

## **TRAFFORD COUNCIL**

**Report to:** Executive  
**Date:** 18.3.19  
**Report for:** Decision  
**Report of:** Health Scrutiny Committee

### **Report Title**

**Period Poverty**

### **Summary**

**The report provides an overview of investigations by a Task and Finish group of the Health Scrutiny Committee. The group looked at the scale, work being done, and possible actions of the Council regarding Period Poverty within Trafford.**

### **Recommendation(s)**

**The Executive are asked to consider the following recommendations:-**

- 1) That funding be committed to support the establishment of the Red Box Project within Trafford.**
- 2) That a small annual budget (between £500 - £1000) be created to support the Red Box Project and other projects that address the issue of period poverty within Trafford, to be managed by the Officer Group.**
- 3) That the Council make a pledge to end period poverty within Trafford**
- 4) That the Council write a letter to the Government in support of abolishing VAT on sanitary products.**
- 5) That funds raised from an annual dress down Friday be donated to Everymonth.**
- 6) That the Executive Member for Wellbeing supports the Officer Group working on period poverty.**
- 7) That an annual survey on period poverty be carried out amongst schools and food banks.**

Contact person for access to background papers and further information:

Name: Alexander Murray  
Extension: 4250

Background Papers: None

Relationship to Policy Framework/Corporate Priorities	Making a commitment to reducing or ending period poverty would be in accordance with the Council's public health priority of tackling poverty within Trafford and with the Council's position on equality within the borough as this is an issue that is a source of inequality for women.
Relationship to GM Policy or Strategy Framework	N/A
Financial	There is a possible short term financial impact if the Executive decides to provide support to the Red Box Project in line with the reports recommendations. The long term impact of action or inaction is not available due to a lack of data.
Legal Implications:	There are no legal implications
Equality/Diversity Implications	Period poverty is a source of inequality and so any action taken to reduce it will have a positive impact upon equality. Further information is required to see whether there are demographics within the population who are more affected by period poverty than others.
Sustainability Implications	
Resource Implications e.g. Staffing / ICT / Assets	
Risk Management Implications	
Health & Wellbeing Implications	This would have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of those affected by period poverty in the area. This is not yet quantifiable due to a lack of data.
Health and Safety Implications	

## 1.0 Background

1.1 The issue of Period Poverty was raised as a potential item for a task and finish group by Councillor Taylor. Period Poverty is where women and girls<sup>i</sup> cannot afford sufficient sanitary products for use during their period. Period poverty can result in missing work or school through to social isolation and health issues such as septic shock. Period poverty has been identified as a national issue in recent years and in the summer of 2018 the Scottish Parliament pledged to end period poverty within education and pledged £5.2M to achieve this. The issue has been covered broadly within the media with one article called 'let's make period poverty history' which contained research from Children's Charity Plan International UK suggesting 1 in 10 young women (aged 14 – 21) had been unable to afford period products. The British Government has also pledged £1.5M to support the brook project to address period poverty.

## 2.0 Membership, Scope, and Direction

2.1 Councillor Taylor, Councillor Bennet, Councillor Duffield, and Councillor Slater all volunteered to take part in the Task and Finish group and a meeting was arranged for the 12<sup>th</sup> September 2018 to discuss the scope of the group. Councillor Taylor brought copies of the Guardian article 'let's make period poverty history' to the meeting and explained that

while period poverty had become a large issue nationally she was not aware whether there was an issue in Trafford or whether Trafford were doing anything within the Borough.

2.2 The group agreed they would try to work out the scale of the issue within Trafford, what was being done in the area, and what support could be offered. The group discussed the ways in which they could gather information about the need for sanitary products and the impact that period poverty was having in the area. It was agreed that Members should contact food banks within the area to check the demand for sanitary products and whether the demand was being met.

2.3 The group wanted to know whether period poverty was impacting Trafford Schools and Colleges. They agreed to contact the Corporate Director for Children's services in order to send out a survey to schools in Trafford and to Trafford College. The group suggested a list of questions to be sent to the Corporate Director of Children's Services.

