

31 May 2022

Notice of Motion: Cr Jamal Hakim,**BINS4Blokes initiative: Incontinence product disposal bins in Council owned business facilities – trial program****Motion**

That Council

1. Supports the objectives behind the BINS4Blokes initiative led by the Continence Foundation of Australia.
2. Requests management to undertake the following:
 - 2.1. Develop and implement a 12 month trial program which sees the supply and installation of incontinence product disposal bins in male and all gender toilets at City of Melbourne facilities in six locations across the municipality including recreation centres/baths, community centres and libraries/hubs.
 - 2.2. Support the trial with a communication program aimed at building community awareness of the service.
 - 2.3. Report back to Council in twelve months on the outcomes of the trial program and provide options on the expansion of the program across City of Melbourne facilities and offices.
3. Notes that costs associated with the trial program will be met through the existing facilities cleaning budget.

Background

4. BINS4Blokes is a men's health campaign and initiative of the Continence Foundation of Australia (Foundation) and supported by a number of Australia's leading men's health and health professional organisations. The Foundation's position statement for the initiative is attached to this motion.
5. The campaign encourages providers of toilets in public spaces to include disposal bins for incontinence products in male toilets. Providers include local governments, business owners, shopping centres and sporting venues.
6. 20 to 26 June 2022 marks World Continence Week which seeks to create awareness of a condition which the Foundation estimates is experienced by 1.34 million boys and men in Australia.
7. In Australia, as part of the National Continence Program, the Federal Government funds the National Public Toilet Map (commonly referred to as the Toilet Map). The Map is web based and available as a phone app and offers a valuable tool for people with incontinence, travellers and young families as it shows the location of more than 19,000 public and private public toilet facilities across Australia. The Map will provide an opportunity to highlight the location of toilets that have incontinence product disposal bins.
8. Access to this service has the ability to make a significant positive impact on the quality of life of men and people with incontinence, and reduce social exclusion. The stigmatisation of incontinence can lead to withdrawal from work, social and physical activities, and cause distress and lead to mental health issues. Supporting this initiative aligns with City of Melbourne's Inclusive Melbourne Strategy 2021-31.
9. If supported, the City of Melbourne will be the first capital city council to adopt such a campaign. Supporting this initiative also follows Council's 2021 commitment to a 12 month pilot program providing free access to women's sanitary products through Council facilities.
10. This motion seeks to support the work by management to identify six Council owned facilities/services across the municipality to provide for a 12 month trial.
11. Management estimates that costs associated with this trial project will be approximately \$4,500 which can be funded through the facilities cleaning budget. There will be no detriment to any other cleaning schedules or work as a result of this trial.

Moved by: Cr Jamal Hakim**Seconded by: Cr Dr Olivia Ball**

POSITION STATEMENT

BINS 4 Blokes

February 2020





Continen- ce Foundation of Australia

BINS4Blokes is proudly supported by:



**Australian
Men's Shed
Association**
SHOULDER TO SHOULDER



**AUSTRALIAN
PHYSIOTHERAPY
ASSOCIATION**

CONSA

CONTINENCE NURSES SOCIETY AUSTRALIA INC



HEALTHY MALE
ANDROLOGY AUSTRALIA



MOVEMBER®



**Prostate Cancer
Foundation
of Australia**



**UROLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA
AND NEW ZEALAND**

About this position statement

This position statement draws on the latest evidence and provides recommendations to support the case for the provision of bins for the disposal of incontinence products in male public toilets.

The Continence Foundation of Australia has developed this statement with its supporters in response to the need for boys and men to be able to hygienically and discreetly dispose of incontinence products.

About the Continence Foundation of Australia

Since 1989, the Continence Foundation of Australia has represented the interests of Australians affected by, or at risk of, bladder and bowel control problems and acts as an advocate for their interests.

The Continence Foundation of Australia promotes bladder and bowel control by:

- working with consumers, professionals, industry and government
- facilitating access to continence support services
- providing evidence based information and advice
- building the capacity and capability of the workforce
- supporting research to achieve the Foundation's objectives.

For more information about the Continence Foundation of Australia, visit continence.org.au

Key messages

At least **1.34 million** Australian boys and men are living with urinary or faecal incontinence today¹.

