

Irene Kamberidou (BA, MA, PhD)

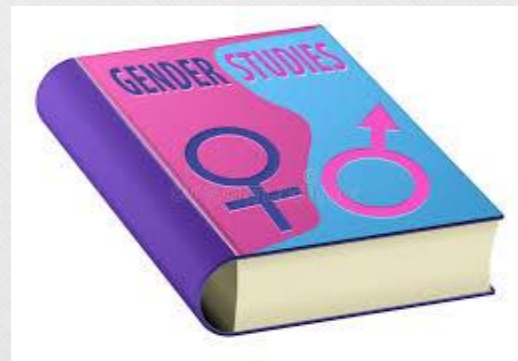
Professor of Sociology: Gender Issues in Sport and Society

Email: [ikamper@p\(hed.uoa.gr\)](mailto:ikamper@p(hed.uoa.gr))

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** (ΘΕ-124Επ) **1st and 2nd lectures** 26/10/2022 (Sociology Studies Lab, 14:00-16:00)
next class 2/11/2022





Second part of book in English (campus library)



1. **Second part of book in English:** In *Gender, Social Capital, Multiculturalism & Sport*. Publisher: Telethron, 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>



- Recommended reading: **GENDER INTEGRATION IN THE MILITARY: GENDER-NEUTRAL STANDARDS AND COED SPORTS**

by *Irene Kamberidou*

<https://oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejep/article/view/2566/5204>

GENDER AND THE DIGITAL SKILLS GAP

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

STEM (science, technology, engineering, Mathematics)

“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)





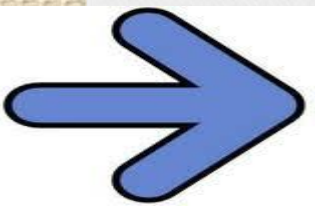
shutterstock.com • 1667798329



What are the barriers?



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
- ARCHAEOLOGY
- 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.springer.com/article/10.1023/B:ASEB.0000014323.56281.0d>

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 **distinguish the social and cultural aspects of differences** 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)...

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

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	44.2%
					2016				45.0%
					2020				49%

PARIS 2024, DES JEUX 100% PARITAIRES

50♂

50♀



14. Social stereotypes (social myths) *the ‘weaker sex’ and the ‘weaker brain’ theory*

The “weaker brain” theory in nineteenth-century 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, Weinger 1917, Webster 1930



15. 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 non-conformists 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).

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

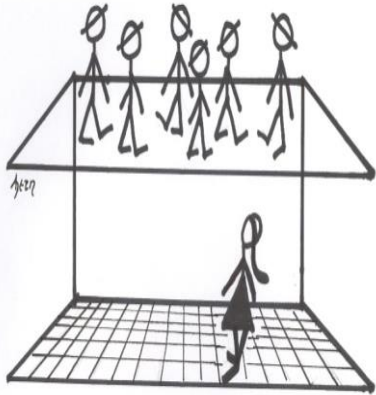


- Women's sports participation, a social privilege, that of the aristocracy and the upper middle-class...

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

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	44.2%
					2012				45.0%
					2020				49%





18. The deep rooted gender order

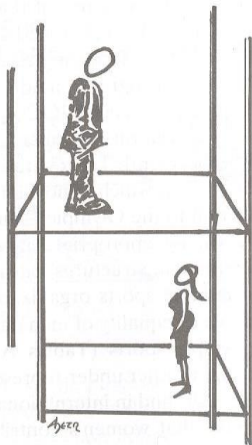


*Gender leadership gap
and glass ceiling
by Areti Kamperidis*

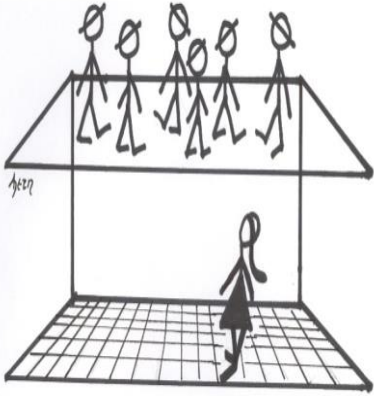
**41
Presidents
are
men**

**3
Presidents are
women**

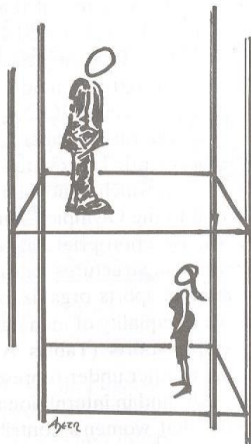
**44 Sport federations
with 538 members: Board
of Directors: 453 men and 85
women (16%)**



