



# OZ Different

Data analysis of period poverty  
research in Bardejov

# Collected data

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- before the installation of menstrual lockers:
  - 133 respondents
  - 2 schools (high school + elementary school)
- after the installation of menstrual lockers:
  - 79 respondents
  - 1 school (high school)

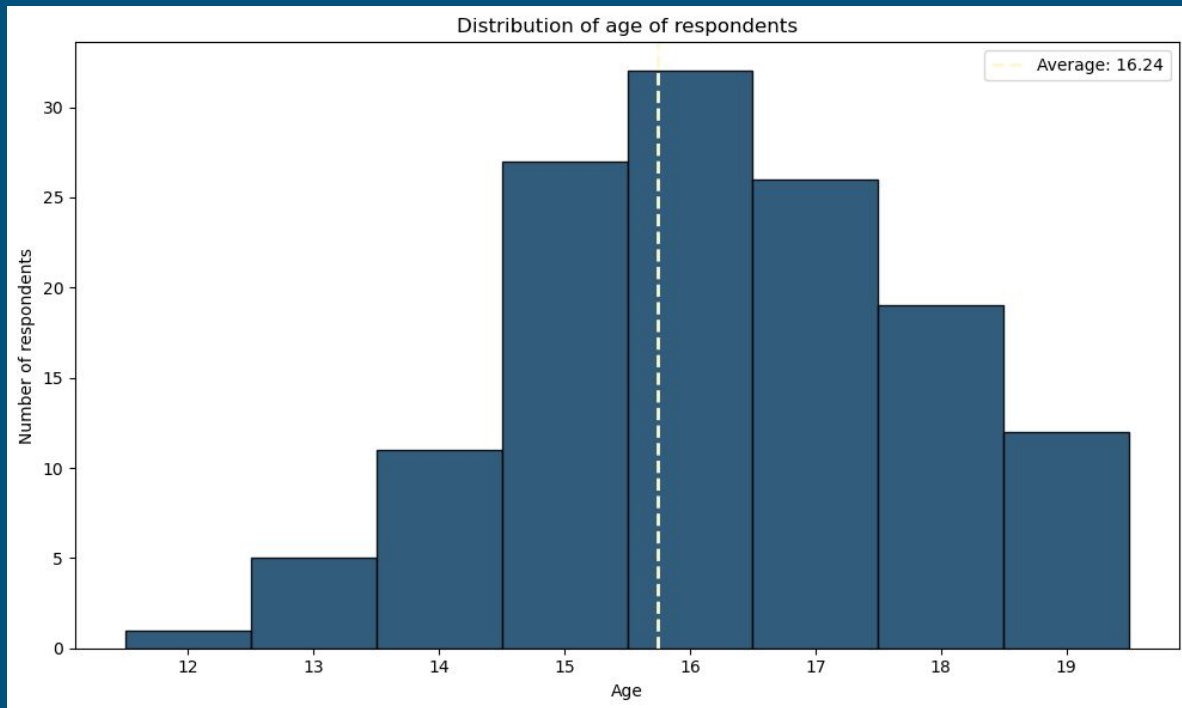


# Before the installation of menstrual lockers

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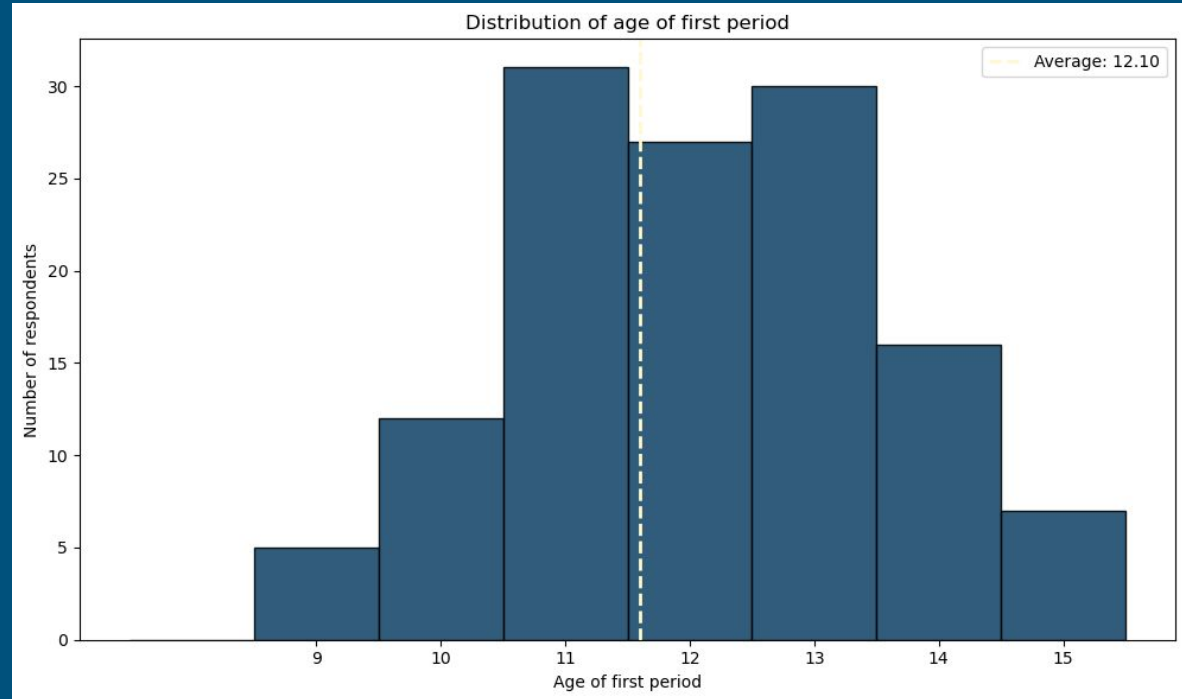
# Age distribution

- from 133 respondents
- avg. age: 16.24
- youngest: 12 yrs old
- oldest: 19 yrs old



