

Empowering Women In Sports

Research Question: What impact has Title IX had in the sports industry for women?

Thesis: Title IX was a huge accomplishment for females to have the same opportunities as male students in sports, because it gave females equal opportunities disregarding their gender roles.

Comment [FEA1]: I read your comment and decided to change my thesis of my paper adding a why and who.

Annotated Bibliography

This article articulates that participation from women in sports has increased to 3.2 million since just 2011, compared to 300,000 or less back in 1971 (Barra, 20). The article discussed the participation only kept taking off, which has not been a problem that has been brought to attention. On the other hand, equal funding for team sports have been established. Barren explains how the equal funding has not only applied to women sport programs but to a lot of school's athletic department, where many universities have had to cut many of their programs who have been around for many years. This does not only happen to women sport programs but to all of the school's athletic department. This is happening because universities are not allocating the supply of money among the variety of sports. This is happening because this is seen as positive attention to those two sports in return provided funding for those programs that bring in no money. This article also shows the importance that Title IX is not only about sports but the success that derives from it.

Comment [FEA2]: I read your comment and removed the number from the beginning of this sentence.

Comment [FEA3]: I read your comment and completely change the beginning of this sentence to not include passive and expletive words.

Comment [FEA4]: I read your comment and deleted the it and added a phrase best suited for this sentence.

Comment [FEA5]: I read your comment and deleted the previous sentence that was placed here because it was repetition.

Comment [FEA6]: I read your comment and deleted the word something and rewrote the sentence without it.

Comment [FEA7]: I read your comment and deleted the word ushers and replace it with shows.

- This source is reliable evidence for my research paper because it gives the information on sports participation growth over the years due to Title IX. This source is scholarly because its peer reviewed.

Comment [FEA8]: I read your comment and rewrote the sentence to add the word peer reviewed.

Barra, Allen. "Women Win Big with Title IX." *American History*, vol. 50, no. 5, Dec. 2015, pp. 20-21. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=109513493&site=ehost-live.

Comment [FEA9]: I read your comment and added a hanging indentation for each MLA citation.

Since Title IX of the Education Amendments Act passed in 1972, requiring publicly funded schools to offer equal opportunities to male and female athletes, the number of American high school girls who play sports has jumped from one in 27 to one in three. There are measures of the growth of sports participation among females in the U.S. since 1972. It also talks about support for the legislation by then-U.S. senator Birch Bayh, and describes initial opposition to Title IX by the NCAA. Beginning a sport at young age has helped the development of women by facing their fears and discovering what they can do. There will always be backlash with Title IX. More and more student athletes working together and motivated one another;

- This source is reliable because it gives a story of student's views on the effects of Title IX. Plus this also gives a perspective about coaches and parents. It is a popular source.

Comment [FEA10]: I read your comment and deleted scholarly and added popular.

Conniff, Ruth. "The Joy of Women's Sports." *Nation*, vol. 267, no. 5, 10 Aug. 1998, pp. 26-30. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=922414&site=ehost-live.

The article explains how the participation of women in sports has not been a problem due to the effect of Title IX. The graph (Figure 1) from the textbook one can see before Title IX act

was passed there were less than 300,000 thousand girls participating in high school sports. But even less women participating in college sports with only 29,977 female athletes. However, we can see that since 1972 the participation of female athletes increased dramatically (Figure 1). Looking at the data for 2010-2011, the participation for female high school reached over three million (Figure 1). Comparing the participation for high school male athletes, it is great to see how the female participation ratio is very close. But although the female involvement in sports has increased over the years there still is a long way to go.

- This source is great because it shows a visual representation of how after Title IX was implemented there was an increase in sports participation for women. Most importantly the source is scholarly source because its peer reviewed.

Comment [FEA11]: I read your comment and I added more details to my analysis paper.

Dusenbery, Maya, and Jaeah Lee. "Charts: The State of Women's Athletics, 40 Years After Title IX." *Mother Jones*. Mother Jones, 22 June 2012. Web. 19 Apr. 2017.
<<http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/06/charts-womens-athletics-title-nine-ncaa>>.

The article looks back on female athletes at the University of Illinois before 1974 who have become superb role models for athletes today. In 1974 the woman's athletic department had only seven varsity sports and \$83,500 as their budget. Now there are more teams and clubs with a budget worth millions. Some of the former athletes whose daughters attended the school as athletes also are getting more support and they are glad Title IX has paved the way for them.

-This was one of my favorite articles because it was nice of the university to have a ceremony to recognize the athletes that have progressed in their career before Title IX was fully implemented.

This article is a secondary source.

Gold, Ian. "University Looks Back at Women in Sports." *Daily Illini* [Champaign] 23 Nov. 2003, sec. B: n. page. Print.

In the article, In the 2012 Olympic Games there was great coverage of accomplished athletic women in their prime competing level. This was the event where women from all around the world were recognized with having more winning medals than men. Gina Pauline, mentions how more organizations are taking consideration of the situation by initiating programs, policies, and opportunities to further the advancement in women in the industry. In the near future, one can hope that women will have greater or equal pay in professions such as marketing, event management, communications, sales and more as men currently do.

- This article is great because it explains the aspects of women in sport on the professional level and this is a secondary source.

Pauline, Gina. "Celebrating 40 Years of Title IX: How Far Have We Really Come?." *JOPERD: The Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance*, vol. 83, no. 8, Oct. 2012, pp. 4-56.
EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=82481009&site=ehost-live.

In this article Tina Shah, mentions how NCAA senior vice-president for the Championships and Education Services and senior woman administrator, Judith Sweet, was not able to play on an intercollegiate team while she was enrolled in college. Due to the fact that Judith Sweet had not been part of a team during that time, she did not anticipate to get to where she is now. The University of Illinois hosted the Title IX and Women's Athletics Conference where Judith Sweet was a speaker and athletic trainers and head coaches of women's sports attended. The purpose of the conference was to focus on the ones who are still not able to play. -This is great source because it explains the effect of women who wanted to play sports but could not at the time. The university is recognizing them later and giving them the opportunity to speak on a change. This article is a secondary source.

Shah, Tina. "Panelists Voice the Benefits of Title IX." *Daily Illini* [Champaign] 17 Nov. 2003, A-3 sec.: n. pag. Print.

This article explains how states in the south have the most severe inequality. Ali Wong explains, that a gap is considered large when it is twelve; so for example, even if there is a 78 percent of girl's population in the school but only 66 percent of them get sports on the team. This is one of the main reasons why girls are still not getting equal opportunities for girls because they do not get facilities like they should, and it is not because the schools have neglected girls to be in sports team or due to girls not being interested but rather because "schools with high concentrations of minority and low-income students not only tend to have fewer resources for extracurricular activities, they also tend to have much larger gender disparities in sports

participation than do schools serving majority-white populations,” (Wong). But it also makes sense because the thirteen southern states are also the ones that face segregation.

- This a great source to show exactly what girls teams’ in high school go through and shows how much work needs to be done. This is a secondary source.

Wong, Alia. "Where Girls Are Missing Out on High-School Sports." *The Atlantic*. Atlantic Media Company, 26 June 2015. Web. 19 Apr. 2017.

<<https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2015/06/girls-high-school-sports-inequality/396782/>>.