



Glasgow City Profile

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Section 7. Glasgow City

Introduction

This profile is part of a wider project describing the mental health and wellbeing of Greater Glasgow and Clyde (GG&C) and its sub-regions, compiled by the Glasgow Centre of Population Health (GCPH). The purpose is to support those working in GG&C to find solutions relevant to the region. As part of this we hope the information within will stimulate debate around our aspirations for mental wellbeing in GG&C and how best to achieve them.

Fifty-one separate adult indicators of mental health within 14 domains were used to describe the mental health and wellbeing in GG&C (Table Gla.1). The indicators were based on the national mental health and wellbeing indicators¹, which were commissioned by the Scottish Government's *National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Wellbeing*. For this report the set of national indicators were augmented with additionally relevant local and national data, allowing smaller geographies to be described. Of the 51 indicators, 26 were available for the local authorities and nine for the smaller localities (neighbourhoods).

Table Gla.1: Domains used to describe the mental health and wellbeing of GG&C

High level mental health outcomes	Contextual factors		
	Individual	Community	Structural
Positive mental health	Learning and development	Community participation	Social inclusion Discrimination
Mental health problems	Healthy living General health	Social networks and support Community safety and trust	Financial security Physical environment Working life Violence

This profile is one of six local authority profiles. They follow the same format as the widely used Community Health & Wellbeing Profiles², with data presented in a spine chart format. All the profiles and the main report, which provides more detail on all the indicators, are available at www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles.

¹Parkinson J. *Establishing a core set of national, sustainable mental health indicators for adults in Scotland: Final report*. Glasgow: NHS Health Scotland, 2007.

²<http://www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles>

Section 7. Glasgow City

Geographical coverage

This profile contains information for Glasgow City together with the Community Health Partnership (CHP) sectors and neighbourhoods within the local authority. Neighbourhoods are small geographical areas with an average population of 10,000, typically ranging from 8,000 – 13,000 (Table Gla.2). The Glasgow CHP is organised into three administrative sectors, with approximately equal population.

Table Gla.2 (a): Population and income deprivationⁱ for Glasgow City by CHP sector and neighbourhood

Sector/neighbourhood	Population ⁱⁱ	Income deprived (%) ⁱ
Glasgow North East sector	176,212	29
Baillieston & Garrowhill	17,633	14
Balornock & Barmulloch	7,422	33
Blackhill & Hogganfield	3,823	30
Calton & Bridgeton	13,612	32
City Centre & Merchant City ⁱⁱⁱ	14,657	19
Dennistoun	10,916	23
Easterhouse	9,210	39
Haghill & Carntyne	8,444	33
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	12,119	19
Parkhead & Dalrnock	6,194	48
Riddrie & Cranhill	10,997	33
Robroyston & Millerston	5,573	9
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	7,184	37
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston ⁱⁱⁱ	12,651	30
Springboig & Barlanark	13,118	38
Springburn	14,072	34
Tollcross & West Shettleston	14,965	32
Glasgow North West sector	188,651	24
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whiteinch	9,837	16
Blairdardie	3,837	19
Broomhill & Partick West	11,832	16
Drumchapel	13,018	43
Hillhead & Woodlands	20,070	19
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick East	16,340	10
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	9,109	7
Knightswood	17,665	27
Lambhill & Milton ⁱⁱⁱ	12,883	36
Maryhill Road Corridor	13,046	25
North Maryhill & Summerston	11,735	25
Ruchill & Possilpark	9,410	45
Temple & Anniesland	11,051	23
Yoker & Scotstoun	12,696	28
Yorkhill & Anderston	9,744	17

Section 7. Glasgow City

Table Gla.2 (b): Population and income deprivationⁱ for Glasgow City by CHP sector and neighbourhood