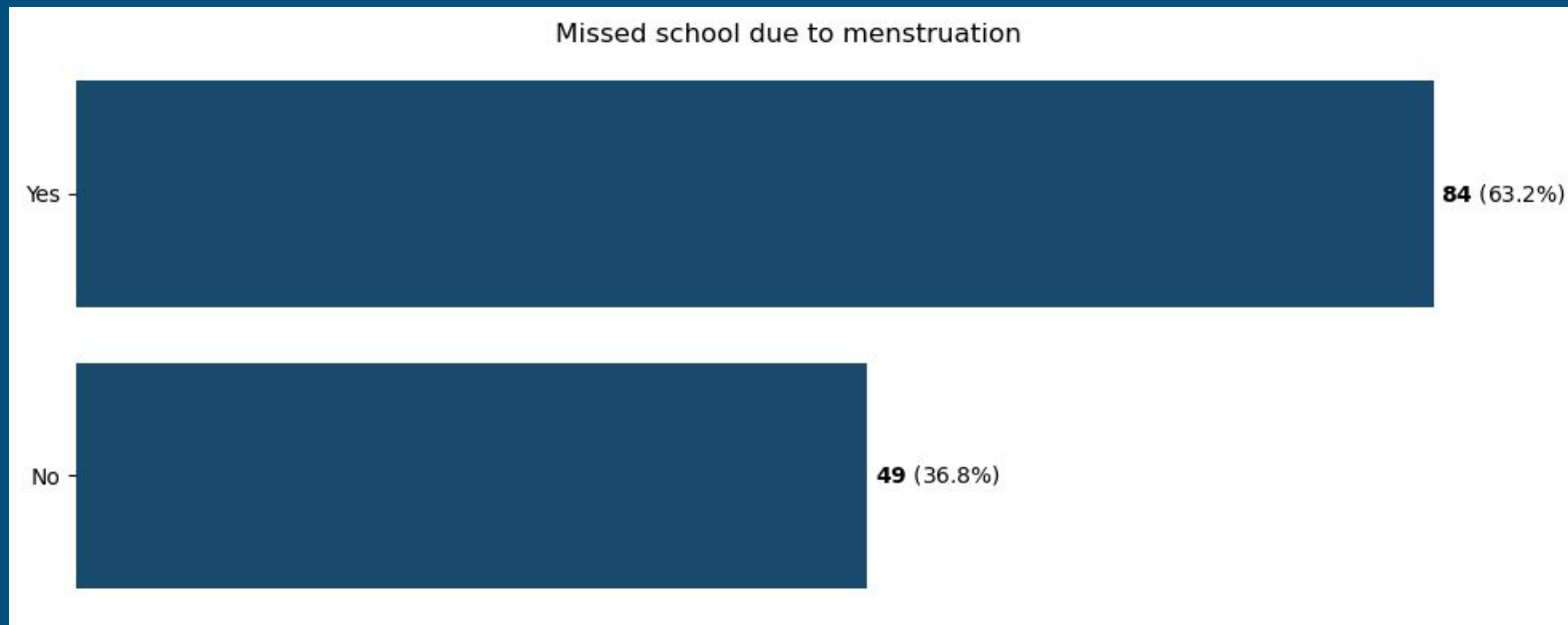
# Age of first period

- avg. age: 12.1
- min: 9 yrs old
- max: 15 yrs old



# Missing school due to menstruation

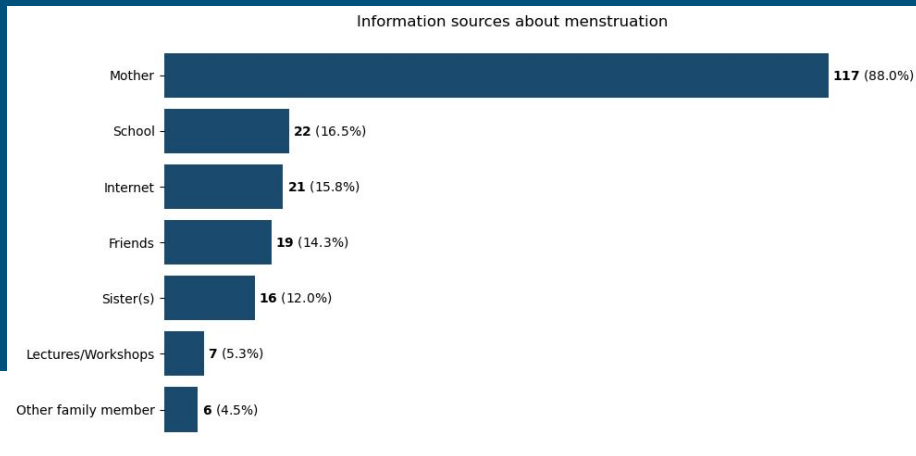
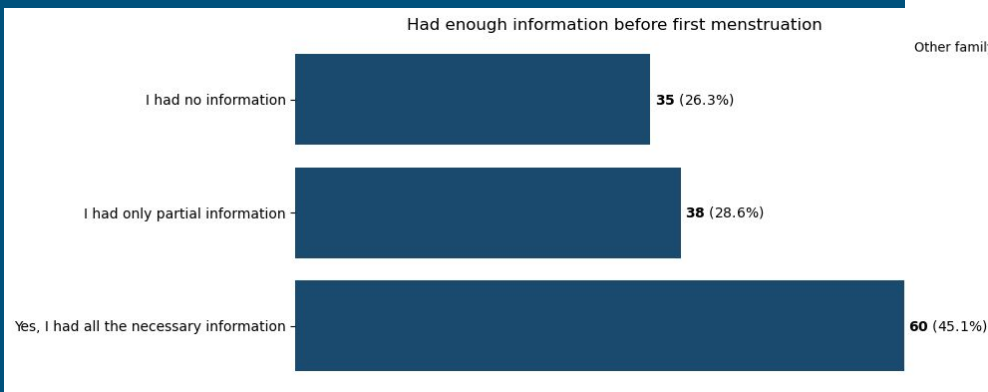
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# Affordability of menstrual products



# Informativeness about menstruation

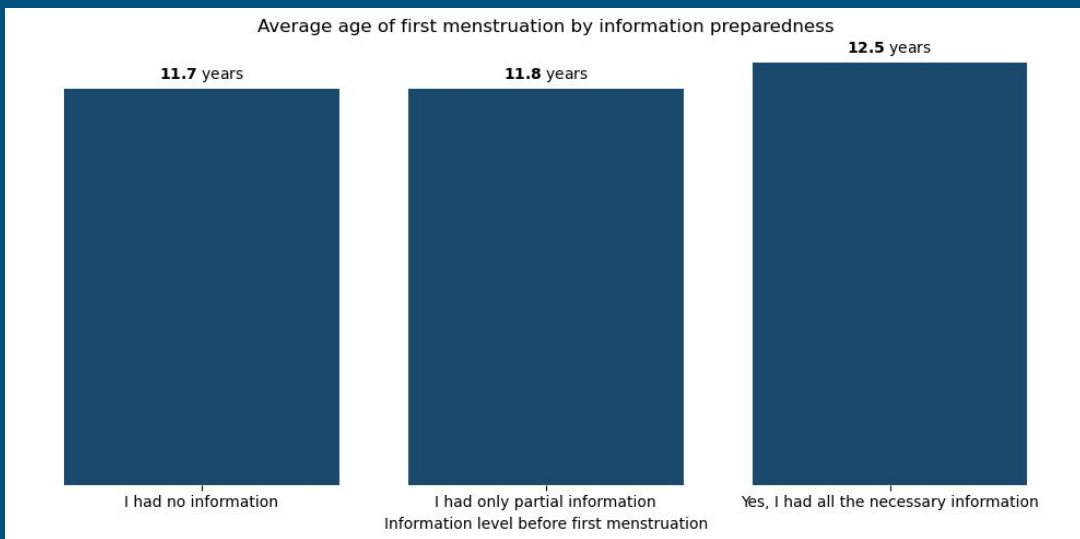




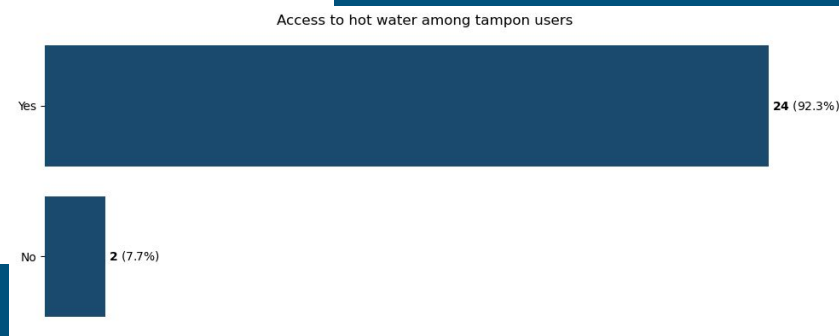
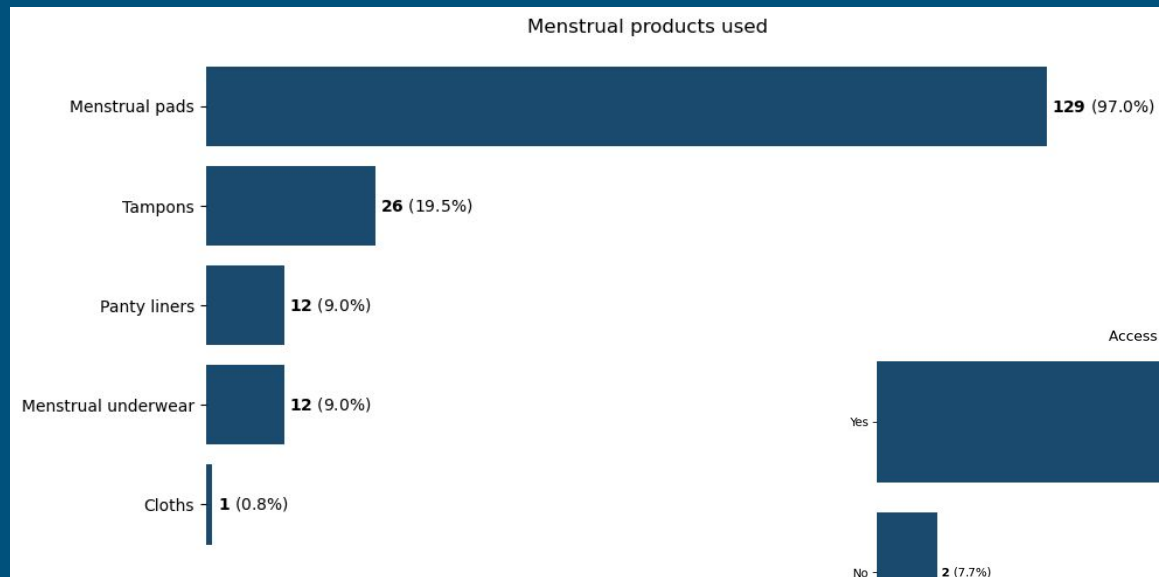
# Informativeness about menstruation

