WHY DO YOU NOT WATCH WOMEN' IN SPORT:

Top 10 most controversial responses from men

- I don't like sports generally and no one gives a crap about women's sports.
- It's bad enough having women commentators never mind players.
- Because women are sexist, feminist, misandrists that are suppressing a lot of male rights.
- I only watch sexy women.
- They dress inappropriately.
- Poor quality, not as skilled, it's like watching kids play.
- Mainly as most of these sports were predominately male sports and women want to do everything we do. I would frown if men played volleyball or did synchronised swimming.
- Skill of women's sport is awful.
- Not being sexist but the standard is far lower and not a worthwhile use of my time.
 I do not find it entertaining enough.



Because they are crap.





36. "The UK's Attitudes Towards Women In Sport" 5th April 2018



https://www.insure4sport.co.uk/blog/the-uks-attitudes-towards-women-in-sport

WHY DO YOU NOT WATCH WOMEN' IN SPORT

Top 10 most controversial comments from women

- Because in my opinion, some sports are only meant for men, like football, rugby etc, women try to muscle in too much into sports which were primarily meant for men.
- I think women lack enthusiasm.
- I find them slow, weak and boring.
- I personally think it's not natural for a woman to play these types of sports.
- Women look daft [foolish, silly] playing football.
- I cannot stand listening to the squeals when they play tennis.
- I think sports are mostly for men.
- There are just some sports that should be for men only. That's why I prefer to watch football and rugby when it's male players.
- They are not professional.
- I can't always watch women get in to contact sports for fear of them hurting themselves.





36. A 25-year study of news coverage finds that TV sports segments and SportsCenter barely acknowledge female athletes

- The survey of sports news coverage has been conducted every five years since 1989:
- In **2014**, LA-based network affiliates devoted only **3.2** percent of airtime to women's sports, down from **5** percent in 1989.
- SportsCenter devoted a scant 2 percent of airtime to women's sports, a number that has remained flat since the study began tracking the nightly cable broadcast in 1999. [to SportsCenter dedicated only 2% airtime.
- When women's sports are covered at all, **81.6** percent of coverage is focused on **basketball**.





37. MAKE PLACE FOR ONE MORE WOMAN IN SPORT [SPORT GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP, COACHING, ETC.]





38. There's still a long way to go to tackle gender inequalities/stereotypes (discrimination, prejudice, sexism, homophobia, etc.) in Sport

Certainly, women have come a long way since 1896 when they were excluded from the Olympics.... At the 1952 Helsinki Games, they represented only 10 percent of the Olympic athletes.... At the 2008 Olympics in Beijing women represented approximately 43 percent of the total athlete delegation, up from 41 percent in the Athens 2004 Olympics, over 45 percent in Rio, and 49% in Tokyo !!! the largest percentage yet !!

 This does not mean that their biological makeup has changed. What has changed is the social gender: social expectations, socio-cultural perceptions.... (Kamberdiou, 2019)













39. Visibility

At the same time, sport provides and ideal tool, means and social space for promoting, cultivating and reproducing the inclusion, integration and well-being of persons and social groups who confront social exclusion...





40. World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Gender Gap Report and Index 2020 (out of 153 countries) and 2018 (out of 149 countries)

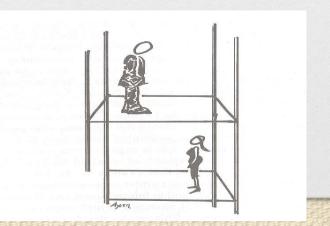
108 years required at this rate to reach gender parity (WWF, 2018)

99.5 years required to reach gender parity (WWF, 2020)

Gender parity will not be attained for 99.5 years, according to the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report and Index

YEAR General Categorization Economic Particip/-Opport. Education Health/Survival Political Empowerment

2020	84	76	69**	100	87
2018		64	73	99	88
2017	78	73	76	89	88











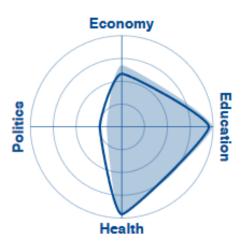


Greece

rank out of 153 countries

1.00 = parity

score 0.00 = imparity 1.00 = parity



	2000		2020 score	
Global Gender Gap Index	69	0.654	84	0.701
Economic participation and opportunity	70	0.585	76	0.675
Educational attainment	46	0.992	69	0.993
Health and survival	53	0.978	100	0.971
Political empowerment	87	0.061	87	0.164