[19. IOC Members List - International Olympic Committee \(olympics.com\)](http://olympics.com),
today 102 Members



18. Gender leadership gap and glass ceiling
by Areti Kamperidis



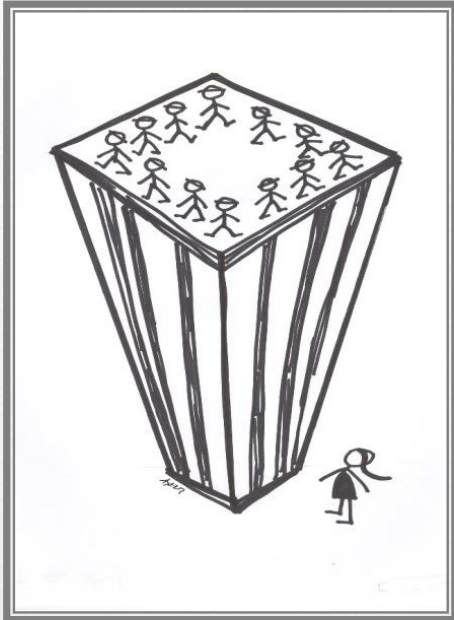
65
men

39
women

IOC: 104
members



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



44
men

2
women

IOC:44
Honourary
members

21. Today, in 2021, only one (Henry Kissinger)

IOC in 2020:
Two (2) Honour
Members

Both men

1) Henry KISSINGER,
elected **2000** USA

2) Youssoupha NDIAYE
2017 SEN



Need to Bridge the GENDER GAP !!!

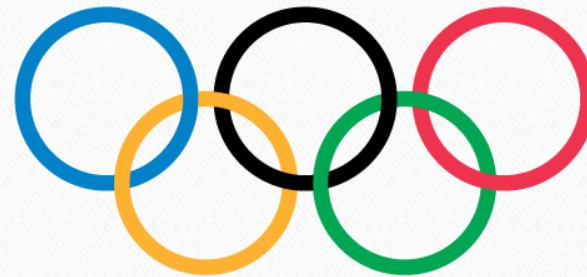
22. WOMEN IN THE IOC elected 1984-2014

1. HSH the Princess Nora of Liechtenstein **1984** LIE
2. Ms. Anita L. DEFRANTZ **1986** USA
3. HRH the Princess ROYAL, **1988** GBR
4. Mrs Gunilla LINDBERG **1996** SWE
5. Ms Nawal EL MOUTAWAKEL **1998** MAR
6. Mrs Nicole HOEVERTSZ **2006** ARU
7. Mrs Beatrice ALLEN **2006** GAM
8. Ms Lydia NSEKERA **2009** BDI
1. 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
6. 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)

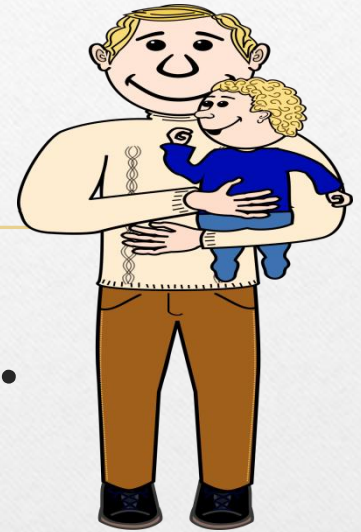
- Mrs Maria de la CARIDAD COLÓN RUENES 2020 CUB
- Mrs Kolinda GRABAR-KITAROVIĆ 2020 CRO
- HRH Princess Reema BANDAR AL-SAUD 2020 KSA (Saudi Arabia)

2021

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

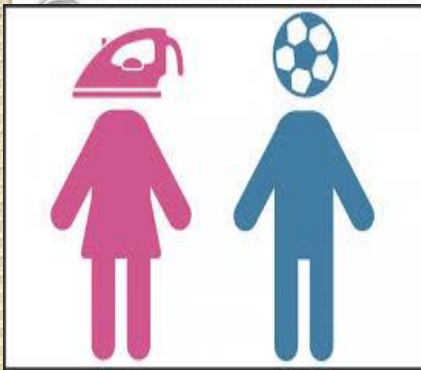
26. Gender roles - gender identities:

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...