## Hypothesis:

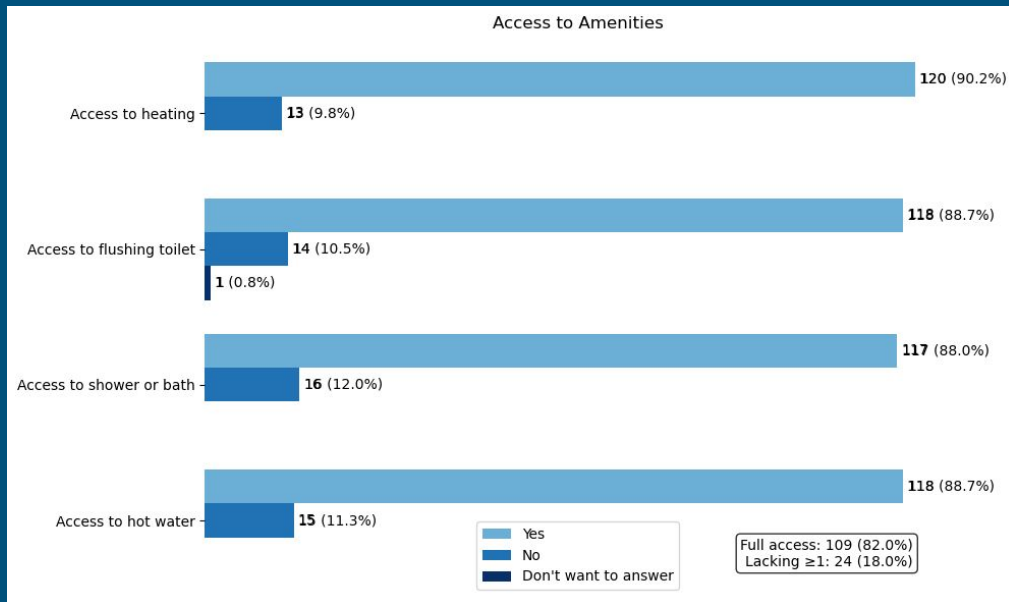
- people that got their menstruation sooner had less information available for them before their first menstruation



# Usage of Menstruation products



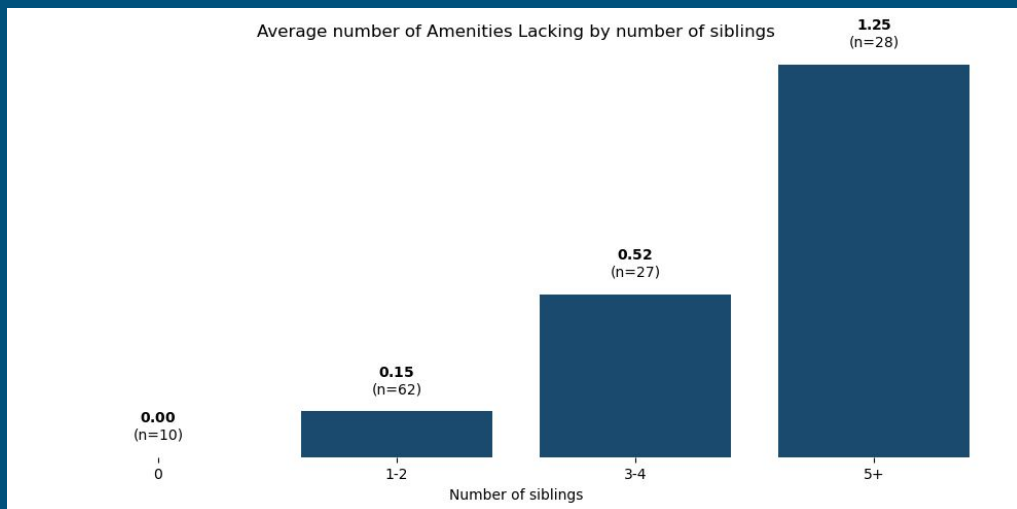
# Access to amenities



- 5 respondents lack all mentioned amenities
- 7 respondents lack hot water + shower/bath + flushing toilet
- 2 respondents lack shower/bath + heating

# Access to amenities

From the initial data exploration it was revealed that there is 0.4 correlation between the number of siblings and the number of lack of amenities.

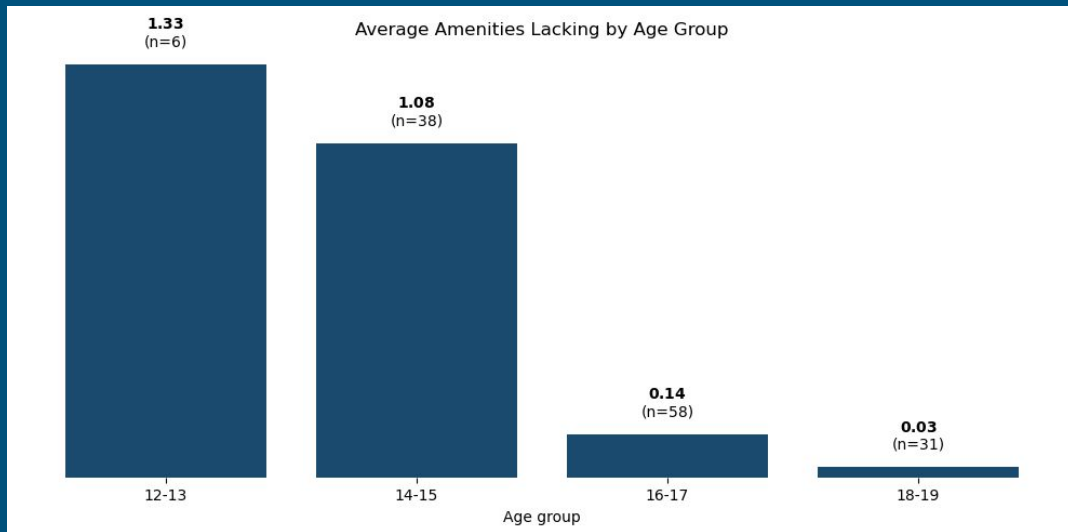


- the respondents were grouped based on the number of siblings
- supportive feature was calculated to see how many amenities are respondents lacking from the total of 4 (heating, hot water, shower/bath, flushing toilet)

Respondents with more siblings were more likely to lack more amenities

# Access to amenities

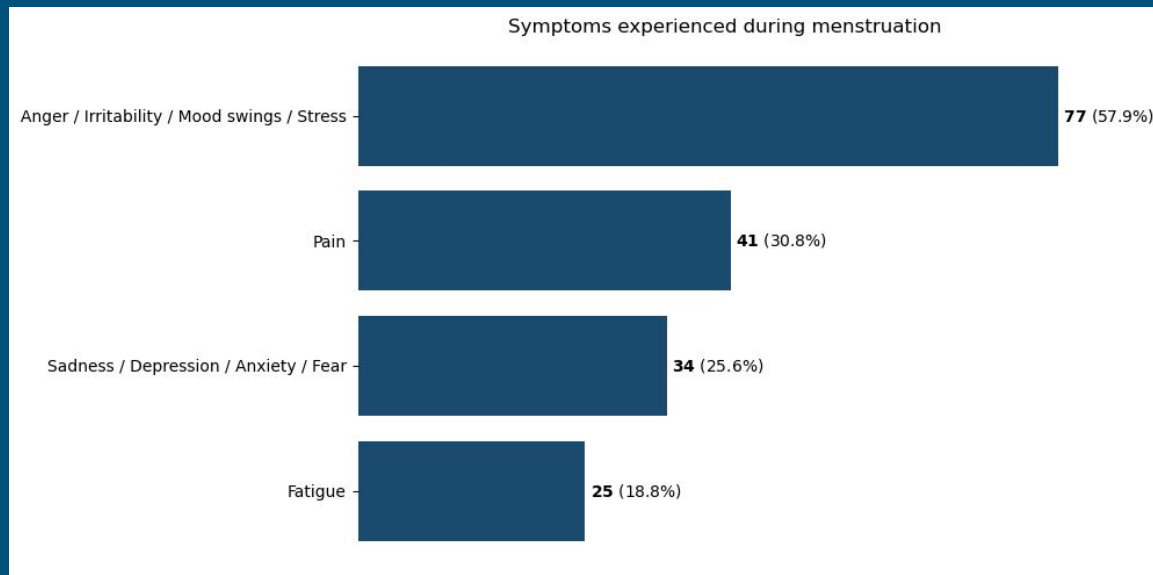
Another correlation was spotted between the lack of amenities and the age of the respondent - a negative correlation of -0.39.