Sector/neighbourhood	Populationⁱⁱ	Income deprived (%)ⁱ
Glasgow South sector	219,377	25
Arden & Carnwadric	9,454	31
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspark	8,979	22
Carmunnock	1,456	18
Castlemilk	14,453	40
Cathcart & Simshill	8,376	11
Corkerhill & North Pollok	4,660	32
Croftfoot	6,242	19
Crookston & South Cardonald	7,906	21
Govanhill	15,478	30
Greater Gorbals	8,471	37
Greater Govan	12,161	35
Ibrox & Kingston	12,935	26
Kingspark & Mount Florida	9,140	16
Langside & Battlefield	10,605	15
Newlands & Cathcart	7,174	10
North Cardonald & Penilee	13,820	26
Pollok	11,308	22
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	12,807	25
Pollokshields East	7,353	36
Pollokshields West	6,885	13
Priesthill & Househillwood	8,451	36
Shawlands & Strathbungo	8,483	14
South Nitshill & Darnley	7,825	20
Toryglen	4,955	38
Glasgow City	584,240	26

i: Percentage of the population in receipt of (or dependant on someone in receipt of) the following benefits: Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance, Guaranteed Pension Credits and Child and Working Tax Credits. Defined using the income domain of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2008-2009).

ii: Small area population estimates (2008)

iii: Three neighbourhoods span two sectors (Glasgow North East and Glasgow North West).

A much larger proportion of the population in Glasgow live in income deprivation compared to Scotland as a whole. In the Glasgow North West and Glasgow South sectors approximately one quarter of the population live in income deprivation. This rises to 29% in the Glasgow North East sector. In contrast, 16% live in income deprivation in Scotland as a whole (see Table Gla.2 legend for details of income deprivation). Across the 56 neighbourhoods the percentage of the population that live in income deprivation is high – in some neighbourhoods in Glasgow the percentage living in income deprivation reaches 40%. Income deprivation was low for only two neighbourhoods in the Glasgow North East sector, two neighbourhoods in the Glasgow North West sector and in two neighbourhoods in the Glasgow South sector.

Section 7. Glasgow City

Three neighbourhoods span across the Glasgow North East and the Glasgow North West sectors. The population in each sector is shown below.

Table Gla.3 Distribution of population in the neighbourhoods spanning more than one sector

Neighbourhood	Glasgow NE	Glasgow NW
City Centre & Merchant City	10,148	4,830
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	10,890	1,851
Lambhill & Milton	1,037	11,844

Understanding Spine Charts

The data are presented in spine charts with separate spine charts for Glasgow City, the three sectors and the 56 neighbourhoods. The neighbourhood spine charts are available at www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles.

The information for each indicator is presented in the columns entitled 'Number' and 'Measure'. For example, for Depression (QOF) (indicator 4.2) 53,078 individuals were on the primary care depression register, representing 8% of the population.

The estimate relative to the Scottish population is represented by the horizontal bars. Bars extending to the left represent indicators where the estimate for Glasgow City is worse than the Scottish average and bars extending to the right represent indicators where it is better. For example, the percentage of the population on the depression register is 1% higher (worse) in Glasgow City than the Scottish average. The bar charts show a maximum of +/-70% difference with the Scottish average, to maintain a reasonable scale on the chart. The actual difference is shown numerically to the right of the bar chart.

Scotland was used as a comparison population consistent with other profiles (e.g. Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles, ScotPHO). Comparison estimates for GG&C can be found in Section 8.

Section 7. Glasgow City

Notes and caveats

When interpreting the profiles the following points should be considered:

- Some of the small area geographies (i.e. neighbourhoods and intermediate zones) have small populations which can produce unstable estimates especially for the indicators with rare outcomes, such as deaths. Estimates with unexpected large deviations from the Scottish average should be interpreted with caution.
- The magnitude by which an indicator deviates (i.e. better or worse) from the Scottish average reflects not only how the geographical area differs from Scotland as a whole, but also the variation within the indicator. For example, home safety varies very little, the lowest local authority estimates for the percentage 'who feel safe in their own home alone at night' is 96% and the highest is 98%.
- The relevance of the observed difference between populations can only be guided by statistical significance not defined by it. For very large samples, such as population-level data, very small differences will reach statistical significance but may have little relevance. Similarly, for the indicators based on small survey samples large differences can fail to reach statistical significance but can nonetheless be informative, especially if conforming to a trend. For this reason, statistical significance levels are not presented in the spine charts but are available for local authorities in Section 8.