Traditional Gender Stereotypes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not aggressive dependent easily influenced submissive passive home-oriented easily hurt emotionally indecisive talkative gentle cries a lot emotional verbal kind tactful nurturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aggressive independent not easily influenced dominant active worldly not easily hurt emotionally decisive not at all talkative tough rarely cries logical analytical cruel blunt not nurturing
--	---



Challenging gender roles (stereotypes)





ACADEMIC PSYCHOANALYST
HUMANITIES HETEROSEXUALITY
ANTHROPOLOGY WORK PRACTICE
DISCOURSE THEORY
GENDER STUDIES
LITERARY FEMININITY
DISCOURSE THEORY
SEXUALITY
POLITICAL THEORY
ARTICLES
PSYCHOANALYSIS
FEMININE
SEXIST
SUBORDINATION
INTERDISCIPLINARY
SEXUALITY
POLITICAL THEORY
ARTICLES
PSYCHOANALYSIS
FEMININE

gg63129301 www.gograph.com







30. Changing stereotypes....





Modiste
hijab caps



I. The position of “Women in a Quranic Society”

By Lois Lamya al-Faruqui (1984)

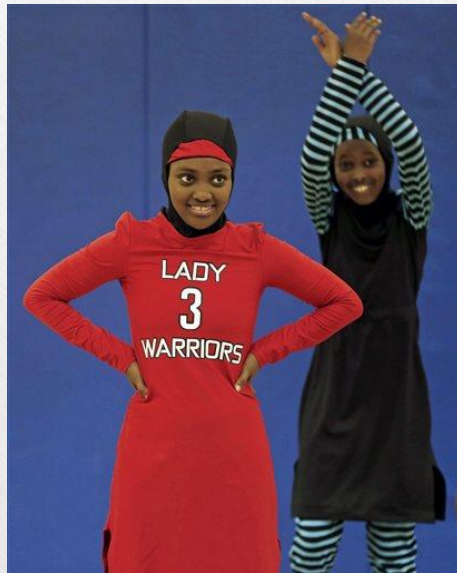
- **II. Women’s participation in Physical Education and Sport in Islamic Society**

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

32. US students help design sportswear for Muslim girls

US students help design sportswear for Muslim girls

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



33. Water sports



35. "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.

37. **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**.

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



39. 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 make-up has changed. What has changed is the social gender: social expectations, socio-cultural perceptions.... (Kamberdiou, 2019)





40. Visibility

At the same time, sport provides an 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...

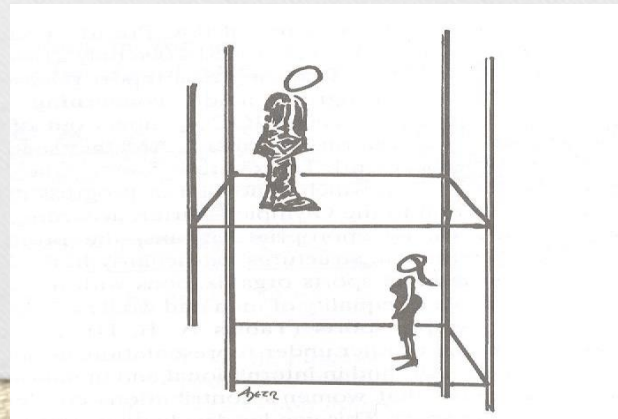
41. World Economic Forum (WEF),
Global Gender Gap Report and Index 2020 (out of 153 countries)
and 2018 (out of 149 countries)

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	78	64	73	99	88
2017	78	73	76	89	88