- the respondents were grouped by age

Younger respondents were more likely to be missing more amenities than older respondents

# Menstruation symptoms experienced



# Summary of findings

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From 133 respondents

- youngest starting age of menstruation was **9 years old**
- **63.2%** missed school due to menstruation
- **12%** couldn't afford menstruation products at one point
- **26.3%** had no information before first menstruation
- **97%** use menstrual pads
- **18%** have limited access to basic amenities
  - younger respondents are more likely to lack more amenities
  - respondents with more siblings are also more likely to lack more amenities
- people that get their menstruation sooner, are more likely to get no prior information



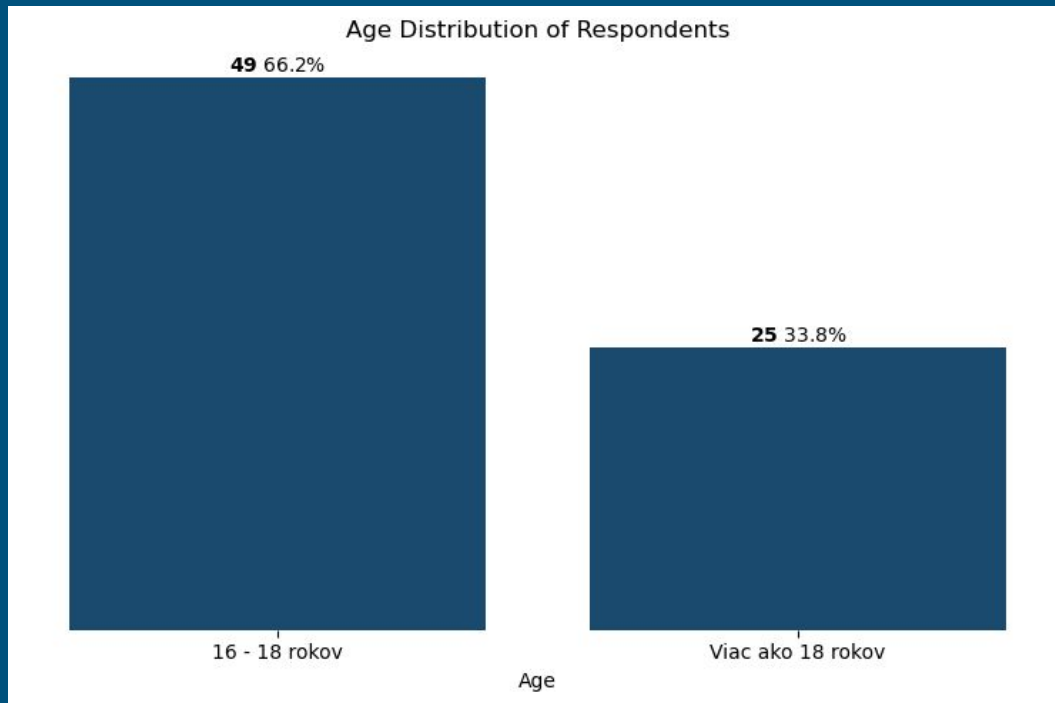
# After the installation of menstrual lockers

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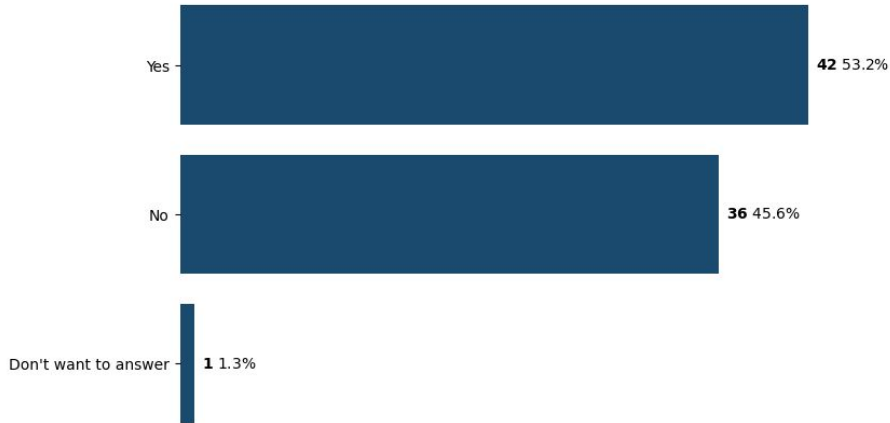
# Age distribution

- from 79 respondents
- missing data: 5

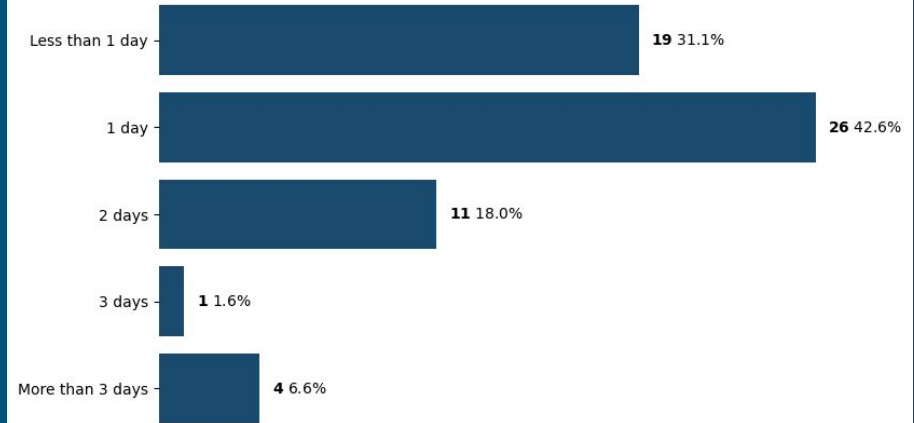


# School absence

Have you ever missed school due to menstruation



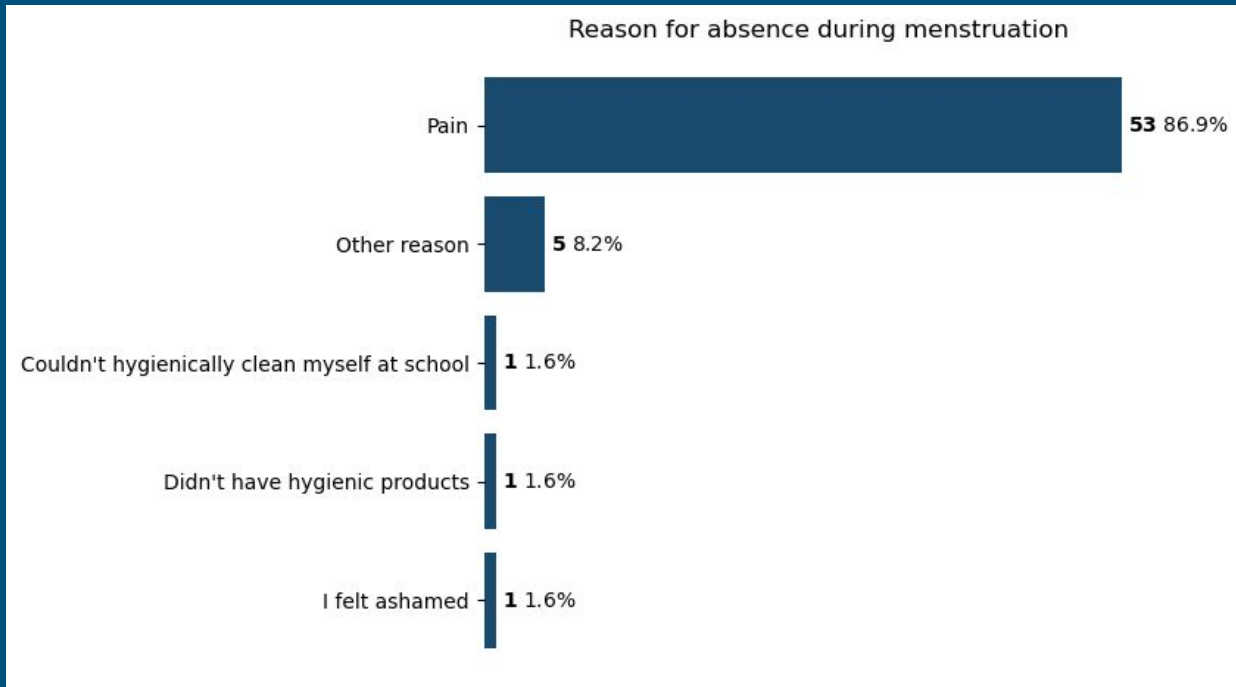
How many days did you miss due to menstruation



