

# The Place of Women and the LGBTQIA+ Community in Sport

Women have long been absent and under-represented in sport, an exclusively male and stereotyped field. It takes time to achieve equality in terms of wages, representations and participation, especially in the LGBTQIA+ community. However, some improvements have been made despite some issues remaining important to be resolved.

## Women are under-represented, discriminated and earn less money than men

### Mediatization of female sports

- On TV: between 16% and 20% on every channel
- In newspaper articles: between 5% and 10%

### Discriminations on sportive performances and physical look:

- Stereotypes
- Sexist language or judgemental comments

## Football: the most publicised but most unequal sport in terms of wages



**Norway:** agreement in 2017 between the female and male captains on **equal pay** (around €300,000 per year).



**Australia:** agreement in 2019 on an **equal minimum wage**. Increase of 33% of the women wage (around €10,100 per month).



**France:** **no professional league** for women (around €2,500 and €3,000 per month).



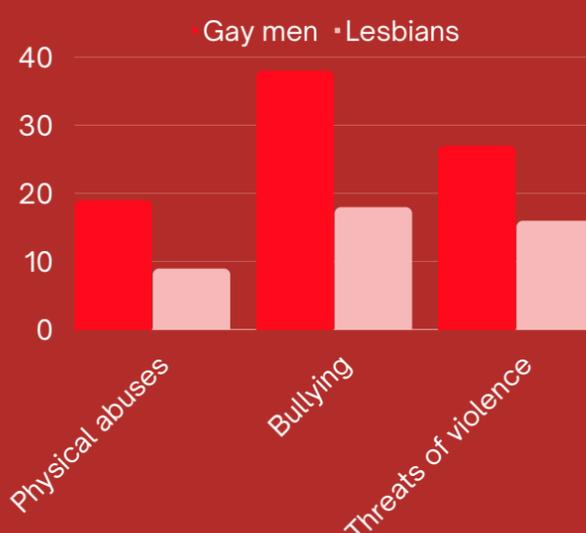
**The UK:** women receive an average of £26,752 a year. Men are paid an average of £2.64m (**99 times**).

## LGBTQIA+ people find difficulties to participate in sports

80% of people experienced or witnessed homophobia or transphobia in sport



Less participation of LGBTQIA+ people in sport because of:



## The Olympic Games: a field dominated by a masculine and straight trend and perception despite some improvements

44% of women participated at the OG of London, and for the 1st time women competed in every sport of the OG programme



2012

172 athletes participating in the OG of Tokyo are openly gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or non-binary. LGBTQIA+ athletes won 33 medals.



2020

The goal of the OG of Paris, achieving perfect equality between men and women participants.



2024

**Sources:** Alyce, A. (2020, 13 octobre). « Le sport féminin est largement sous-représenté dans les médias ». ECOFOOT.FR. <https://www.ecofoot.fr/interview-nicolas-delorme-mediatization-sport-feminin-4994/> / Afp, F. A. (2019, 7 juillet). Mondial 2019 : pourquoi y a-t-il autant d'écart de salaires entre les hommes et les femmes ? Franceinfo. [https://www.francetvinfo.fr/sports/foot/coupe-du-monde-de-foot-feminin/mondial-2019-pourquoi-y-a-t-il-autant-d-ecarts-de-salaires-entre-les-hommes-et-les-femmes\\_3496805.html](https://www.francetvinfo.fr/sports/foot/coupe-du-monde-de-foot-feminin/mondial-2019-pourquoi-y-a-t-il-autant-d-ecarts-de-salaires-entre-les-hommes-et-les-femmes_3496805.html) / Kelner, M. (2017, 27 novembre). Football's gender pay gap worse than in politics, medicine and space. the Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2017/nov/26/football-gender-pay-gap-worse-than-in-politics-medicine-and-space> / Out on the Fields. (2021, 12 novembre). Statistics - Homophobia and Transphobia in Sports. Out On The Fields. [https://outonthefields.com/media/LGBTQ+ inclusion in sports](https://outonthefields.com/media/LGBTQ+inclusion%20in%20sports) sportanddev.org. (s. d.) <https://www.sportanddev.org/en/article/news/lgbtq-inclusion-sports> / Gautier, M. (2021, 13 décembre). Les femmes et le sport - Faits et chiffres. Statista. <https://fr.statista.com/themes/3653/les-femmes-et-le-sport/> LGBTQ Youth Sports Participation. (2021, 15 septembre). The Trevor Project. Consulté le 21 octobre 2022, à l'adresse <https://www.thetrevorproject.org/research-briefs/lgbtq-youth-sports-participation-2/> Égalité des genres à travers le temps : aux Jeux Olympiques. (s. d.). Comité International Olympique. <https://olympics.com/cio/egalite-des-genres/aux-jeux-olympiques>