

# Proposed Sanitary Products (Free Provision) (Scotland) Bill

## Page 2: About you

Are you responding as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

on behalf of an organisation

Which of the following best describes you? (If you are a professional or academic, but not in a subject relevant to the consultation, please choose "Member of the public".)

*No Response*

Please select the category which best describes your organisation

Representative organisation (trade union, professional association)

Please choose one of the following; if you choose the first option, please provide your name or the name of your organisation as you wish it to be published.

I am content for this response to be attributed to me or my organisation

Please insert your name or the name of your organisation. If you choose the first option above, this should be the name as you wish it to be published. If you choose the second or third option, a name is still required, but it will not be published.

UNISON Scotland

Please provide details of a way in which we can contact you if there are queries regarding your response. Email is preferred but you can also provide a postal address or phone number. We will not publish these details.

## Page 7: Your views on the proposal

Q1. Which of the following best expresses your view of the proposed Bill?

Fully Supportive

Q1. Which of the following best expresses your view of the proposed Bill?

**Please explain the reasons for your response**

UNISON Scotland has a large number of women members on low incomes. We are fully supportive of this important proposed Bill. We believe it is essential that all women and girls, but in particular those living in poverty, should have a right of free access to sanitary products. As Monica Lennon says in the consultation document: "The majority of women and girls face an undue financial burden throughout the course of their lives, dealing with something which they cannot control...those who are struggling financially should not have to face a cost for looking after their essential health." We believe the provision of free sanitary products in schools is long overdue and welcome the proposal also for a duty on all colleges and universities to provide free sanitary products in campus toilets. Not having access to sanitary products for financial reasons can be life threatening. The consultation document shows that between 2006/7 and 2015/16 67 women in Scotland were admitted to hospital with toxic shock syndrome, which can be related to tampon use. The indignity and health impact for girls and women who cannot afford any, or enough sanitary products for their own health needs is an appalling indictment of our society and its priorities. It is a disgraceful situation, that this Bill seeks to tackle. Monica Lennon is right to highlight that the Scottish Parliament Official Report shows only one prior mention of tampons, before her Member's Business debate in September 2016. This was about sewage-related debris on beaches. Women's lives, women's daily experiences, have not been properly addressed. We welcome this Bill correcting that. As UNISON's NEC member Kate Ramsden said in the STUC 2017 debate before the decision to support a motion on Period Poverty, it is shocking that access to sanitary products is an issue in the UK as well as in the developing world. Responding to a comment by Health Secretary Shona Robison that feminine hygiene is not a health issue, Kate Ramsden said: "It is most definitely a health issue. What do women and girls do when they can't afford sanitary wear? Maybe not bark and leaves but most certainly other unsuitable materials, which can result in risk of serious and sometimes life-threatening infections." "Shona Robinson is simply wrong to say it's not a health issue because 'menstruation is normal.' Yes it is, but having the wherewithal to deal with it appropriately is entirely income dependent. "This is a real concern for women who are homeless without access to money or sanitary products but it is also a concern for the many thousands of poor families already dependent on foodbanks to survive. "It should not be about charity. It should not be about dropping off a packet of tampons or sanitary pads at your local foodbank every once in a while, though no doubt that would be very welcome meantime. "It should be about a right for women and girls to access sanitary products whatever their means. It is about dignity and respect for all women." <http://www.unison-scotland.org/2017/04/25/stuc-backs-homeless-period-campaign-dignity-respect-women/>

## Page 8: Universal provision of sanitary products

Q2. Do you think a universal, card-based system (modelled on the c-card system for free condoms) would be an effective means of providing sanitary products for free to those who need them?

Yes

**Please explain the reasons for your response**

This proposal makes sense for the provision over and above the proposals for schools, colleges and universities. We are open to other ideas too, but would be supportive of the C-card system, which works well for providing free condoms. The system must be fully funded. Local government could not be asked to deliver this, or parts of this service, without full funding. It is important within that system or whichever one is selected, that there is the option for each individual to choose the sanitary product which best suits their needs, or preferences for environmentally friendly products. The range of products should therefore include towels, tampons, re-usable pads, menstrual cups etc.

Q3. Which of the following best expresses your view in relation to a card-based system?

The card should be available to anyone; its use should be restricted (e.g. by limiting the number of products that may be claimed each month)

Q3. Which of the following best expresses your view in relation to a card-based system?

**Please explain the reasons for your response.**

UNISON supports the principle of the Bill in creating a universal right of access to free sanitary products for everyone in Scotland. As the consultation states: "While menstruation is predominately experienced by women and girls, it is also experienced by some trans people. Access to sanitary products should be made available to all those who menstruate, regardless of gender identity, and all approaches taken to improving access to sanitary products should be trans inclusive." The card should be available to anyone, but it is reasonable to have a fair limit that must be generous enough to cover all circumstances, such as e.g. a woman with heavy periods, a mother collecting products for herself and her daughters etc., The system should also allow for access issues so that someone can collect a 'bulk' supply rather than have to make too frequent inconvenient and perhaps expensive journeys to collect what they need.

Q4. Do you have a view on which locations would be most suitable for dispensing free sanitary products (e.g. GP surgeries, pharmacies, community centres, health clinics)?

We are happy for health professionals and others involved to determine this, but provision should be wide enough that accessibility is as easy as possible across Scotland.

## Page 11: Schools, colleges and universities

Q5. Do you agree that there should be specific obligations on schools, colleges and universities to make sanitary products available for free (via dispensers in toilets)?

Yes

**Please explain the reasons for your response**

This is key in numerous ways, but particularly should help in health, attendance and attainment. Similarly, the provision in colleges and universities will also have important health and educational impacts. These will be important in tackling inequalities and will have a positive impact on dignity and wellbeing, as well as on the economy.

## Page 12: Personal experience (questions 6 and 7 are for individual respondents only)

Q6. Have you ever struggled to access or afford sanitary products during menstruation? (e.g. financial barriers, unexpected circumstances, health issues)

*No Response*

Q7. If sanitary products were available for free, which of the following would apply to you?

*No Response*

## Page 14: Financial implications

Q8. Taking account of both costs and potential savings, what financial impact would you expect the proposed Bill to have on:

	Significant increase in cost	Some increase in cost	Broadly cost-neutral	Some reduction in cost	Significant reduction in cost	Unsure
<b>(a) Government and the public sector (e.g. local authorities, the NHS)</b>		X				
<b>(b) Colleges and universities</b>		X				
<b>(c) Businesses (including suppliers/retailers of sanitary products)</b>			X			
<b>(d) Individuals (including consumers of sanitary products)</b>					X	

Q9. Are there ways in which the Bill could achieve its aim more cost-effectively (e.g. by reducing costs or increasing savings)?

*No Response*

## Page 16: Equalities

Q10. What overall impact is the proposed Bill likely to have on equality, taking account of the following protected characteristics (under the Equality Act 2010): age, disability, gender re-assignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex, sexual orientation?

Positive

Q11. In what ways could any negative impact of the proposed Bill on equality be minimised or avoided?

*No Response*

## Page 18: Sustainability

Q12. Do you consider that the proposed Bill can be delivered sustainably i.e. without having likely future disproportionate economic, social and/or environmental impacts?

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Yes

## Page 19: General

Q13. Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the proposal?

We welcome the fact that the work of trade unions on period poverty is recognised in the consultation. UNISON Scotland, including our Women's Committee, will be strong supporters of the Bill and its aims.