

CONCOURS BLANC n°1 – PTSI D

JEUDI 15 Décembre 2022 – 13h30

LVA – 3h

En vous appuyant uniquement sur les documents du dossier thématique qui vous est proposé, vous rédigerez une synthèse répondant à la question suivante :

To what extent is gender discrimination a reality in sports?

Votre synthèse comportera entre 450 et 500 mots. La synthèse devra être précédée d'un titre et les candidats devront indiquer le nombre de mots comptés en fin de copie.

Liste des documents :

Document 1. Une illustration de Larry Lambert publiée le 9 février 2016

Document 2. Une illustration d'une étude intitulée "Revealed-Sports which are considered to have acceptable gender pay gaps, according to Brits", publiée par Online Casino PlayOJO le 22 mai 2018

Document 3. Un extrait adapté de "U.S. Women's Soccer: Better Than Men's in Every Way But Pay" de J. Weston Phippen, publié dans The Atlantic, le 31 mars 2016

Document 4. Un extrait adapté de "The Title IX Loophole That Hurts NCAA* Women's Teams" de Maggie Mertens, publié dans The Atlantic, le 1 avril 2021

Document 5. Un extrait adapté de "When the Lionesses won, every overlooked and patronised woman triumphed too" de Gaby Hinsliff publié dans The Guardian, le 2 août 2022

Document 1



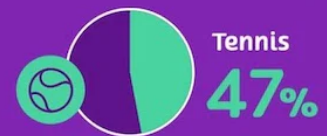
“I don't believe the "Smart TV" is the one always turning to women's beach volleyball.”

Document 2

Revealed: Sports which are considered to have acceptable gender pay gaps, according to Brits



The 10 sports which are considered to have acceptable gender pay gaps are:



Breakdown of sports UK respondents would consider the most acceptable for there to be pay differences between genders

Document 3 - U.S. Women's Soccer: Better Than Men's in Every Way But Pay

Extrait et adapté de J. Weston Phippen, dans *The Atlantic*, 31 mars 2016

Five members of the U.S. women's national soccer team filed a complaint on Thursday with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), demanding that the women's team—who have outperformed their male counterparts in just about every metric possible in the past couple years—be paid just as much as the men.

The players who signed the complaint against the U.S. Soccer Federation, the governing board of U.S. soccer, are some of the biggest names on the team, and in American women's sports [...].

A statement from their lawyer (sent to Sports Illustrated) said the men's team earns almost four times as much as the women's squad. The New York Times broke that disparity down even further. Women on the team make a salary, and like men, are eligible for bonuses. And that's about where similarities stop. A man makes \$5,000 for a loss; women make nothing for a loss or a tie. Men earn as much as \$17,625 for a win, The Times reported. Women make \$1,350 for one.

The debate over pay mirrors a similar argument being played out in international tennis. Earlier this month, Raymond Moore, the CEO of Indian Wells Tennis Garden, appeared to deride women's tennis, where the Grand Slams and some major tournaments offer equal prize money. [...]

He subsequently resigned amid the backlash, but his views are shared by at least some top men's players. Novak Djokovic, the world's No. 1 men's player, suggested that professional tennis should pay men more because they attract high viewership. That argument notwithstanding, pay equality in tennis, as my colleague Adam Chandler reported, "isn't a cut-and-dry issue. In Grand Slam tournaments, men have to win three sets to advance while their female counterparts have to win two."

But that's clearly not the case with soccer. For starters, both men's and women's games are 90 minutes long. Then, by most measures, the women's team is not only more accomplished, but also more popular. The women have won three World Cups and four Olympic gold medals. The men have not come anywhere near that. And last July, the Women's World Cup final set a record for TV viewers—for women's soccer, and men's.

The players' lawyer, Jeffrey Kessler, said the complaint with the EEOC, which handles workplace-discrimination issues, is as strong as he has seen, "because you have a situation where not only are their work requirements identical to the men's requirements—the same number of minimum friendlies they have to play, the same requirements to prepare for their

World Cups—but they have outperformed the men both economically and on the playing field in every possible way the last two years. [...]"

And it's not just pay from U.S. soccer that is unequal. For a long time, the women's team has complained that everything from the referees who call their matches, to the fields they play on, don't compare with the men's. Last December, the women canceled a game against Trinidad and Tobago in Hawaii because the artificial turf, they said, was peeling and laden with rocks. [...]

