Table 1: Summary of Public Submissions (by problem identified, analysis of how problem manifests, suggested remedy and allocation of responsibility) from group submissions on the Theme 3: Work: gender discrimination and occupational segregation by gender and the gender pay gap

Problem	How it manifests	Remedy	Who is responsible?
Gender norms and stereotypes; assumptions on type & value of work done by women and men	Females are overrepresented in part time and low paid work  Gender segregation of work  Work sectors dominated by women are paid less than sectors dominated by men	Gender quotas to improve balance in representation of women and men  Collective bargaining to improve recognition of essential services and wages, contracts and conditions of workers (often women)	State  Public and Private Sector Employers
A gender pay gap exists between the pay and pensions that women and men receive	Women particularly vulnerable to poverty as a result of low pay and pensions  Women not reaching senior levels	Legislation for wage transparency & salary scales Introduce the living wage as the minimum wage level. Universal state pension Gender targets in manager KPI's Gender blind interview shortlisting Full transparency in recruitment and promotion	
The responsibility of care negatively impacts women in terms of work opportunities and pay levels	Motherhood penalty  Unpaid care work dominated by women	Shared parental leave Promote greater uptake of parental leave between women and men Employer flexibility to allow for care work	
Work culture is incompatible with a	Long hours make it difficult to maintain work / life balance	Four day week	
work life balance	Lack of flexibility restricts work opportunities for those who have a responsibility to provide care to others	Flexibility on start / finish times Right to disconnect	
	Parental leave insufficient	More parental leave / sharing of parental leave between mothers and fathers	
Impact of gender based violence not acknowledged in workplace	Participation in work impacted by <b>stress / trauma</b> from domestic violence	Domestic violence leave	
Sexual harassment in the workplace	Negatively impacts participation in workplace	Ratify ILO Convention 190	

Table 2: Summary of Public Submissions (by problem identified, analysis of how problem manifests, suggested remedy and allocation of responsibility) from individuals on the Theme 3:Work: gender discrimination and occupational segregation by gender and the gender pay gap

Problem	How it manifests	Remedy	Who is responsible?
Gender Stereotypes about women's work and men's work	Gender Stereotypes assume women/girls as primary carers and suited to vocational/caring jobs and boys/men as primary earners  Gender Stereotypes link men to work as leaders and women to work as supporters  Education system maintains ideas about what kinds of careers are best for women	Challenge gender stereotypes about work in education, career guidance and the media.  Role models of women and men that have entered non-traditional occupations.  Break the association of specific jobs with a particular gender (promotional programmes to attract women and men into atypical jobs with targets)	State Employer Society Education
	and men  Care burden on women shapes choices about and access to work and career progression.  Gender stereotypes shape the organisation and culture of work so that different tasks and expectations are set for women and men contributing to gender discrimination and lack of opportunities for women and men	Change work cultures and practices in ways that facilitate and support care  Public/subsidised accessible, affordable comprehensive child care and home care.  Equalise maternity and paternity leave More flexible work practices (including home working) to enable care and work	
	Employment hours and demands deny women and men work life balance	EU Work Life Balance Directive Shorter working week Basic Income Create Family Friendly and Flexible work environments	
Low value placed on women's work	Men discouraged to consider 'women's' jobs and Women are discouraged from considering 'men's' jobs. Clustering of women in jobs often involving care that are low paid and given lower value	Promote women's and men's participation in occupational segregated areas, such as apprenticeships, science and technology for women, and education, health and caring professions for men.  Increase the wages and status of jobs that are associated with women (education, nursing, care work).  Collective bargaining to improve recognition of essential services and wages, contracts and conditions of workers (often women)	

Gender Pay Gap	Women in less senior positions in work	Examine recruitment and promotion processes for gender bias. Gender quotas to improve balance and representation of women in senior roles	
	Women choose work that allows them to care  Gender discrimination and bias in hiring and promotion	Employer diversity and equality policies to retain and support women's career progression ( with specific supports for ethnic minority, migrant women, lone parents and women with disabilities).	
	practices (race and ethnic based discrimination in hiring and promotion)	Pay Transparency (Legislation). Gender Pay Gap Bill (sanctions for unexplained gap). Un-conscious bias training Gender blind recruitment practices	
	Indirect discrimination obstacles to securing legal redress	Workplace equality audits, gender analysis and strategies to secure gender equality	
	Past and present Gender pay and pension gap	Retrospective credit for work within the home.	
	Gendered penalty at work in managing biological processes (pregnancy, menopause etc.)	Work based policies to address women's health issues and those experiencing domestic violence and sexual assault.	