



An interdisciplinary approach to Women in Sport Leadership

Thematic Cluster Pathway: Population Change, Health & Wellbeing

INTRODUCTION

This poster hopes to encourage an engagement from any discipline and demonstrate why women in sport leadership (W.I.S.L) matters through interdisciplinary practises.

FEMINISM

Feminist theory is simultaneously developing with change of social, political, economic and geographic positioning. The fourth-wave, which highlights the importance of empowering women, is a prominent theory whilst understanding the the meaning of WISL.

7% of women chairing in international sporting federations in 2016 (Adriaanse, 2016)

Sociology of Sport

Applying gender studies in sport management literature determines the sociology of sport, and thus, disciplines share concepts of power and knowledge within social interactions. (Knoppers, 2015)

YEAR 2062

Health Studies

Medicine and physiotherapy publishing

"The proportion of women as first authors was 3.6% higher in 2018/2019 compared with 2008/2009 (33.0% compared with 29.4%), and the percentage of women as last authors was 4.8% higher (33.2% compared with 27.4%)." (Cowan et al, 2023, p.g.3)

W.I.S.L IS A PROBLEM

GLOBALLY (Pavildis, 2017)

"In "making space" for women in sport, a feminist sport geography can pursue a range of lines of flight, garnering new discoveries and pathways through the current surge of popularity"



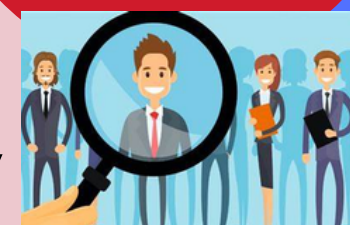
Psychology

"Psychologically burdensome for women and [stereotyping and bias] can contribute to their underrepresentation" (Hoyt & Murphy, 2016, p.g. 388)

Women's sport on the pitch, in the arenas and on the court are growing in attendance (Fink, 2013) since the media has taken a step in rising the coverage of women's sport



Me in the 'Feminist Shed'



Business Studies

Equal participation = redistribution of the resources

Fraser (2003)



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Arts + Media



40-60% of Olympic Games viewers are women (Pfister, 2010)

Hospitality, events and tourism

...being critical:

"Should business travel be included in a definition of sport tourism?"

If so, are professional athletes travelling to away games appropriately considered to be sport tourists?" (Gibson, 1998, p.g. 47)