Section 7. Glasgow City

Glasgow City																							
	Indicator	Number	Measure	U	C	- (Worse)	Scottish Average (%)	(Better) +	Time Period														
High level mental health outcomes						-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70			
Mental health problems	4.2	Depression (QOF)	53,078	8	%																-1	2008/9	
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	328	17	r																	-105	2006/9
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	137	9	r																	-23	2007/9
	9	Suicide	516	26	r																	-44	2006/9
	10.1	Psychosis patients	3,250	0.8	%	P																-15	2005/10
	11.1	All psychiatric discharges	7,370	15																		-18	2007/9
	11.3	Drug induced	317	0.6																		-20	
	11.4	Alcohol induced	1,124	2.3		r2																-15	
	11.5	Mood related	2,070	4.2																		-14	
	11.6	Schizophrenia & related	2,017	4.1																		-46	
11.7	Neurotic & related	359	0.7																		+22		
Contextual factors: Individual						-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70			
Indiv.	20	Adult learning		46	%																	-8	2009
	25	Drug use		18	%																	-78	2008
Contextual factors: Community & Structural						-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70			
Community safety	30	Volunteering		17	%																	-15	2007/8
	38	Neighbourhood safety		69	%																	-10	2007/8
	39	Home safety		96	%																	-1	2007/8
	40	Perception of local crime		66	%																	-16	2008
	41.2	Police-recorded acquisitive crime	17,694	301	r1	G																-26	2009
Social inclusion	42.2	Worklessness (Job Seeker Allowance claimants)	25,497	6	%																	-55	July-Sept 2010
	42.3	Worklessness (all mental health IB claimants)	27,950	71																		-22	2008
		Drug induced	1,370	3																		-25	
		Alcohol induced	2,240	6		r2																-25	
		Mood related	8,480	22																		-13	
		Schizophrenia & related	900	2																		-16	
	Neurotic & related	13,360	34																		-30		
	43	Education		82	%																	-7	2008
D	45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland		20	%																	-26	2008
FS	47	Financial management		44	%																	-16	2007/8
	48	Financial inclusion		98	%																	-1	
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction		86	%																	-7	2007/8
	50	Noise		18	%																	-28	2005/8
	51	Greenspace		67	%																	-11	2007/8
	52	House condition		79	%																	-5	2005/8
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)		16	%																	-7	2005/8
	53.2	Overcrowding (objective)		4	%																	-45	2005/8
Violence	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded) [single year]	4,900	74																		-16	2009
		Partner abuse (police recorded) [5 yrs aggregated]	13,921	57																		-48	2005/9
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	6,124	98		r1																-13	2009/10
		Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	11,306	181		G																-19	

FS: Financial security; **CP:** Community participation; **IB:** Incapacity benefit; **D:** Discrimination

The column entitled **U** details the units of the measure.

r - crude rate per 100,000 population;

r1 - crude rate per 10,000 population;

r2 - crude rate per 1000 population.

The column entitled **C** details where the spine comparison is not the Scottish average but with a local alternative.

G - Greater Glasgow & Clyde

P - PsyCIS area which is GG&C excluding Inverclyde and Renfrewshire

The **Number** for indicators based on survey data have been left blank.

Section 7. Glasgow City

Interpretation

Across most of the indicators, Glasgow City performed less well than the Scottish average. This was true also of the three sectors, with one exception. Mental health related alcohol deaths in Glasgow North West, at 7/100,000, were marginally (10%) lower than the Scottish average of 7.6/100,000.

High level mental health outcomes

Mental health related drug deaths in Glasgow City were considerably (105%) higher than the Scottish average. This is consistent with drug use data, where an estimated 18% of the adult population in Glasgow reported illicit drug use in the previous year compared to 10% in Scotland. Although less stark in comparison, the suicide rate for the City was also consistently higher (44%) than for Scotland as a whole.

The picture for mental health related alcohol deaths was mixed. Although the figure for Glasgow City was 23% higher than for Scotland, and in Glasgow North East this rose to 74% higher, in Glasgow North West mental health related alcohol deaths were 10% lower.