2.4 The group then discussed what was being done across the Country to tackle the issue. Prior to the Meeting Councillor Duffield had made contact with a national charity called the red box project to see if they had a presence within the area. The Councillor had been informed that there was not a red box project set up in Trafford and the group agreed that this was something that should be looked into as part of their work. Councillor Taylor had heard about a series of events that had been held across the Country called the bloody big brunch which was used to raise awareness of period poverty, tackle the stigma surrounding periods, and raise money to support charities. The group wanted to find out whether anything like this was being done within Trafford and whether the Council could support it.

### **3.0 Trafford food banks**

3.1 Councillor Slater and Councillor Bennet both contacted food banks within Trafford. The following questions were posed to the food banks;

1. How long has the foodbank been open?
2. In that time have you seen an increase in users asking for sanitary protection?
3. When did the need to include sanitary protection items start to be requested.
4. Do you service Stretford only? If not where else do you provide support?
5. Is there anything else you can tell us about period poverty that will help us?

3.2 The responses that were received outlined that all food banks in Trafford had a demand for sanitary products from the point that they were set up and that this demand was increasing. The food banks all said that they had an adequate supply for the current demand. These food banks supported people in Urmston, Flixton, Davyhulme, Stretford, Gorse Hill, Firswood, and Old Trafford. This indicated that period poverty was an issue across a large area of the borough and that it was escalating. Responses to the final question stated that period poverty was not been something that food banks had collected information on, but they would start to do so.

### **4.0 Working with charities**

4.1 The task and finish group and the officers who were working on period poverty recognised the need to engage with charities to tackle period poverty. Two charities were identified by the group as possibly providing support in the area. These two charities were the red box project which provided support more than 750 schools nationwide and Everymonth which was a Greater Manchester based charity.

#### 4.1.0 Everymonth

4.1.1 A meeting was set up with a member of Everymonth on the 8<sup>th</sup> November 2018 to discuss their work. The group were told that Everymonth were providing 800 packs to 12 food banks across Greater Manchester. Each of the packs contained a month's worth of sanitary products and some comfort items such as a chocolate bar. The packs cost roughly £1.50 to put together and distribute and this was all done by a workforce of volunteers.

4.1.2 At the meeting the group were told that Everymonth required places in order to store their supplies and to put the packs together. The group offered to see whether the Council could provide these facilities free of charge and Everymonth were given a number of options. However, they also received and accepted the offer from a Church in Chorlton to provide these spaces. This may be something that the Charity need at a later date and so it would be good if the Councils could make an open offer to provide such support if needed.

4.1.3 The representative of Everymonth told the group that according to their estimates every food bank required roughly 100 packs per month in order to have an adequate supply. As there are 7 food banks in Trafford this would mean 700 packs per month at £1.50 per pack which would total £12600 per year. The group realised that this amount of funding would be beyond the Councils resources but it was felt that a number of charity events including dress down Friday fundraising could help to support the charity and the work that they do.

#### 4.2.0 The Red Box Project

4.2.1 The red box project is a national charity which has a presence in over 750 schools across the UK. The charity supports individuals who want to set up red boxes in their area. At the start of the groups work there was no red box project presence within Trafford and Councillor Duffield made contact with a woman who was looking to start one. The contact was passed onto an officer in partnerships and communities and the Officer invited the volunteer to attend a meeting of all the officers who were working on period poverty.

4.2.2 At the meeting the officers were informed of how the red box project worked. It consisted of two parts. The first part was putting out red boxes and red wheelie bins in order to collect donations of sanitary products. These could be placed in public places such as libraries and super markets or in business offices, anywhere people would be walking past on a regular basis. These donations were then collected by the person running the red box project. The second part involved sorting the donations and putting them, along with other items, into a red box to be placed within a school. When a red box was placed within a school a launch is held which tells the pupils what the box is and why it is there. This launch increases period poverty awareness within the schools and opens up conversations amongst pupils and staff. Feedback had been received from one Trafford primary school where a red box was placed in October 2018. The feedback said that while there had been a limited use of the products within the box its presence had opened up dialogue around periods and girls felt more at ease in approaching and talking to teachers. Through this dialogue the school identified that there was an issue around PE lessons and periods which is now being addressed.