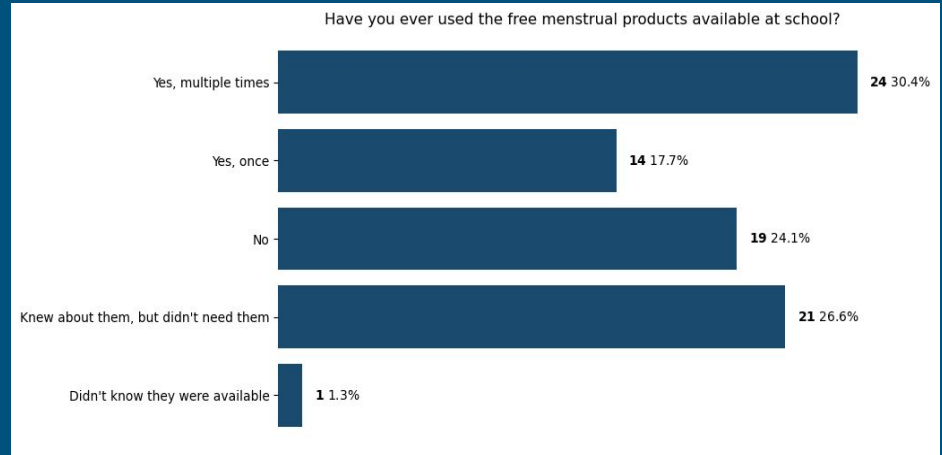
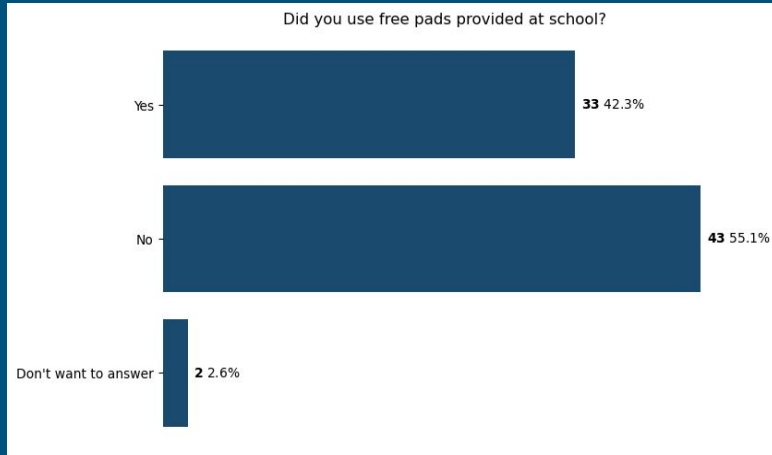
- 18 missing answers = didn't miss school due to menstruation

# School absence

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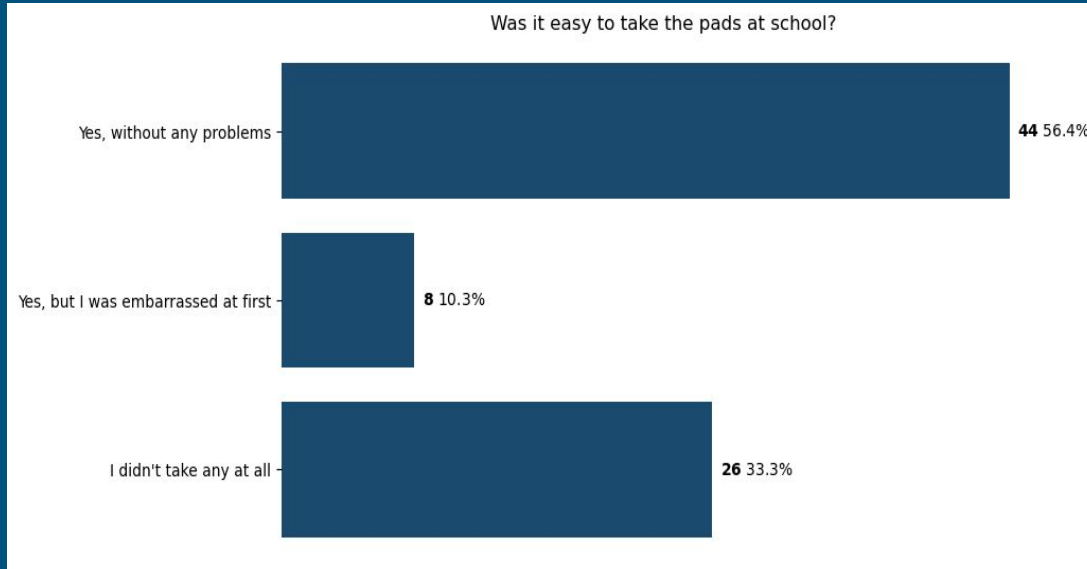


# Usage of the free menstrual products provided



- 3 respondents claimed they did not use the free pads provided at school but later changed their answer to Yes, once
- 1 respondent changed their answer from No to Yes, multiple times
- 1 respondent switched from Yes -> No
- 1 respondent went from Don't want to answer -> Yes, once
- 1 respondent did not answer the first question but later answered as No

# Usage of the free menstrual products provided

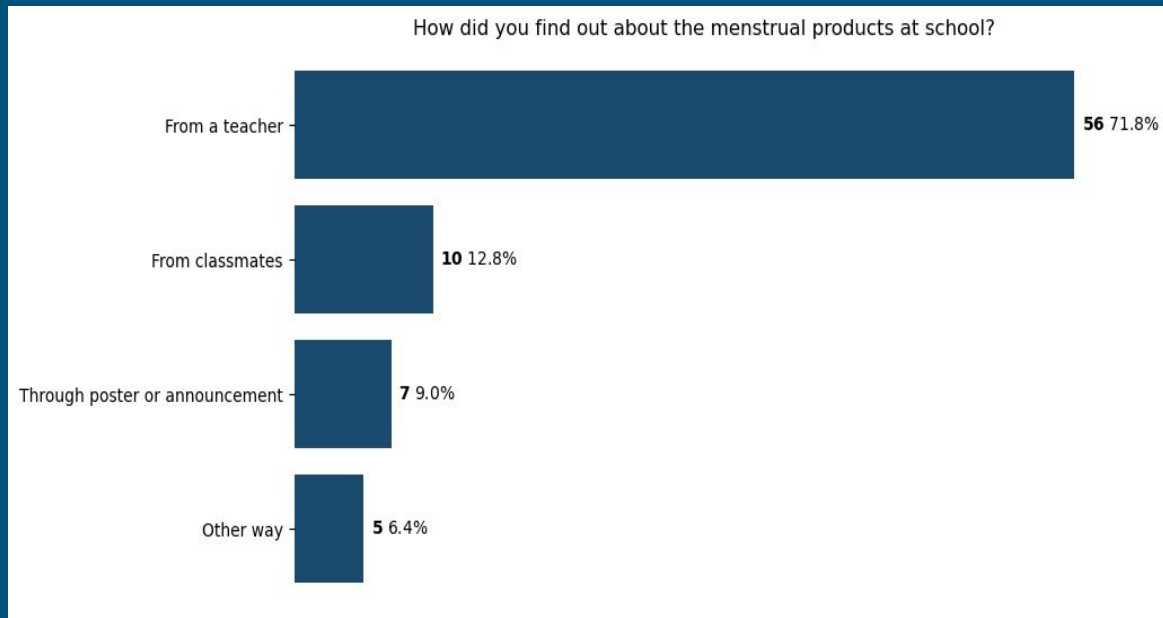


Now we have 52 respondents who claimed that it was easy to take the pads at school (33 -> 38 -> 52 )

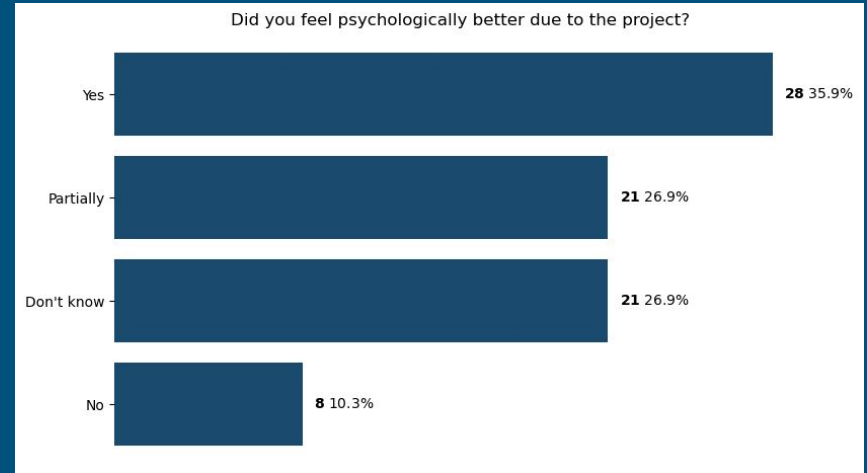
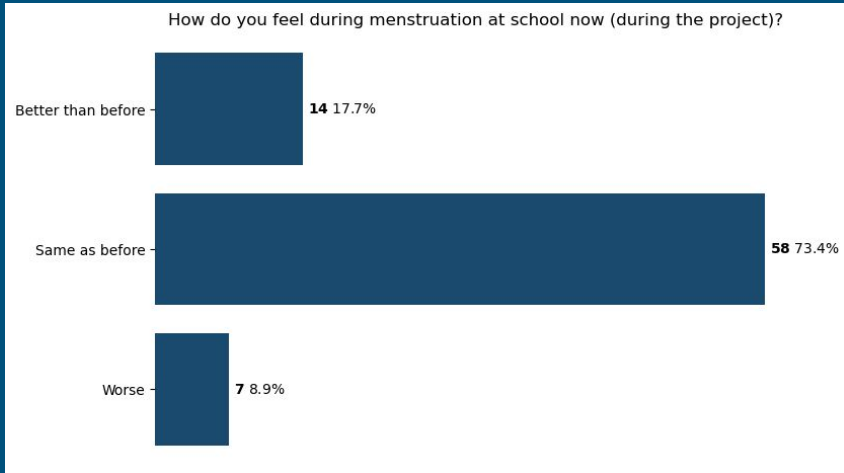
- this might be a misinterpretation of the question (mine / respondents) but the question evokes to me that 52 respondents actually took the pads, however it might have also referred just to the accessibility of the menstruation lockers