- Incontinence is not just a health issue of older men:
 - Over a third (**36%**) of men living with urinary and faecal incontinence are under the age of 50, and
 - **2.3%** of boys and young men living with incontinence are aged between 15 and 19 years¹.
- One in six men in Australia are at risk of developing prostate cancer by the **age of 85**². The risk of prostate cancer increases with age. Urinary incontinence rates following radical prostatectomy are high.
 - When studies follow men who have undergone this surgery, they find urinary incontinence rates of 33.3-92% after one month which drops to 3.2-12% after 12 months^{3,4,5,6}.
- There are many risk factors for incontinence in men and, although risk increases with age, incontinence can develop across their lifespan⁷.
- Incontinence is stigmatised⁸.
- Incontinence can lead to social isolation, mental health issues (depression) and reduced quality of life^{8,9,10}.
- A lack of facilities to dispose of incontinence products can mean a constant worry of public embarrassment and can discourage men from leaving the house, leading to social isolation⁸.
- Having to carry around disposal bags and waste can be resolved with the provision of disposal bins for incontinence products in male public toilets.
- Failure to provide adequate disposal facilities for incontinence products may lead to them being flushed down toilets or disposed of inappropriately¹¹.
- There are inconsistent Standards and Codes of Practice around Australia regarding the provision of disposal bins for incontinence products in male public toilets^{12,13}.
- Being effectively supported in the community enables greater social participation for men.

Recommendations

We call for:

- The installation of disposal bins for incontinence products in all male public toilets in Australia.
- The development of nationally-consistent Standards and Codes of Practice for toilet facilities to include the installation of disposal bins for incontinence products in all male toilets.

1.34 million
Australian boys and men
experience incontinence

A study of Australian men with urinary incontinence found¹⁷:



57%

intentionally kept accidents secret from those close to them



50%

avoided situations where they could not access a toilet easily



28%

avoid socialising, except with close family and friends

BACKGROUND

What is incontinence?

Incontinence describes any accidental or involuntary loss of urine from the bladder (urinary incontinence) or bowel motion or wind from the bowel (faecal incontinence). Incontinence is a widespread condition that ranges in severity from 'just a small leak' to complete loss of bladder or bowel control¹⁴.

How many boys and men live with incontinence?

There is a perception that incontinence rarely affects men and when it does it is perceived as a normal consequence of ageing, but this is not true.

- **1.34 million Australian boys and men are living with urinary or faecal incontinence**
- **36%** of men living with urinary and faecal incontinence are under the age of 50, and
- **2.3%** of boys and young men living with urinary and faecal incontinence are aged between 15–19¹.

What are the risk factors?

There are a number of factors that may contribute to incontinence in boys and men, these are:

- some congenital abnormalities and behavioural conditions in childhood
- constipation
- some medications
- prostate problems
- post-prostate cancer surgery
- post-bowel cancer surgery
- post-bowel, bladder and prostate radiation treatment
- high BMIs
- chronic conditions (e.g. diabetes, cardiovascular disease)
- impaired mobility and cognitive impairment (e.g. stroke, dementia, arthritis)⁷
- disabilities, and spinal cord lesions (e.g. spina bifida, spinal cord injuries)⁵.

Incontinence is stigmatised and can reduce quality of life

People living with incontinence are stigmatised. The stigmatisation of incontinence can lead to withdrawal from work, social, physical and sexual activities⁸, or concealment of their incontinence all of which adds to psychological distress⁴ and mental health issues^{9,10}. When the Foundation surveyed general practitioners, **69%** stated men never or rarely brought up continence issues in standard consultations¹⁶.

There is a clear link between incontinence and depression, with an Australian review finding the prevalence of comorbid depression in the presence of urinary incontinence is between **20 and 43%**⁹. Incontinence and depression independently reduce quality of life⁶. An Australian study revealed that when they occur together there is an additive effect to the detriment of both physical and mental health¹⁰.

A study of Australian men with urinary incontinence found:

- **76%** actively located toilets when arriving at an unfamiliar place
- **57%** intentionally kept accidents secret from those close to them
- **50%** situations where they could not access a toilet easily
- **47%** reported they avoid situations where they were likely to leak
- **28%** avoid socialising, except with close family and friends
- **27%** stated they stayed at home as a precautionary measure¹⁷.