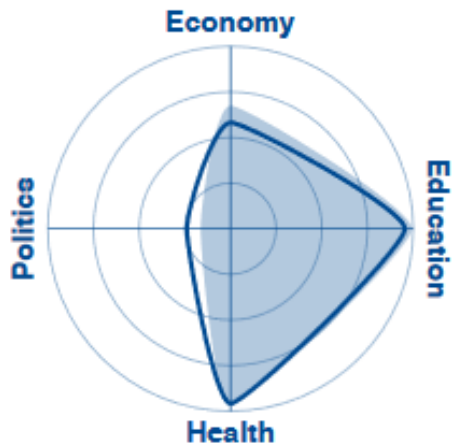


2020

Greece

rank
out of 153 countries **84**

score
0.00 = imparity
1.00 = parity **0.701**



Global Gender Gap Index

Economic participation and opportunity
Educational attainment
Health and survival
Political empowerment

	2006 score	2020 score
Global Gender Gap Index	69	84
Economic participation and opportunity	70	76
Educational attainment	46	69
Health and survival	53	100
Political empowerment	87	87

— Greece score

— average score

43 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:

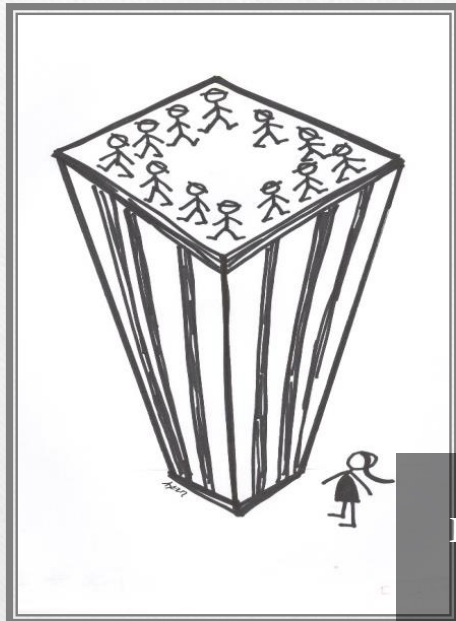
- 1st place Iceland
- 2nd Norway
- 3^d Sweden
- 4th Finland
- 5th Nicaragua
- 6th Ruanda
- 7th New Zealand
- 8th the Philippines
- 9th Ireland
- 10th Namibia...

78 th place/rank GREECE in 2018 ...

84th rank in 2020

44. POLITICS-POLITICAL SECTOR

An average of **18%** of Ministers and **24%** of parliamentarians worldwide are women (WEF 2018)



GENDER
LEADERSHIP
GAP

by artist Areti
Kamperidis

149 countries

17 Countries have
women as head of
states

77,1%
gender gap

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:

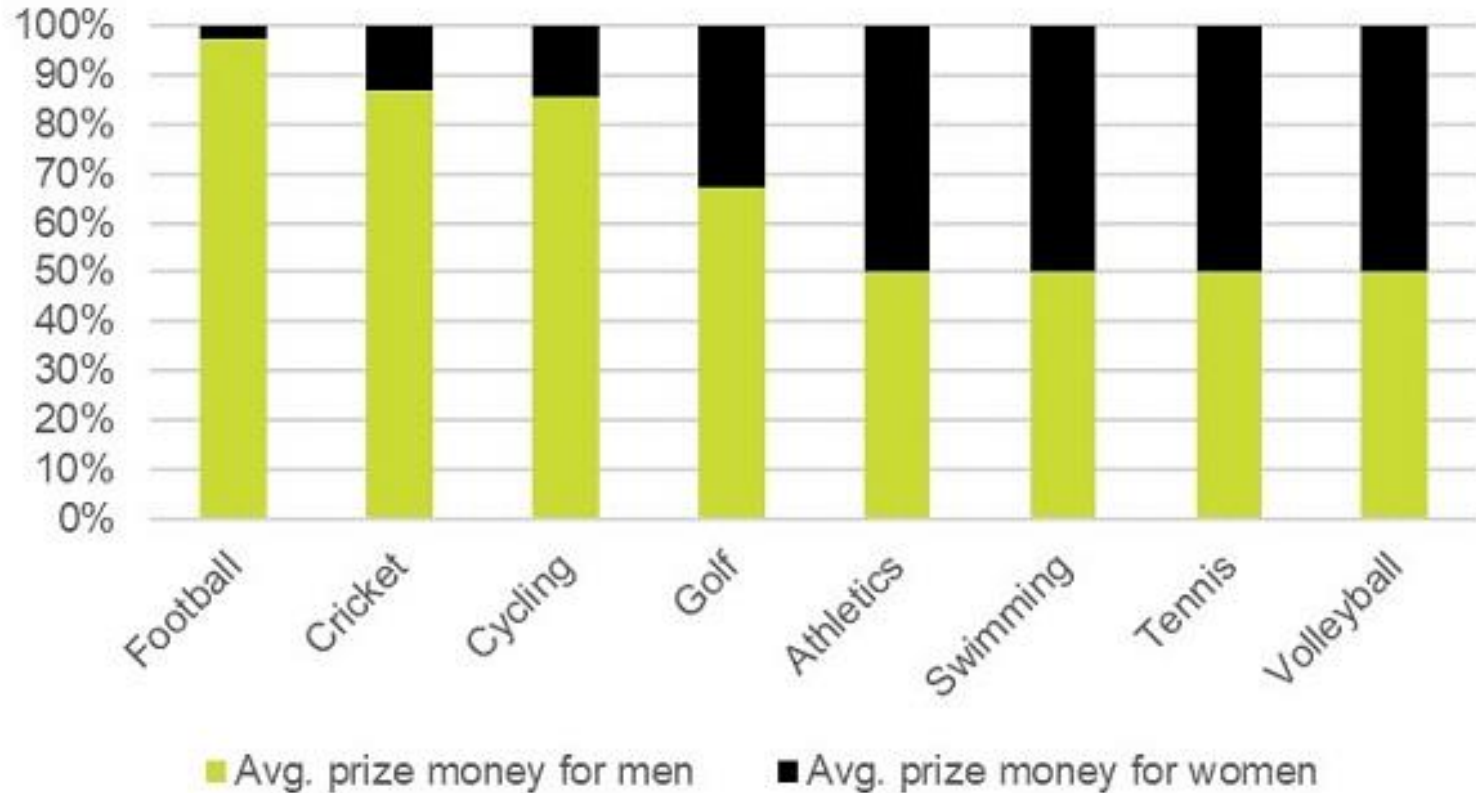
Attitudes Towards Women in Sport and Physical Education in France

- 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/>

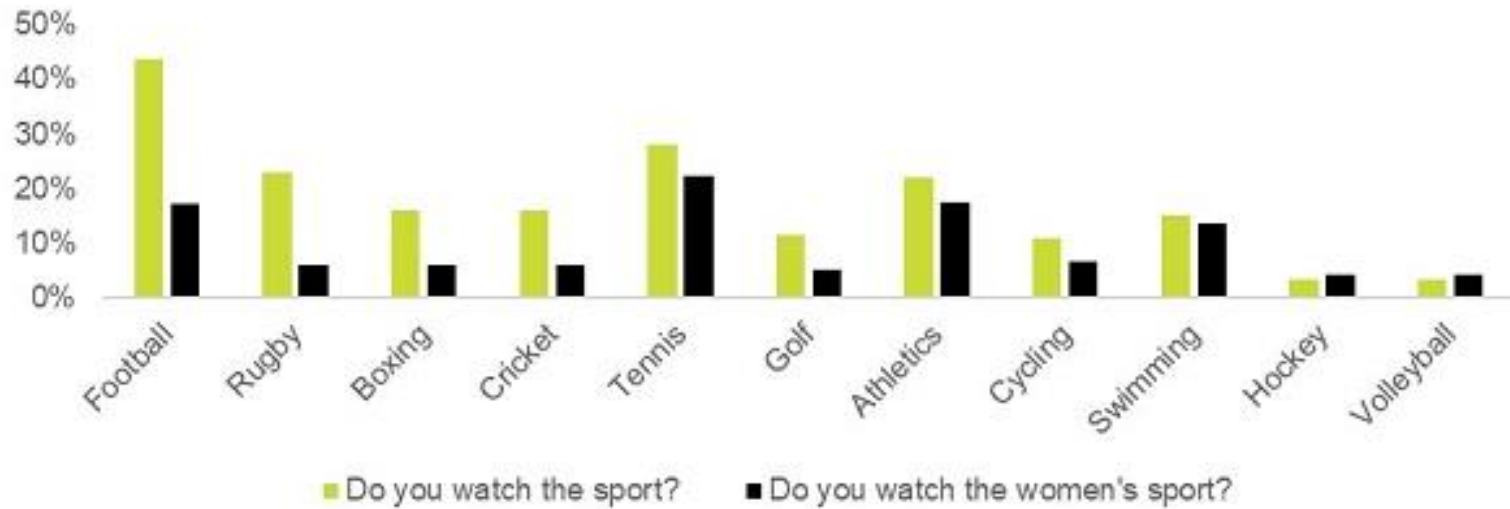
As regards the deep-rooted gender order (stereotypes)
see slides 47-49 that follow:



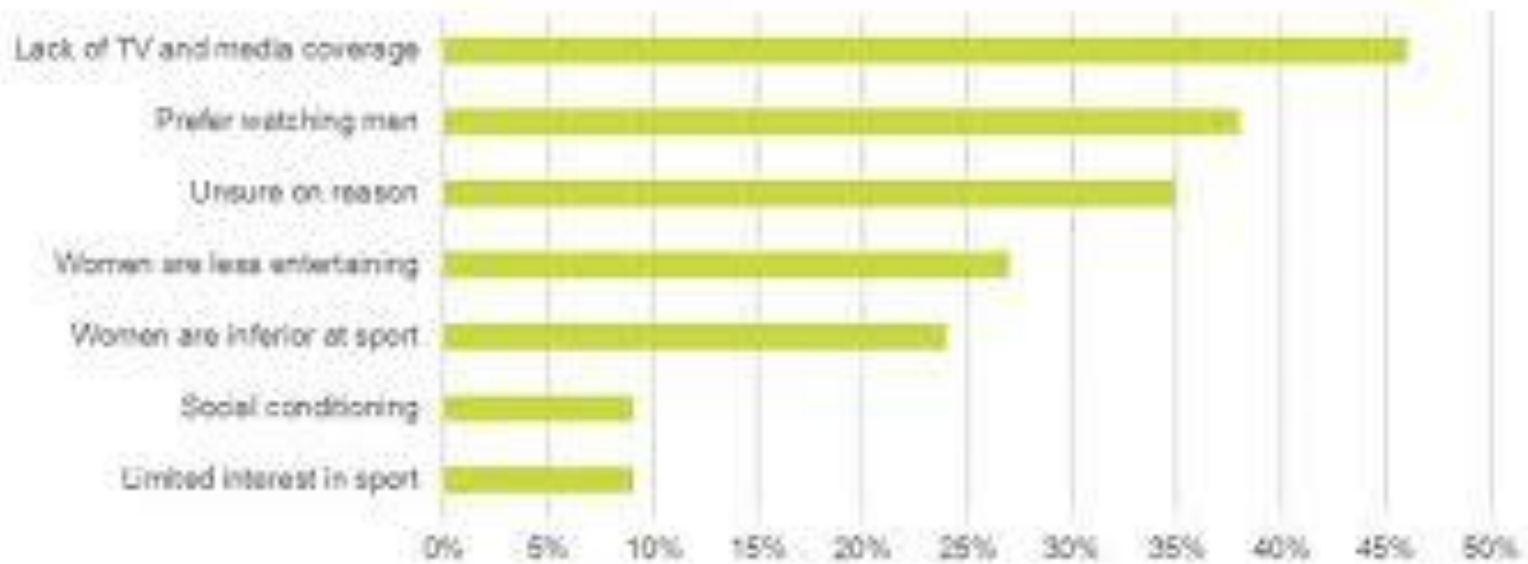
The Gender Prize Gap in Sport



Male vs. Female Sport: Viewing Habits



Why Do You Not Watch Women's Sport?



Recommended reading:

**GENDER INTEGRATION IN THE MILITARY:
GENDER-NEUTRAL STANDARDS AND COED
SPORTS** by *Irene Kamberidou*

<https://oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejep/article/view/2566/5204>



THANK YOU