Document 4 - The Title IX Loophole That Hurts NCAA* Women's Teams

Extrait et adapté de Maggie Mertens, dans *The Atlantic*, 1 avril 2021

When Sedona Prince, a center on the University of Oregon women's basketball team, shared a TikTok from the NCAA* women's basketball tournament earlier this month, it went viral. Her video compared the women's weight room in San Antonio—a single small rack of dumbbells and a stack of yoga mats— with what the men's teams were provided at their tournament, in Indianapolis: a gym-size room full of squat racks, benches, barbells, and racks of heavy plates. After the firestorm of attention to the discrepancies, the NCAA apologized, provided the women with a proper weight room.

The gender inequality in college sports runs far deeper than a few social-media posts can reveal.

The NCAA acts like a professional-sports organization. And the deeply entrenched sexism in intercollegiate sports means that male athletes are treated with red-carpet fanfare, and women are treated as second-class citizens. This is the first year in which the entirety of the women's tournament will be shown on national television, whereas the men's tournament has been taking over airwaves for decades. And still, Sunday's women's championship game will be available only on ESPN, while the men's championship game will air on CBS, a national broadcast network, making their game more widely available.

Broadcast and advertising deals are private-market decisions. But these issues involve student athletes, who are playing for schools beholden to Title IX—the statute that prohibits gender inequality at any educational institution receiving federal financial assistance (basically every school in the NCAA, via student financial aid). [...]

"There's no question that women are discriminated against by NCAA," Ellen Staurowsky, a sports-media professor at Ithaca College, told me by phone. She pointed to the NCAA's success at elevating the annual men's basketball tournament to can't-miss-TV status and securing more than \$1 billion a year in broadcast and advertising rights for it alone. The

women's tournament, which was taken over by the NCAA in 1982, brings in just \$35 million a year in broadcast rights, or approximately 3 percent of the men's tournament's figures. [...] The NCAA, which touts "fairness," claims that the budget differences for the tournaments—and the fact that schools receive revenue from the league for the men's teams they send to the tournament, but not for the women's teams—are because the women's tournament isn't profitable and has fewer fans. The assertion that the women's side isn't as marketable is questionable, considering that eight of the top 10 college-basketball players with the biggest social-media followings are women. Some experts also question the financials. One analyst who testified in an ongoing NCAA antitrust lawsuit and had access to NCAA financial documents estimated that NCAA Division 1 women's basketball generated \$1 billion in revenue during its 2018–19 season. (The league does not publicly release its financial documents, though it recently said the 2019 women's tournament lost \$2.8 million. The NCAA did not respond to my requests for comment.) [...]

* NCAA – National Collegiate Athletic Association

Document 5 - When the Lionesses won, every overlooked and patronised woman triumphed too

Extrait adapté de Gaby Hinsliff, dans *The Guardian*, 2 août 2022

[...] All those years of waiting, wanting and arguing over why football wasn't coming home, and it turns out the nation was looking in the wrong place all the time. It wasn't England men's squad who would end the years of hurt, but the women's, beating Germany in a tense and thrilling final watched by a record-breaking crowd at Wembley and millions more at home. Never again can broadcasters deny women's sport airtime with the feeble excuse that nobody wants to watch it. [...]

What's more, they did it without the ugliness that has sometimes marred the men's game. No crowd violence, abuse screamed from the stands or booing of Germany's anthem. Parents taking their thrilled small daughters to the match didn't have to pick their way past anyone trying to insert a lit firework into any part of their anatomy. And even more miraculously, somehow the Lionesses managed not to exclude the boys. [...]

Why were so many women who normally couldn't care less about football in tears watching the Lionesses' triumph? Because we understood, or thought we did, what it must have meant to them at a gut level. Because a lot of us know how it feels to have been underestimated and overlooked, patronised and pushed out or made to feel unwanted; because some of us know too the bittersweet pleasure of succeeding in fields where older women were prevented from

doing so. Because we've heard the feeble excuses about why our bosses would love to pay us what our male colleagues are getting, but for some incomprehensible structural reason can't. Because we've all seen mediocre men failing upwards, while competent but less noisily self-promoting women don't get the same chances. The sight of England's women quietly nailing what the men have been trying and failing to do for so long, on a fraction of the money and with virtually none of the drama, evokes a rare and very specific kind of satisfaction.

Yet beware attempts, however uplifting or well-meaning, to paint this victory as a can-do signal that young girls can be anything if they work hard enough. Actually, the more complex message of the Lionesses' success is that individual hard work by itself isn't always enough; that progress requires dismantling the structural barriers holding women back. When Chloe Kelly celebrated her winning goal on Sunday by whipping off her shirt and racing around the field in her sports bra, it was a thrillingly unfettered moment of glee; a rare instance of a woman's body evoking athletic skill and power, not pliant, pouting sexiness. But it was also a conscious homage to the American player Brandi Chastain, who was criticised for doing the same thing in the 1999 World Cup. (Fifa promptly banned shirtless goal celebrations for both male and female players.) [...]