Urinary incontinence reduces the quality of life of men by increasing social isolation and reducing energy and physical mobility¹⁸. Men living with faecal incontinence also experience a reduction in their quality of life¹⁹. Men cope by accepting faecal incontinence as normal, but their experience was one of 'secret resignation'²⁰.

One in six men in Australia are at risk of developing prostate cancer by the age of 85². Urinary incontinence rates following radical prostatectomy are high. When studies follow men who have undergone this surgery, they find urinary incontinence rates of 33.3-92% after one month which drops to 3.2-12% after 12 months^{3,4,5,6}.

Following prostate cancer treatment, men with urinary incontinence found:

- occurrence to be sudden
- they struggled with acceptance
- it negatively impacted on their quality of life²¹.

Coping with incontinence and returning to regular activities and work after prostate cancer surgery was a high priority for men and their partners²².

Clearly, being supported in the community enables men to participate more fully. Increased accessibility to disposal bins for incontinence products in male public toilets is likely to increase the capacity of men to participate in activities and, in doing so, could help to reduce their social isolation and improve their quality of life.

Disposing of incontinence products: environmental impacts

The provision of disposal bins for incontinence products in male public toilets is not only a social justice issue, but also an environmental issue.

If men are unable to easily dispose of their incontinence products in designated bins, this may lead to these products being disposed of inappropriately such as in general waste bins representing a potential contaminant or infection risk in a public area or flushed down the toilet.

The devastating environmental consequences that occur when single-use plastic “unflushables” (incontinence and sanitary products, wet wipes and nappies etc.) are flushed down toilets has reached the point where local government authorities are responding by calling for the provision of bins in male public toilets for the disposal of incontinence products¹¹. The London Assembly Environment Committee has investigated the impact noting that, in the UK, there was no legal requirement to provide bins for disposal of unflushables in male public toilets. Upon conclusion of this investigation they made several recommendations including:

Recommendation 8: The GLA (Greater London Authority) Group should provide men’s bins in its men’s toilets for unflushable single-use products and encourage other public and private sector organisations to adopt this approach¹¹.

The widespread availability of disposal bins in male public toilets could also minimise the detrimental impact of used incontinence products on the environment.

