Proposed Sanitary Products (Free Provision) (Scotland) Bill

Page 2: About you

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

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

Please explain the reasons for your response

Fully Supportive

an individual
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".)
Politician (MSP/MP/peer/MEP/Councillor)
Please select the category which best describes your organisation
No Response
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 If you choose the second or third option, a name is still required, but it will not be published.
Ged Killen
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?

No one thinks twice about providing free toilet paper in public spaces or free access to condoms, the same principle should apply to sanitary products. Menstruation is a part of life, not a luxury, it is wrong to think of sanitary products as a luxury products. Sanitary products are a basic necessity, women in poverty should never have to experience the indignity of having to go without the products they need for a healthy period.

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 is an established model that works well for condoms and embodies the principle of sanitary products being universally avialable.

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

The card should be available to anyone; card-holders should have unlimited access to free sanitary products

Please explain the reasons for your response.

The principle of universal access is important. It's important not to stigmatise people who cannot afford to buy sanitary products or those who require more than others.

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)?

Yes, all of the above plus schools and public toilets.

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

No one should have to miss out on their education because they don't have the products they need.

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)

Not applicable: I do not need or use sanitary products

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

Not applicable: I do not need or use sanitary products

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
(a) Government and the public sector (e.g. local authorities, the NHS)		Х				
(b) Colleges and universities		Х				
(c) Businesses (including suppliers/retailers of sanitary products)			Х			
(d) Individuals (including consumers of sanitary products)					Х	

Please explain the reasons for your response

There will be increased costs for colleges, universities, GPs, etc. There will be the initial cost to introduce the free provision and there may be a spike in uptake at the beginning but over time this will level out and eventually it will become part of normal business costs such as providing toilet paper. Suppliers and retailers are unlikely to experience a cost change. Those who can afford a preferred product are likely to keep purchasing that product. Individuals will experience a reduction in cost due to the increased availability of free products.

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

The principle of the free provision is more important than the cost effectiveness of the proposal.

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

Please explain the reasons for your response

The bill will reduce a gendered inequality and does not in anyway discriminate against any individual based on their background or circumstances.

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

An equality impact assessment could be carried out.

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?

Yes

Page 19: General

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

I fully support this proposal and hope to see this Bill become law.