In contrast to most of the other high level mental health outcomes neurotic and related psychiatric admissions (largely anxiety) were 22% lower (better) in Glasgow City than the Scottish average. This was also seen in the other local authorities in GG&C, and conflicts with the high levels of anxiety detected in GG&C⁵. These data suggest that the culture for treating anxiety in a hospital setting within GG&C is different to that in Scotland as a whole.

Contextual indicators

On all contextual indicators, Glasgow City fared less well than the Scottish average, and on many it was substantially worse.

Worklessness, as measured by Job Seekers Allowance, was notably high, at 55% above the Scottish average. This contrasted slightly with the population of adults claiming incapacity benefit, which was only 22% higher than the Scottish average. This difference might, in part, be reflecting the younger population in Glasgow City compared to Scotland as whole.

Overcrowding was markedly worse in the City, but interestingly only for the objectively measured indicator.

Police-recorded domestic violence incidents in the City were higher (16% higher in 2009 and 48% higher when aggregated over five years) than the average for GG&C (police data were not available for Scotland as a whole). This was true for all the three CHP sectors in the city.

⁵Anxiety was defined as the proportion of the surveyed population that scored highly on a symptoms of anxiety scale – this indicator is not available for geographies smaller than GG&C

Section 7. Glasgow City

Within Glasgow City

(Available at www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles)

It should be noted that only nine of the 51 indicators were available for the sectors and neighbourhoods.

Glasgow North East

The profile for neighbourhoods in Glasgow North East largely reflected that seen in the sector as a whole, with the mental health profiles of the neighbourhoods reflecting the deprivation profile of each area, although there were some exceptions. Three neighbourhoods had a better mental health profile than would be indicated by their deprivation profile. Blackhill & Hogganfield, Riddrie & Cranhill, and Mount Vernon & East Shettleston had income deprivation estimates of 30%, 33% and 19% respectively compared with the Scottish average of 16%, but performed better than the Scottish average on several indicators.

Glasgow North West

The mental health profile for neighbourhoods in Glasgow North West largely reflected that seen in the sector as a whole, although there were several neighbourhoods with a more mixed profile, where some indicators performed better than the Scottish average. The neighbourhoods with slightly better mental health profiles tended to be the less deprived neighbourhoods.

A couple of neighbourhood-specific variations are worth highlighting. Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick East is a relatively affluent area with 10% of the population living in income deprivation, but it had a relatively high number of psychosis patients (indicator 10.1) and schizophrenia and related discharges. This may be related to local services for psychosis patients which may draw patients to the area. It is also notable that mental health related alcohol deaths in Yoker & Scotstoun were 20% lower (better) than the Scottish average in a neighbourhood in which 28% of the population live in income deprivation.

Glasgow South

There was a more mixed picture for the neighbourhoods in Glasgow South, partly reflecting the mixed deprivation profile of the sector. Five neighbourhoods with high levels of income deprivation had consistently worse outcomes than the Scottish average (Castlemilk, Govanhill, Greater Gorbals, Greater Govan, Ibrox & Kingston). Three relatively affluent neighbourhoods (Cathcart & Simshill, Newlands & Cathcart, Pollokshields West) had consistently better outcomes than the Scottish average. Some of the other neighbourhoods had outcomes better than would be expected from their deprivation profile (e.g. Bellahouston & Craigton & Mossbank, Croftfoot, Kingspark & Mount Florida, North Cardonald & Penilee and South Nitshill & Darnley).

Section 7. Indicator definitions and sources

For more information see Methods (Section 9, www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles)

4.2. Depression (QOF)

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework depression diagnosis register from QMAS database.

Definition: number of adults (18yrs+) on the depression primary care register (DEP2) per 100 persons (0yrs+) registered with the GP.

7. Mental health related drug deaths

Source: General Register Office for Scotland [2000-2009, 16yrs+].

Definition: mental health related adult drug deaths (ICD-10=F11-F16 & F19) per 100,000 adult population.

8. Mental health related alcohol deaths

Source: General Register Office for Scotland [2000-2009, 16yrs+].