# Source of information on the free menstrual products provided

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# Emotional effects of the project



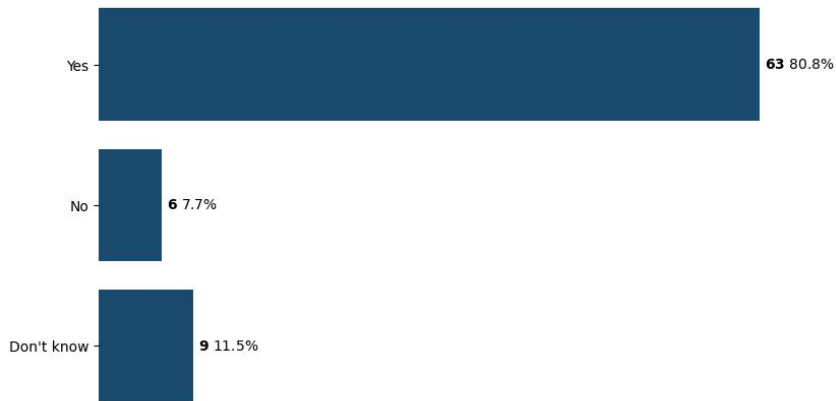
Worse - 3 respondents actually do use the free menstruation products.

- unclear whether that emotion is in direct cause of the project

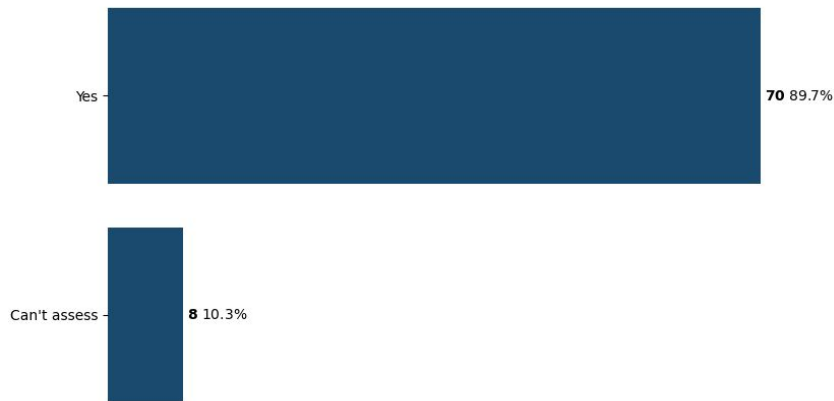
# Emotional effects of the project

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Do you feel more confident knowing hygiene products are available at school?



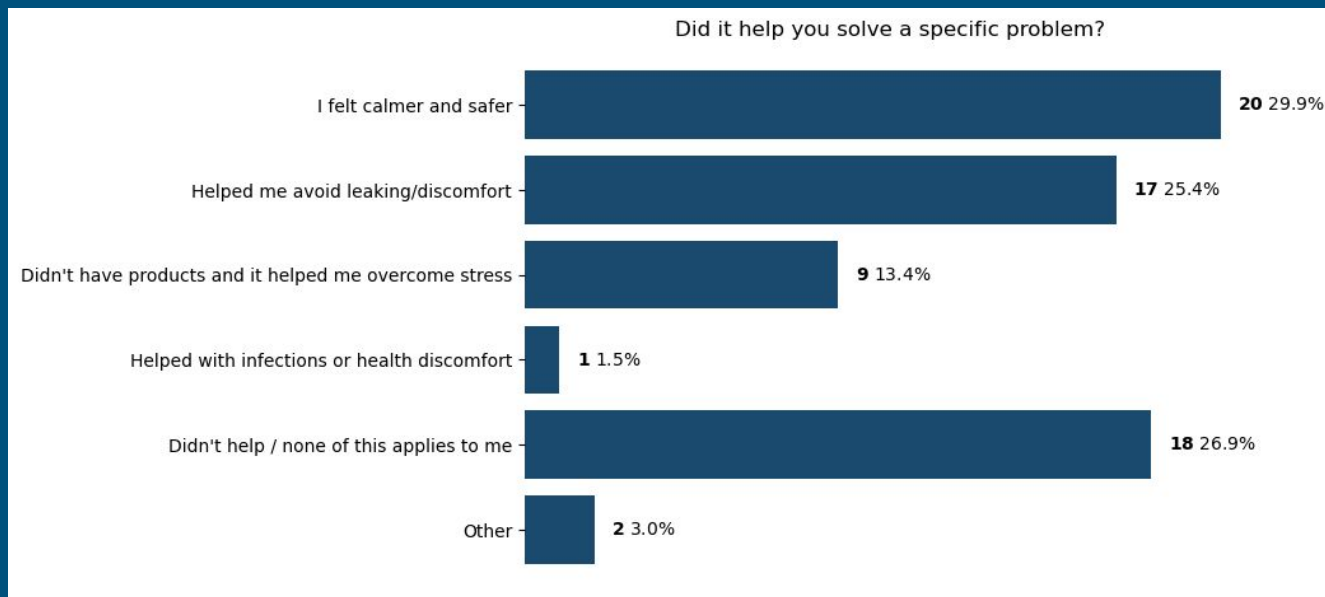
Did you feel the project was useful for girls?



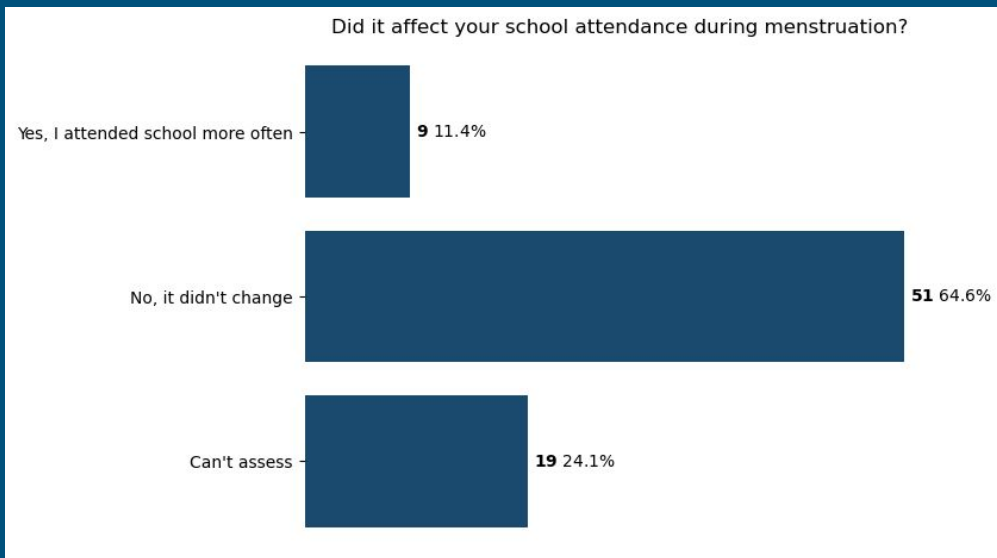


# Emotional effects of the project

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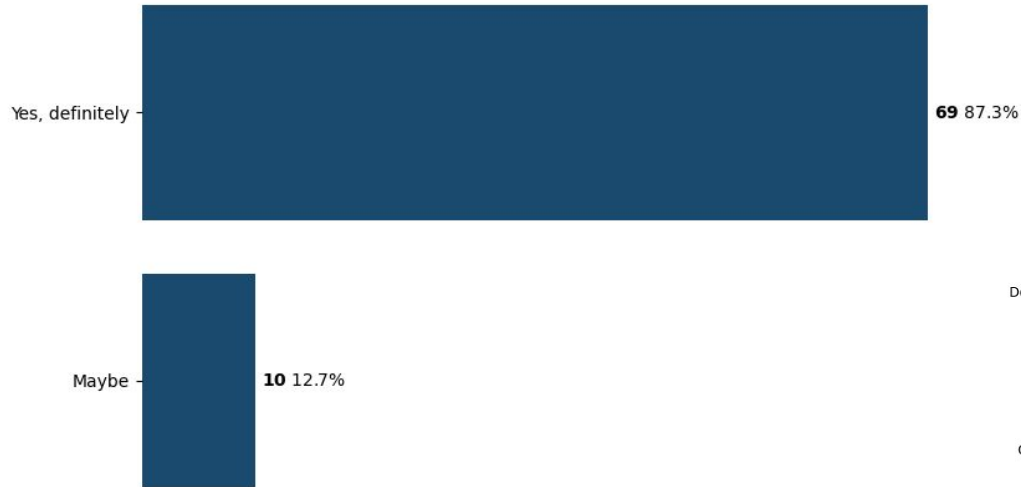
# Absence effects