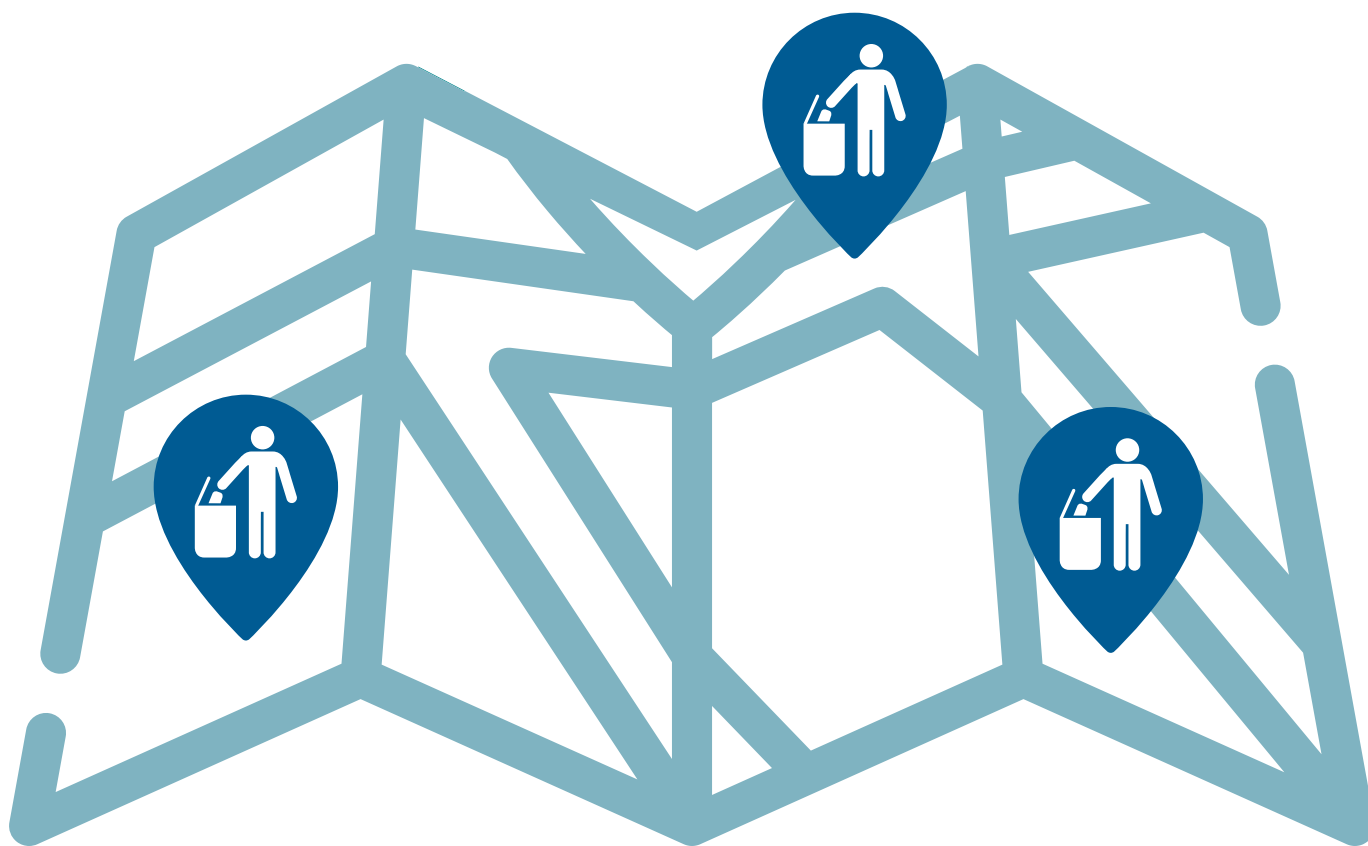
Standards and Codes of Practice

The mandated design of toilets and required amenities are detailed in numerous Standards and Codes of Practice across the States and Territories. Currently, these Standards and Codes of Practice are inconsistent regarding the installation of disposal bins for incontinence products.

Consequently, there is no consistent requirement for the provision of suitable receptacles for the disposal of incontinence pads in male toilets. This is highlighted by two separate examples of Codes of Practices. The first from South Australia, SA Health: Code of Practice for The Provision of Facilities for Sanitation and Personal Hygiene 2018¹², which mandates the requirement for suitable receptacles for the disposal of incontinence products. The second from Safe Work Australia, Managing the work environment and facilities: Code of Practice 2018¹³, which does not mention incontinence products, but does mandate the need for suitable receptacles for the disposal of sanitary products for female employees.

Internationally, progress has been made with Germany passing legislation in 2013 that directs that at least one disposal bin for incontinence products be placed in men’s toilet facilities. Additionally, a list of establishments that have placed disposal bins in men’s toilets and marked them accordingly on the toilet doors are listed on the Hygienebehälter in Herrentoiletten website²³. This allows men to locate disposal bins for incontinence products throughout Germany.

The National Public Toilet Map



In Australia, as part of the National Continence Program, the Australian Federal Government funds the National Public Toilet Map²⁴ (commonly referred to as the Toilet Map). This is extremely useful for people with incontinence, travellers and young families as it shows the location of more than 19,000 public and private public toilet facilities across Australia. The Toilet Map can be accessed via a downloadable phone app or website. This presents a great opportunity for the National Public Toilet Map to also highlight the location of toilets which have men's disposal bins installed in a similar manner to what Germany has done.

Recommendations

We recognise and agree that the provision of bins for the disposal of incontinence products in male public toilets will improve the quality of life of boys and men living with incontinence.

To support boys and men with incontinence, we recommend:

- The installation of disposal bins for incontinence products in male public toilets in Australia.
- The development of nationally-consistent Standards and Codes of Practice for toilet facilities which includes the installation of disposal bins for incontinence products in all male toilets.

Case study

SA Council leads the way in continence care for men



The South Australian council of Gawler, in the Barossa Valley, is leading the way for local government by installing Incontinence product disposal bins in their male public toilets.

Inadequate methods of disposing of incontinence products can mean a constant worry of public embarrassment and demotivate men from doing everyday things like venturing from the house. Having to carry around disposal bags and waste can be resolved with discreet sanitary bins in toilets.