4.2.3 The officers were informed that there were a number of ways that the Council could support the red box project in this work. Although the red box project relies mainly upon donations of sanitary products there are still a lot of costs in setting up the project in the area. Appendix 3 gives a list of all the costs related to setting up the red box project from

providing donation boxes through to creating a full red box for a school and launching the box in schools. As you can see from Appendix 1 the cost of providing every school with a red box and providing all of the publicising materials required to launch the red boxes in schools would be roughly £1583.

4.2.4 Another area that the red box project needed support in was increasing awareness of their work making contact with both business and schools within the area. A good way of doing this would be through holding an event like the bloody big brunch. These are events where a brunch is held and attendees pay for their food and drink with sanitary products which go to the red box project. At these events speakers tell their stories of their experiences of periods and period poverty and representatives of charities speak about how they are working to reduce period poverty in the area. An officer from Partnerships and Communities has looked into the possible costs associated with running such an event and the estimates range from £410 to £821 depending on the size and location (Appendix 1).

4.2.5 When asked about the cost of maintain the red box project once it had been launched and had a presence in all schools the representative stated that, provided that sufficient donations were received, around £500 annually would enable the project to run in all schools in the area.

## **5.0 School survey**

5.1 Councillor Taylor contacted the Corporate Director for Children's services about creating a survey to go out to schools. The Councillor was informed that the Council's Public Health team were looking at period poverty in the area and they offered to create and distribute the survey to schools. A set of questions were agreed and made into a survey monkey survey (Appendix 2) which was circulated via a bulletin and email in December 2018. The survey was sent out to all 85 Trafford Schools and 16 (19%) provided responses. At least 7 of these schools were secondary schools which represents 47% of secondary schools in Trafford.

5.2 The responses received indicated that 95 young women were known to be affected by period poverty. This was a much lower number than expected which could mean that period poverty is a much smaller issue within Trafford than across the UK in general. Given the feedback received by the red box project it would seem likely that issues around periods and period poverty within schools is under reported. However, due to the large negative impact that period poverty can have on those who suffer from it having an impact on just 95 instances within Trafford would have significant long term financial benefits for the Council and its partners, especially in Health Services.

## **6.0 Work ongoing within Trafford Council**

6.1 The timing of the creation of the task and finish group was extremely serendipitous as Trafford's Public Health team had identified tackling period poverty as a priority at around the same time. As noted above the Public Health Team first got involved with the work that the Task and Finish group were doing through the creation and distribution of the survey to schools. When supporting this work the team shared a report that their apprentice had written (Appendix 3) which gave an overview of period poverty and the estimated scale of the issue within Trafford for young women aged 14 - 21.

6.2 In addition to the public health team a member of the partnerships and communities' team had been made aware of the work that the councillors were doing through contact with an officer supporting the Task and Finish group. These Officers have come up with a set of aspirations for Trafford to achieve in relation to period poverty. These aspirations are;

- Ending period poverty in Schools - for free sanitary products to be offered in all schools in Trafford.

- Ending period poverty amongst new mothers - for free sanitary products to be available to all new mothers who need them.
- Ending period poverty in Trafford – That free sanitary products be available community buildings and food banks so that they can be accessed by anyone who needs them.

6.3 The Task and Finish group met with the officers on the 16<sup>th</sup> January to discuss their progress. The Councillors informed the Officers that they were thinking of recommending that Trafford make a pledge to commit to ending period poverty within Trafford and that the Council hold an event to help launch the red box project within Trafford. Councillor Duffield passed the contacts details for the red box project onto the Senior Partnerships and Communities Officer so that they could progress the work further. The Officers told the group about their aspirations and asked the Councillors whether they would be able to help lobby central government to abolish VAT upon sanitary products.

6.4 Since that meeting an officer group has been formed which consists of staff from Public Health, Partnerships and Communities, and Pennine Care. As covered above the group met with the Trafford representative from the Red Box Project and discussed ways that they could help them to set up within all the schools in the area.