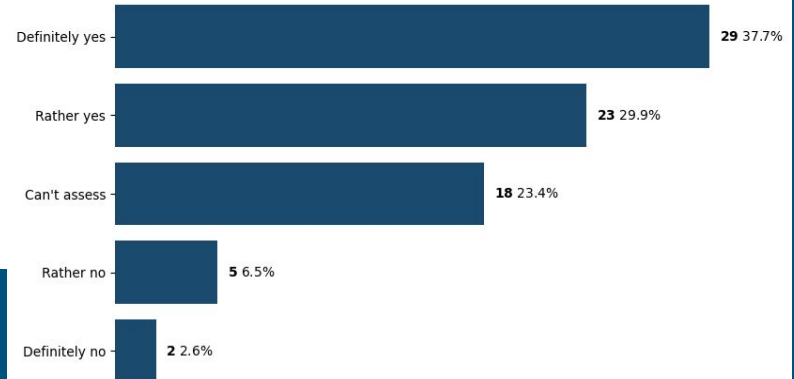
This is in alignment with the fact that the respondents claimed their number one reason for absence is pain, with only one respondent claiming its due to lack of hygienic products

# Project Continuation & Educational Value

Would you like free pads to be provided in future school years?

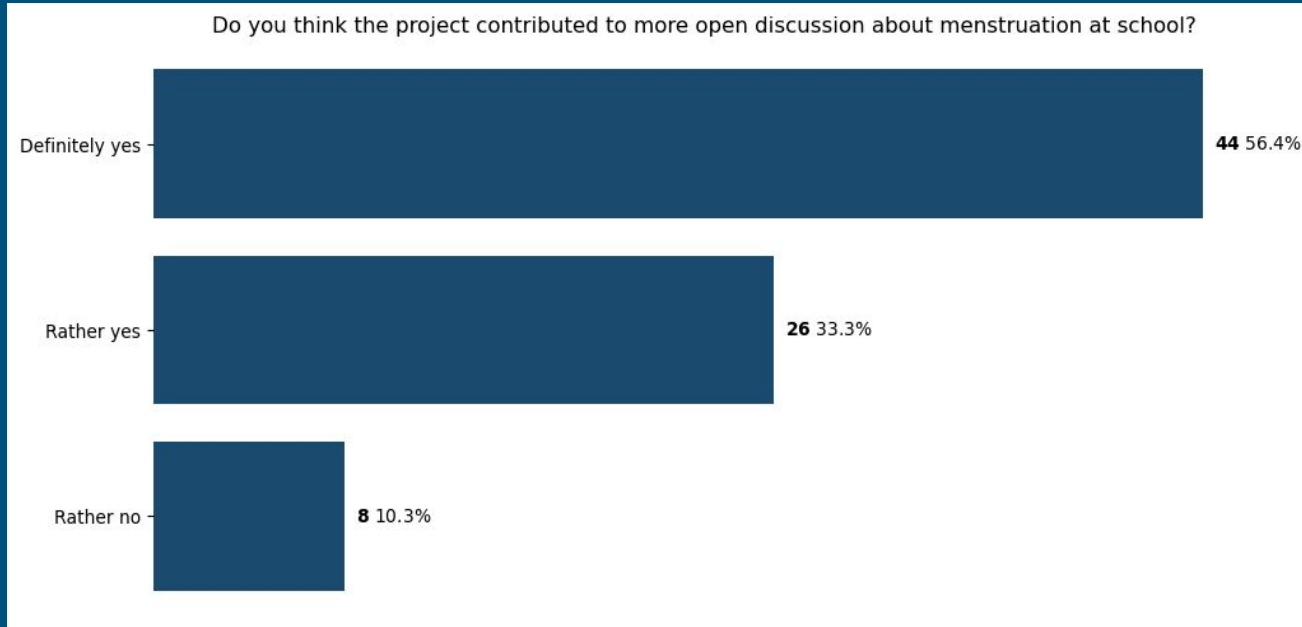


Did the lectures help you gain new information or perspective?



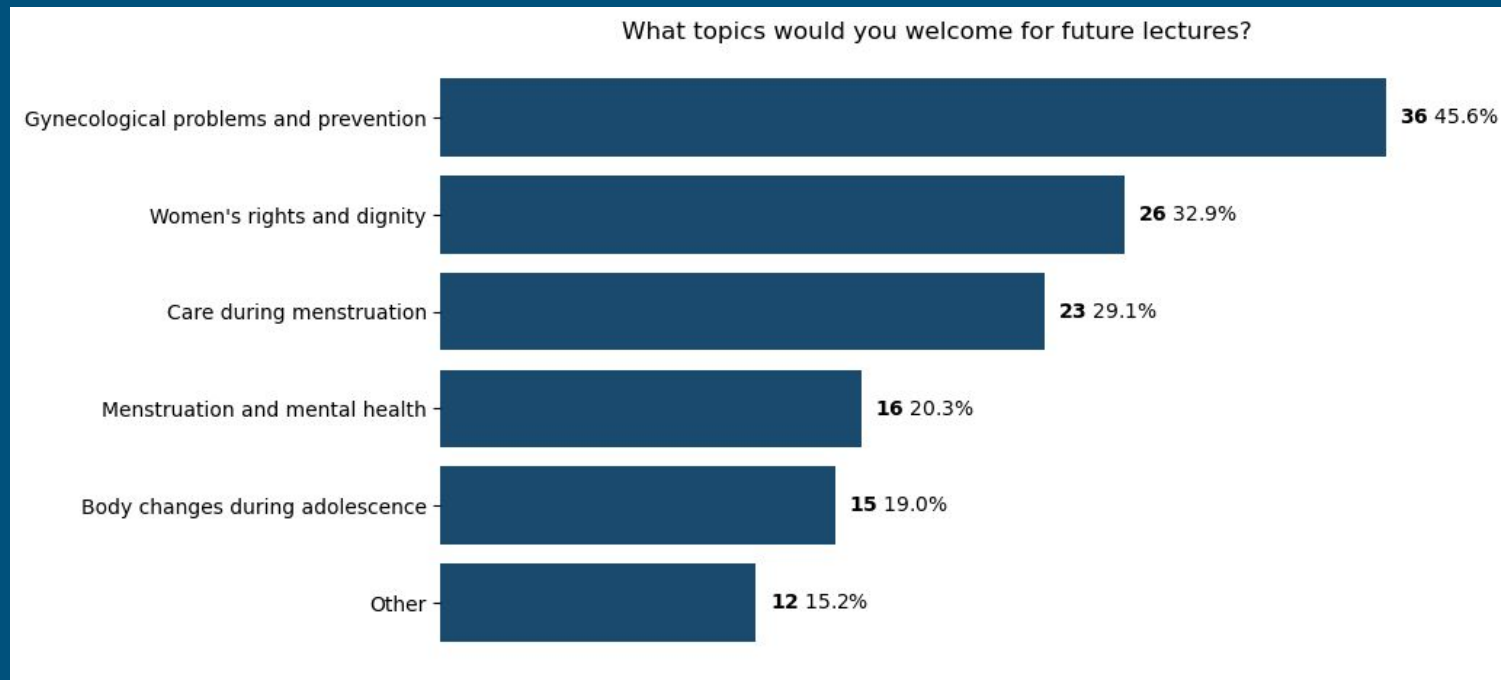
# Open communication effect about menstruation