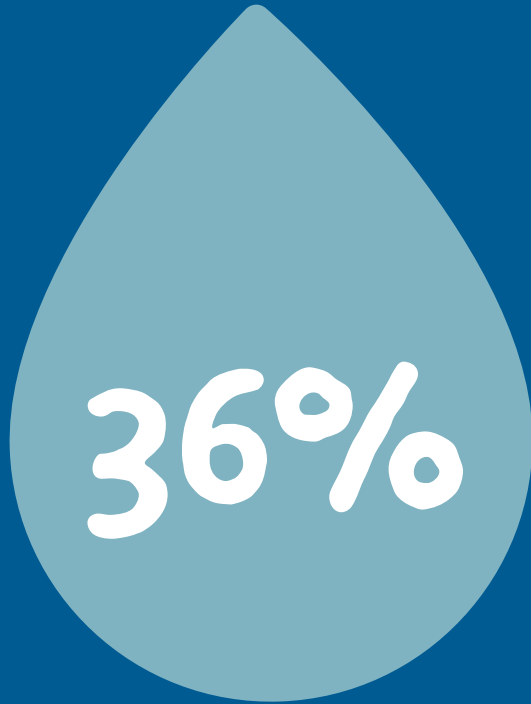
Gawler Council has recognised the immense impact a small step like installing bins will have for the community.

When the Council was considering the motion, each councillor was given a pack with an incontinence pad, disposable bag, wipes etc. so they could see what a man may need to dispose of. This helped them to conceptualise what people with incontinence must contend with.

Mayor of Gawler Karen Redman said that the compelling continence proposal earned a positive reaction from both the council and community.

"There was unanimous support from councillors to install the bins. Members of the community I have spoken to were surprised it wasn't already in place," Cr Redman said.

continence.org.au/news.php/555/council-shows-continence-care-for-men



Of men living with urinary and faecal incontinence are under the age of 50¹





**Continence
Foundation
of Australia**

Further information

Continence Foundation of Australia website

continence.org.au

The Continence Foundation of Australia is the national peak body promoting bladder and bowel health. The Continence Foundation of Australia's vision is to have a community free of the stigma of incontinence. We provide information on funding, referral and products. We also offer free resources for individuals, carers and professionals to help treat bladder and bowel control problems.

National Continence Helpline

1800 33 00 66

The National Continence Helpline is a free telephone advisory service staffed by a team of continence nurse advisors who provide information, education and advice to callers with bladder and/or bowel problems which may include incontinence, constipation, failure of bladder to empty or who are caring for someone with such conditions.

The Helpline also provides information and advice to health professionals.

The Helpline is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and available to anyone living in Australia. It operates 8am-8pm (AEST) Monday to Friday.

Continence Foundation of Australia information for men

continence.org.au/pages/men.html

Continence Foundation of Australia information for men following prostate surgery

continence.org.au/pages/continence-management-following-prostate-surgery.html

Consumer advocacy in the news

Continence Foundation of Australia. Council shows continence care for men [Internet]. 2018 September 24 [cited 2019 May 15]. Available from:

continence.org.au/news.php/555/council-shows-continence-care-for-men

Australian Broadcasting Corporation. A lack of sanitary bins for men is a wee problem that nobody wants to talk about [Internet] 2018 November 3 [cited 2019 May 2015]. Available from:

abc.net.au/news/2018-11-03/wee-problem-for-men-with-sanitary-bins-hard-to-find/10442516

