

PUBLIC CONSULTATION - CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY ON GENDER EQUALITY 2020

QUESTIONNAIRE

CA30043

Name: Martin Peter Rahill

Theme 1: Gender norms and stereotypes

Gender norms and stereotypes as barriers to gender equality

Fixed ideas about what women and men should do in the home or at work are learned by girls and boys in early childhood and throughout their lives. These ideas or gender stereotypes affect their choices in school and as they enter careers and contribute to a lack of progress toward equality between women and men. This limits not only the jobs that women and men consider or are available to them, but also can exclude women and men from social roles and tasks.

- Please outline what you see as the key barriers/ obstacles and challenges to gender equality under this theme in law, policy and practice.

1. Micro-aggressions towards persons who defy 'Gender Norms' imposed upon them by Society-at-large, via the Law or Expectations by Society. 2. The Provision in the Constitution that infers that the place for Women is in the home. 3. The Provision in the Constitution that infers that Fathers have less rights as a parent, than the mother. 4. The Policy In Secondary level schools that girls are expected to wear skirts, and are expected to comply to the wearing of skirts due to school uniform policies. 5. The absence of information concerning gender, gender equality, gender expression and gender identity on the syllabi for both primary and secondary level schools.

- Please identify the steps to be taken to address the issues raised and who should address them (e.g. the state, private sector, education system etc.)

1. Charge the Law Reform Commission to attend to Public Consultations on the matter of dealing with these micro-aggressions; and in the process of this, also explore how other nations manage the prevention/prosecution of micro-aggressions towards gender 'non-conforming' persons. The LRC should also explore the extension of Gender Discrimination as a Hate Crime, and prepare recommendations for the change in legislation to reflect this. It is the state that ought to manage this. 2. The Provision in the Constitution that infers that the place for Women is in the home, ought to be removed from the Constitution by means of Referendum. Additionally, all reference to God should be removed from the constitution, as many teachings of the Christian Churches encourage active discrimination based on Gender. The LRC (I.e. the State) should address this matter 3. The Provision in the Constitution that infers that Fathers have less rights as a parent, than the mother, is unfair towards single fathers, and ought to be removed from the Constitution, by Referendum. The LRC (I.e. the State) should address this matter. 4. The Policy In Secondary level

schools that girls are expected to wear skirts, and are expected to comply to the wearing of skirts due to school uniform policies. , should be tackled by the Minister of Education, by means of Statutory Instrument, or if this could be 'Ultra Vires', the Oireachtas should legislate to remove the authority of a School to enforce gender specific uniforms. As such it is the State, in partnership, that should attend to this matter. 5. The absence of information concerning gender, gender equality, gender expression and gender identity on the syllabi for both primary and secondary level schools, should be addressed by the Department of Education and those who advised on the Formation of the Syllabus.

Theme 2: Work: Occupational segregation by gender, gender discrimination and the gender pay gap

Women and men are often concentrated into different kinds of jobs and within the same occupations, women are often in work that is less well paid and has less opportunities for career advancement. Women often work in areas where they can work part-time so as to fit in with their caring responsibilities. While many men work in low paid jobs, many professions dominated by women are also low paid, and professions that have become female-dominated have become lower paid. This worsens the gender pay gap (the average difference between the wages of women and men who are working).

- Please outline what you see as the key barriers/ obstacles and challenges to gender equality under this theme in law, policy and practice.

- Please identify the steps to be taken to address the issues raised and who should address them (e.g. the state, private sector, education system etc.)

Theme 3. Care, paid and unpaid, as a social and family responsibility

Care -- the social responsibility of care and women and men's co responsibility for care, especially within the family

Women remain disproportionately responsible for unpaid care and often work in poorly paid care work. For working parents or lone parents, balancing paid work with parenting and or caring for older and dependent adults presents significant challenges. Women are most disadvantaged by these challenges, yet men also suffer from lack of opportunities to share parenting and caring roles. Despite recent legislation and policy initiatives to support early years parental care, inequalities in the distribution of unpaid care continue between women and men. The cost of childcare has been identified as a particular barrier to work for women alongside responsibilities of caring for older relatives and dependent adults.

- Please outline what you see as the key barriers/ obstacles and challenges to gender equality under this theme in law, policy and practice.

- Please identify the steps to be taken to address the issues raised and who should address them (e.g. the state, private sector, education system etc.)

Theme 4: Women’s access to, and representation in, public life and decision making

Ensure women’s participation and representation in decision-making and leadership in the workplace, political and public life

Women are systematically underrepresented in leadership in economic and political decision-making. Despite the introduction of a candidate gender quota (through the system of party funding) for national political office, and initiatives to support women’s access to corporate decision-making roles, men continue to dominate leadership positions. There are also issues to be considered around how media represents women and men.

- Please outline what you see as the key barriers/ obstacles and challenges to gender equality under this theme in law, policy and practice.

- Please identify the steps to be taken to address the issues raised and who should address them (e.g. the state, private sector, education system etc.)

5. Where does gender inequality impact most?

To conclude we would be interested in your response to the following question: In which area do you think gender inequality matters most?

Please rank the following in order of importance, 1 being the most important:

- Paid work 2
- Home & family life 6

- Education 4
- Politics and public life 1
- Media 3
- Caring for others 7
- Other – please elaborate 5

➤ Please outline the reasons for your answer below:

➤ Please include any further comments or observations you may have here.