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# Future lectures

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# Summary of findings

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From 79 respondents

- **77.2%** missed at least some part of school day due to menstruation
  - same percent missed it due to pain
- it is unclear how many respondents used the free menstruation products (41.8% - 48.1%)
- the information about the menstrual lockers mostly comes from the teachers
- **80.8%** feel more confident knowing products are available
- **89.7%** feel the project was useful for girls
- **89.7%** think it contributed to more open discussion about menstruation
- **62.8%** feel psychologically better (fully or partially)
- **87.3%** want free pads provided in future school years
- **11.4%** reported attending school more often due to the project

# Summary of findings

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Respondents reported that the project helped them feel actively better by:

- leaving them feeling safer and calmer that they have access to these products **29.9%**
- helped them avoid leakage/discomfort **25.4%**
- helped them overcome stress when they were missing products **13.4%**

Lectures proved to be effective by:

- **67.6%** found them useful
- there is interest in more topics, mostly **Gynecological problems and prevention** and **Women's rights and dignity**, but overall all topics had a fair percentage of interest

Lastly, 2 respondents noted they would like the tampons to be included as well

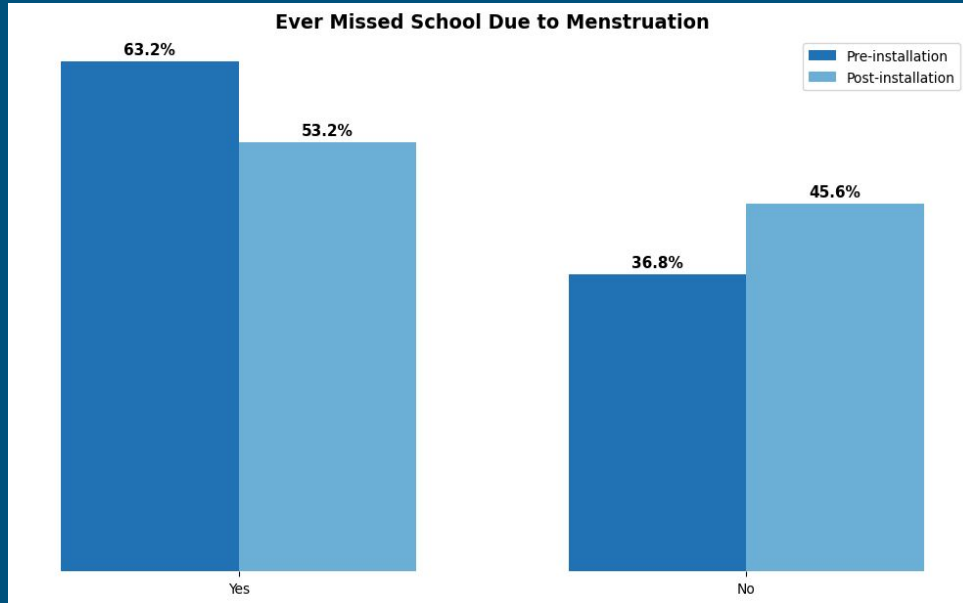


# Cross comparison of both data collections

Before and after the installation of  
menstruation lockers

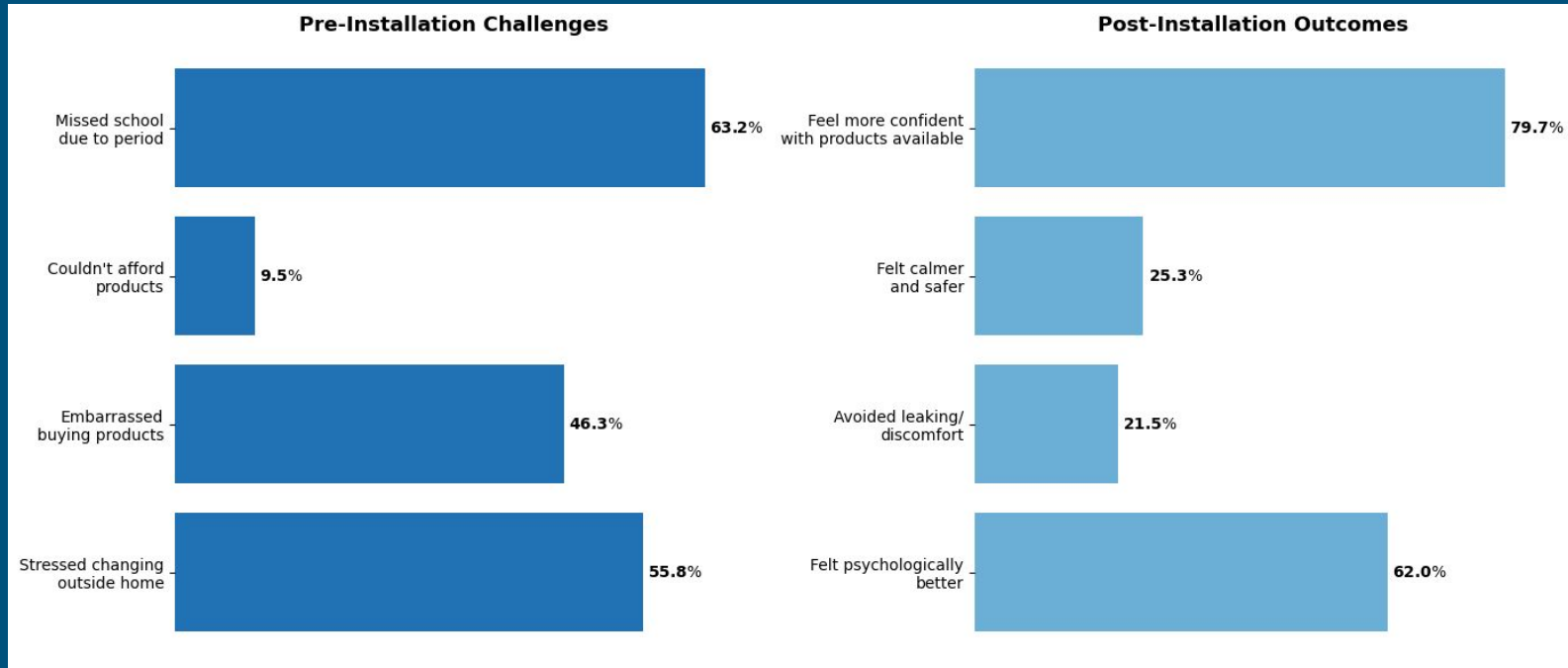


# School absence improvement



The absence decreased by 10 percentual points

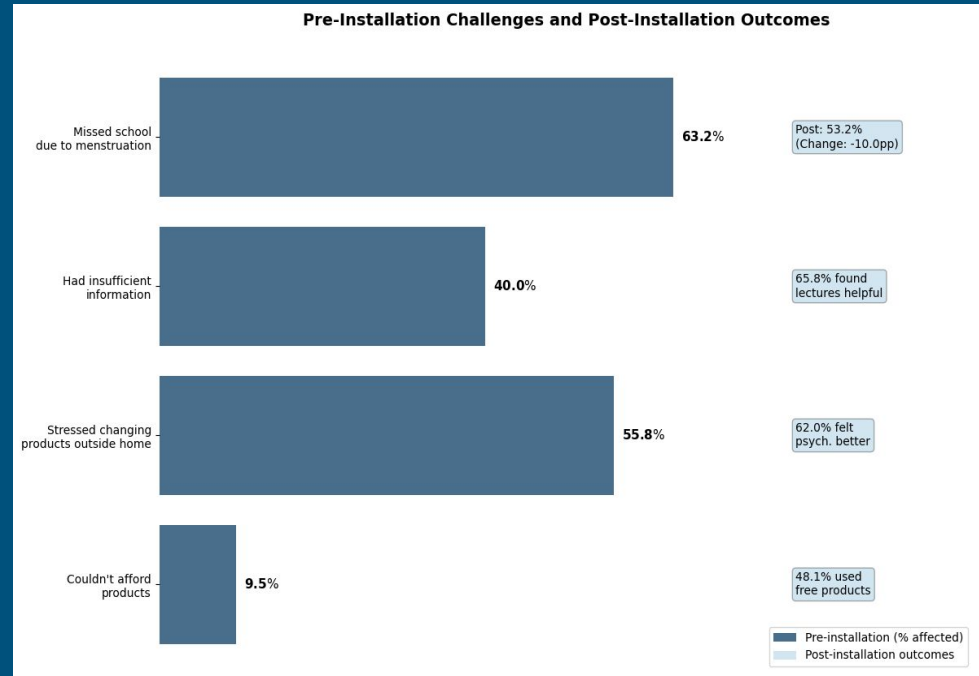
# Pre-existing challenges vs Project outcomes





# Overall findings

- Absence decreased
- Respondents feel psychologically better, calmer, safer and more confident
- The project made the discussions about menstruation more open and are interested in more information
- Respondents found the project useful and want it to continue





Thanks  
Ўакујет  
Дякую