References

1. Deloitte Access Economics. The economic impact of incontinence in Australia. The Continence Foundation of Australia; 2011.
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2018 Cancer data in Australia; Australian Cancer Incidence and Mortality (ACIM) books: prostate cancer Canberra [Internet]. 2018 December [Cited 2019 June 12]. Available from: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/cancer/cancer-data-in-australia/>
3. Filocamo MT, Marzi VL, Del Popolo G, Cecconi F, Marzocco M, Tosto A, Nicita G. Effectiveness of early pelvic floor rehabilitation treatment for post-prostatectomy incontinence. *European Urology*. 2005;48(5):734-738.
4. Galli S, Simonato A, Bozzola A, Gregori A, Lissiani A, Scaburri A, Gabardi F. Oncologic outcome and continence recovery after laparoscopic radical prostatectomy: 3 years' followup in a "second generation center". *European Urology* 2006; 49(5): 859-865.
5. Park JW, Lee HW, Kim W, Jeong BC, Jeon SS, Lee HM. Comparative assessment of a single surgeon's series of laparoscopic radical prostatectomy: conventional versus robot-assisted. *Journal of Endourology*. 2011; 25(4):597-602.
6. Springer C, Inferrera A, Pini G, Mohammed N, Fornara P, Greco F. Laparoscopic versus open bilateral intrafascial nerve-sparing radical prostatectomy after TUR-P for incidental prostate cancer: surgical outcomes and effect on postoperative urinary continence and sexual potency. *World Journal of Urology* 2013; 31(6):1505-10.
7. Abrams, P, Cardozo, L, Wagg, A, Wein, A. (Eds). Epidemiology of urinary incontinence (UI) and other lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), pelvic organ prolapse (POP) and anal (AI) incontinence. Incontinence 6th Edition (2017). ICI-ICS. International Continence Society, Bristol UK.
8. Garcia JA, Crocker J, Wyman JF. Breaking the cycle of stigmatization: managing the stigma of incontinence in social interactions. *Journal of Wound Ostomy & Continence Nursing*. 2005 Jan 1;32(1):38-52.
9. Avery, JC, & Stocks, N. Urinary incontinence, depression and psychological factors-A review of population studies. *European Medical Journal Urology* 2016;1(1): 58-67.
10. Avery JC, Stocks NP, Duggan P, Braunack-Mayer AJ, Taylor AW, Goldney RD, MacLennan AH. Identifying the quality of life effects of urinary incontinence with depression in an Australian population. *BMC urology*. 2013 Dec;13(1):11.
11. London Assembly Environment Committee. Single-use plastic: unflushables. [Internet] 2018 August [cited 2019 May 15] Available from: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/environment_committee_-_plastic_unflushables.pdf
12. SA Health: Code of Practice for The Provision of Facilities for Sanitation and Personal Hygiene. [Internet] 2018 [cited 2019 May 15] Available from: <https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/df72a18047b216389e61de7c69742d6b/17178.2+Sharps+Disposal+Code+A4+Booklet-ONLINE.PDF?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-df72a18047b216389e61de7c69742d6b-msgj09C>

References

13. Safe Work Australia. Managing the work environment and facilities: Code of Practice [Internet] 2018 May [cited 2019 May 15] Available from: https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1806/code_of_practice_-_managing_the_work_environment_and_facilities.pdf
14. Continence Foundation of Australia. What is incontinence? [Internet] [cited 2019 May 15] Available from: <https://www.continence.org.au/pages/what-is-incontinence.html>
15. Abrams, P, Cardozo, L, Wagg, A, Wein, A. (Eds). Neurologic urinary faecal incontinence. Incontinence 6th Edition (2017). ICI-ICS. International Continence Society, Bristol UK.
16. Continence Foundation of Australia. GP Questionnaire 2016.
17. McKenzie S, St John W, Wallis M, Griffiths S. Men's management of urinary incontinence in daily living: implications for practice. International Journal of Urological Nursing. 2013 7(1):43-52.
18. Bedretdinova D, Fritel X, Zins M, Ringa V. The effect of urinary incontinence on health-related quality of life: is it similar in men and women? Urology. 2016 May 1;91:83-9.
19. Mundet L, Ribas Y, Arco S, Clavé P. Quality of life differences in female and male patients with fecal incontinence. Journal of neurogastroenterology and motility. 2016 Jan;22(1):94.
20. Peden-McAlpine C, Bliss D, Becker B, Sherman S. The experience of communityliving men managing fecal incontinence. Rehabilitation Nursing. 2012 Nov;37(6):298-306.
21. Esparza AO, Tomás MÁ, Pina-Roche F. Experiences of women and men living with urinary incontinence: A phenomenological study. Applied Nursing Research. 2018 Apr 1;40: 68-75.
22. Gray RE, Fitch M, Phillips C, Labrecque M, Fergus K. Managing the impact of illness: The experiences of men with prostate cancer and their spouses. Journal of Health Psychology. 2000 Jul;5(4):531-48.
23. Initiative for hygiene bins in men's toilets (Initiative für Hygienebehälter in Herrentoiletten). <https://www.hygienebehaelter-herrentoiletten.de/>
24. The National Public Toilet Map. <https://toiletmap.gov.au/>



Continenence Foundation of Australia National Office

Suite 1, 407 Canterbury Road,
Surrey Hills, VIC 3127

National Continenence Helpline 1800 33 00 66

Telephone: 03 8692 8400

continenence.org.au