6.5 The group have used school nurses provided by the Council to approach schools about launching red box projects. The group are also keen to ensure that all health visitors in Trafford have a supply of sanitary products that they can take out with them on health visits, especially to new mothers in the area. One way that this need could be met is through any surplus or inappropriate donations made to the red box project being sent to Trafford's Health Visitors.

6.6 Going forward the group is looking at how they could have sanitary product provision supplied within libraries, community centres, and early help hubs. These buildings could also be utilised by the group to publicise the issue of period poverty and spread awareness across the whole of Trafford.

## **7.0 Summary**

7.1 From the discussions with food banks, the survey responses, and every month it is clear that period poverty is an issue within Trafford although the scale of the issue is largely unknown. Work needs to be continued in order to discover the true impact it is having in the area. The work that Everymonth do is already helping hundreds of women across Trafford and the Council should do what they can to support them to continue this work. The Red Box Project offers great value for money as for an initial investment of less than £2000 with further funding of £500 annually period poverty could be ended with schools and colleges within Trafford.

7.2 The efforts, commitment, and aspirations of the officers who are involved with tackling period poverty in Trafford are greatly appreciated by the task and finish group and it is hoped that they receive adequate support to continue their work.

## **8.0 Recommendations**

8.1 The Executive are asked to consider the following recommendations:-

1. That funding be committed to support the establishment of the Red Box Project within Trafford.
2. That a small annual budget (between £500 - £1000) be created to support the Red Box Project and other projects that address the issue of period poverty within Trafford to be managed by the officer group.
3. That a pledge be made to end period poverty within Trafford
4. That a letter be written to the Government in support of abolishing VAT on sanitary products.
5. That funds raised from an annual dress down Friday be donated to Everymonth.
6. That the Executive Member for Wellbeing supports the Officer Group working on period poverty.
7. That an annual survey on period poverty be carried out amongst schools and food banks.

## **Introduction**

Trafford Council is committed to achieving equality in both service delivery and employment. The Council has made a commitment to work through the three levels of the Equality Framework for Local Government, demonstrating cumulative good practice to achieve equality of outcomes in relation to the six equality 'strands':

### **Age, Disability, Gender, Gender Identity, Race, Religion and Belief, Sexual Orientation**

A key requirement of the Equality Framework at Level 1, (a Developing Council), is the implementation of Equality Impact Assessments. This will help the Council to meet the requirements of various pieces of equality legislation. The Council must ensure that all sections of the community receive services appropriate to their needs, and that no-one is adversely affected in the way we deliver services. An impact assessment will help to determine whether a service or policy is failing to meet the needs of specific groups or has discriminatory outcomes.

### **What is an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)?**

An Equality Impact Assessment is a thorough and systematic assessment of how functions, policies and procedures, strategies etc; impact on people covered by the different equality strands. The primary function of the equality impact assessment should be to determine whether the impact of any developments is or is likely to be negative or adverse and the extent of this impact, so that it can be addressed.

*If, as a result of the assessment, it is decided that the policy/procedure/decision has an adverse impact, the authority must consider alternative ways of acting to reduce or eliminate the impact and better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity. The processes involved in conducting an equality impact assessment should not be an end in themselves. The aim of the assessment is the promotion of equality of opportunity. It is the **outcomes** of the equality impact assessment that are of primary concern.*

There are two levels of EIA: initial and full. You need to decide what level of impact assessment is needed. The essential difference between the 2 kinds of assessment will be in the level of detail and consultation undertaken. An initial/screening assessment is mainly a desktop research exercise, while a full assessment will involve public consultation and involvement. The degree of assessment will depend on the relevance of the policy or strategy to equality and the general impact it will have on people's lives. Therefore, for larger, more significant changes to service delivery where it is known early on that there will be a large number of stakeholders affected by the changes, the lead officer will bypass the initial stage and go straight to a full EIA.