Definition: mental health related adult alcohol deaths (ICD-10=F10) per 100,000 adult population.

9. Suicide

Source: General Register Office for Scotland [2000-2009, 16yrs+].

Definition: adult suicides per 100,000 adult population (ICD-10=X60-X84, Y10-Y34, Y87.0, Y87.2).

10.1. Psychosis

Source: PsyCIS, a register of all adults [18-64yrs] with a diagnosis of psychosis in East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire & Glasgow City [2005-2010].

Definition: the number of open psychosis patients on the PsyCIS register per 100 population (18-64 yrs).

11. Psychiatric discharges

Source: Scottish Morbidity Record 04 linked file, ISD Scotland [2001-2009].

Definition: number of adults [16yrs+] discharged from a psychiatric hospital per 1000 population [16yrs+]. For information on the diagnostic categories see Section 9, Table M.2.

20. Adult learning

Source: Annual Population Survey [Jan-Dec 2009, 16-59yrs for women, 16-64yrs for men].

Definition: percentage of adults (no longer in continuous full-time education) who had participated in adult learning (taught or non-taught) in the previous year.

25. Drug use

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008, main, 16-59yrs].

Definition: percentage of adults who reported taking illicit drugs in the previous 12 months.

30. Volunteering

Source: Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who participated in volunteering at least five or six times in the previous year.

Section 7. Indicator definitions and sources

38. Neighbourhood safety

Source: Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

39. Home safety

Source: Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who feel very or fairly safe when home alone at night.

40. Perception of local crime

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who perceive crime to be very or fairly common in their local area.

41.2. Police-recorded acquisitive crime

Source: Violence Reduction Unit of the Strathclyde Police [2005-2009, GG&C data only].

Definition: number of acquisitive crimes per 10,000 population.

42.2. Worklessness - Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants

Source: Office for National Statistics [2002-2010].

Definition: percentage of the working age population (W&M: 16-64) claiming JSA.

42.3. Worklessness - mental health (MH) related incapacity benefits (IB) claimants

Source: Department of Work and Pensions [2000-2008].

Definition: number of IB claimants in the first quarter per 1000 working age population (M: 16-64; W:16-59), claiming for MH reasons.

43. Education

Source: Annual Population Survey [2008].

Definition: percentage of the working age population (W: 16-59; M: 16-64) with at least one educational qualification (academic or vocational).

45. Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who think racial discrimination is a big problem in Scotland.

47. Financial management

Source: Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of households managing very or quite well financially these days.

48. Financial inclusion

Source: Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of households with access to a bank, building society, credit union or post office card account.

49. Neighbourhood satisfaction

Source: Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who feel their neighbourhood is a very or fairly good place to live.

50. Noise

Source: Scottish Household Condition Survey [2003-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who are bothered often or fairly often by noise when home indoors.

51. Greenspace

Source: Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who feel that they have a safe and pleasant park, green or other areas of grass in their neighbourhood, excluding personal private garden space, which they and their family can use.

52. Household condition

Source: Scottish Household Condition Survey [2003-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who rated their house or flat as good or fairly good.

53.1 Overcrowding (subjective)

Source: Scottish Household Condition Survey [2003-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults who feel their home has too few rooms.

53.2 Overcrowding (objective)

Source: Scottish Household Condition Survey [2005-2008, 16yrs+].

Definition: percentage of adults living in overcrowded accommodation, as defined using the 'bedroom standard', a recognised measure of overcrowding.

60.2 Partner abuse - police recorded

Source: : Violence Reduction Unit of the Strathclyde Police [2005-2009, GG&C data only].

Definition: recorded domestic violence incidents per 10,000 population, defined as physical, sexual or emotional abuse which takes place within the context of a close relationship.

61.2. Neighbourhood violence – police recorded victims/offenders of violent crime.

Source: Violence Reduction Unit of the Strathclyde Police [2006-2007 to 2009-2010, GG&C data only].

Definition: number of recorded victims/offenders of a violent crime per 10,000 population.

Mental Health in Focus:

A profile of mental health and wellbeing in Greater Glasgow & Clyde

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