42 Global Gender Gap Report (WEF, 2018)

108 years required at this rate to reach gender equality/parity

To 10 countries with the greatest percentage of gender equality:

1st place Iceland

2nd Norway

3d Sweden

4th Finland

5th Nicaragua

6th Ruanda

7th New Zealand

8th the Philippines

9th Ireland

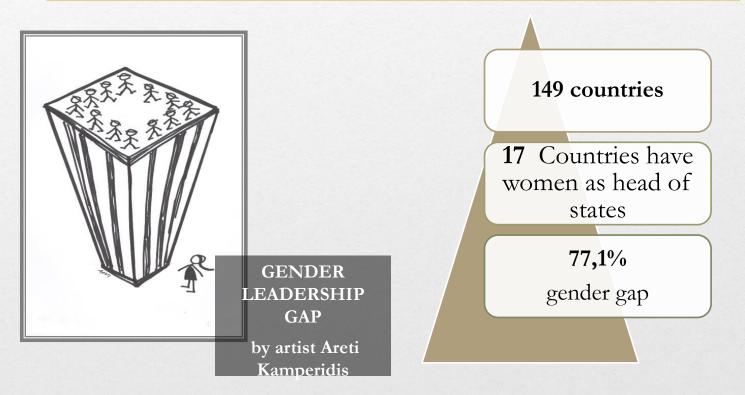
10th Namibia...

78 th place/rank GREECE in 2018 ... 84th rank in 2020





43. POLITICS-POLITICAL SECTOR An average of 18% of Ministers and 24% of parliamentarians worldwide are women (WEF 2018)











Gender parity will not be attained for 99.5 years, according to the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report and Index

See:

• Global Gender Gap Report and Index (2020) https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality





Possible research paper topics:

Attitudes Towards Women in Sport and Physical Education in France

• As an example, see: "The UK's Attitudes Towards Women In Sport" 5th April 2018 https://www.insure4sport.co.uk/blog/the-uks-attitudes-towards-women-in-sport/

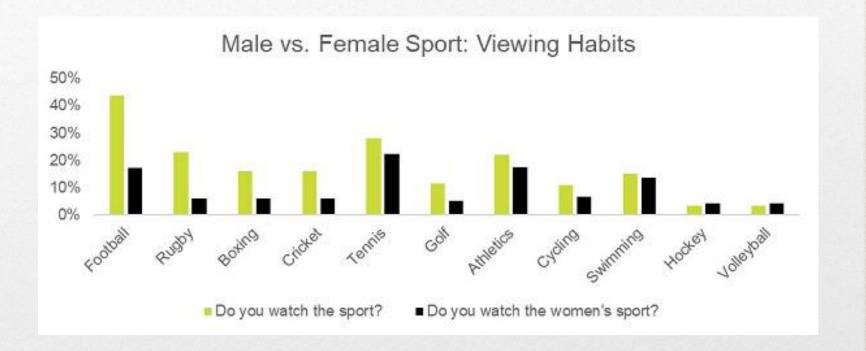
As regards the deep-rooted gender order (stereotypes) see slides 44-48 that follow:









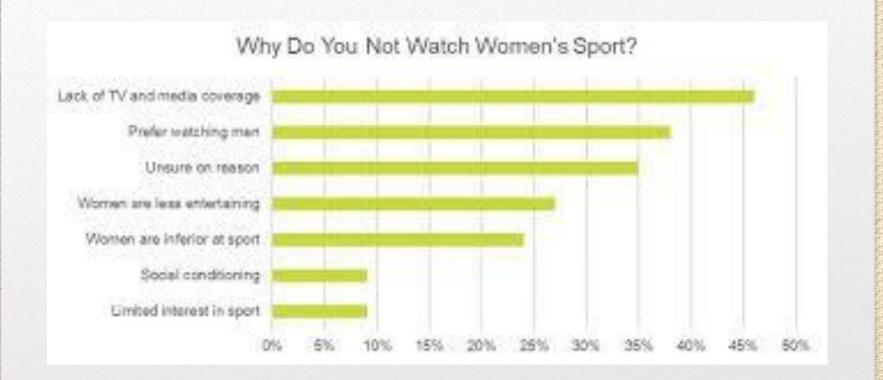






















THANK YOU