### **When do I undertake an EIA?**

An impact assessment should begin as soon as a relevant new policy, function or procedure is considered, when policies/ procedures etc are reviewed or in line with the corporate schedule of impact assessments. It should be an integral part of policy and service development, so that equality considerations become a natural part of everything we do. EIAs should be an integral part of Service Improvement Projects, Transformation Projects and preparation of major strategies, for example, the Sustainable Community Strategy and the People Strategy.

### **Implications for Decision Making**

When a decision maker eg the Committee or a senior officer is making a formal decision on any matter they must be made aware of the implications of their decision in relation to the Council's obligations in relation to equality. Therefore, all reports should state that an EIA has been carried out and summarise the main implications of the EIA. It may be appropriate in certain cases to append a copy of the EIA or a summary of it to the report or to set out in the report how the implications of the EIA will be met or managed.

Training is available on: [www.learningpool.com/trafford](http://www.learningpool.com/trafford)

Further guidance is available on: <http://intranet/yourtrafford/EqualityDiversity/EqualityImpactAssessments.asp>

For further advice and support, please contact: Adele Coyne, x 4605



## Sustainability Issues - Guidance for Officers Preparing Reports for Decision

*There are a number of areas around sustainability and climate change which must be taken into consideration in Decisions, and in the preparation of reports recommending these decisions.*

### **Energy Use in the Council's Own Estate**

*The potential effects of a decision on energy use in the council's own estate, including schools, must be considered. The council must annually report carbon emissions from council activities via National Indicator NI185, and any decision which would increase energy use in either council buildings or the fleet must be raised and discussed with the council's Sustainability Manager before it is taken.*

*Energy use in the council's estate is also a key aspect of the 'Use of Resources' Key Line of Enquiry under the Comprehensive Area Assessment, an area where the council needs to improve.*

### **Carbon Emissions in Trafford Borough**

*Trafford has a target of a 9.4% reduction in per capita carbon emissions by 2011 under our Local Area Agreement. Emissions are measured across three sectors: domestic homes, business and industry and road transport, and are reported via National Indicator NI186.*

*Any decision likely to have an impact on carbon emissions in any of these three sectors should be raised and discussed with the council's Sustainability Manager before it is taken.*

### **Adapting to the Effects of a Changing Climate**

*Changes in local weather patterns resulting from global climate change will increasingly impact on council services and life in Trafford. As a result, steps need to be taken to adapt council services to take these new weather patterns such as storms, flooding and heatwaves into consideration.*

*Any decision which may give rise to a risk from the effects of a changing climate needs to be brought to the attention of the council's Sustainability Manager. The council has a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (reported under National Indicator NI188) to deal with these issues, and it may need to be updated in the light of new decisions.*

### **Biodiversity**

*The council has a duty to protect biodiversity in Trafford (reported under National Indicator NI197), and any decision which may have an impact on biodiversity in the borough should be brought to the attention of the Sustainability Manager before it is taken.*

## Risk Management Implications - Guidance for Officers Preparing Reports for Decision

*This is a brief note setting out guidance for stating risk management implications in reports for Decision.*

*Identifying risk management implications enables members and officers to establish clear and consistent interpretation of the exposures to risk, both threat and opportunity, that the Council may face. For those who are tasked with writing and interpreting reports the following guidance may be of assistance. (More detailed risk management guidance can be found on the risk management site on the Authority's intranet).*

- *When reporting on risk implications reference can be made to the Authority's risk management policy and guidance.*
- *Risks should be referred to as either having Strategic or Operational implications or a combination of both.*
- *Where significant issues form part of the report, confirmation that a risk assessment was undertaken can be referred to. If no risk assessment was undertaken then state when one is planned or why it is unnecessary to do so.*
- *Identify who is responsible for managing any relevant risks and the action taken or proposed to ensure desired outcomes.*
- *Indicate when the greatest risk is likely to occur. Not all risks occur consistently or with the same magnitude over the course of a project.*
- *State whether it is considered that controls are adequate enough to manage the risk effectively and identify where improvements can be made to achieve success.*

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<sup>i</sup> Period poverty is a gendered issue, however, Trafford Council recognises that females who identify as males will be included in this initiative.