

Policy Briefing Mortality rates across South Lanarkshire (January 2009)

The Central Research Unit has been given the remit of reviewing and scanning the environment that the council and its community planning partners operate within. As part of this process, the team has developed a series of Policy Briefings on issues relating to the interests of the council and the social, economic and policy environment in which it operates.

They are not intended to be for information only, but to provide background information on a topic of relevance to the Council and its partners with a focus on analysing and, where relevant, identifying issues arising from this work.

Their aim is to: -

- Promote consideration of issues arising out of an analysis of key statistics and trends
- Reflect on the issues and direction of emerging Government and Executive policies
- Deepen the council and partners' understanding and knowledge of issues.

This particular Policy Briefing contains the results of an analysis of ***Mortality or death rates for communities*** across South Lanarkshire. This is drawn from an analysis of over 14mn deaths across the 1981-2004 period in Great Britain produced by academics at the University of Sheffield for their "Grim Reaper" report. This analysis maps 10 "death groups" and 99 separate causes of death for 1,282 areas across Great Britain, including nine in South Lanarkshire. The rates shown are Standardised Mortality Rates. These show the mortality rates for an area against the British average for that cause of death and are adjusted to take account of gender and age differences between the area and the national average.

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Summary

- For the nine areas identified in South Lanarkshire, the overall mortality rate for the 1981-2004 period was higher than the British average. In the case of Blantyre & Hamilton West, the death rate was over a third higher than the average and Rutherglen and Cambuslang rates were over a quarter higher than the average.
- In terms of mortality rates from Cancer, only Clydesdale had a mortality rate lower than the British average, with the death rate in Rutherglen being over a quarter higher than the British average.
- In terms of the mortality rate from Cardiovascular diseases, the South Lanarkshire area death rates were all above the British average, with the rates in four areas being over a third higher, and the rate in Blantyre & Hamilton West being nearly 50% higher.
- Only Clydesdale had a mortality rate from Respiratory diseases below the British average. The highest mortality rate from these causes was in Blantyre & Hamilton West with a death rate over a third higher than the British average.
- Over the 1981-2004 period, the mortality rate from Infections was above the British average in seven out of nine South Lanarkshire areas. The death rate in Blantyre & Hamilton West was over two-thirds higher than the national average and in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East the rate was over 50% higher.
- All nine areas had mortality rates from mental health diseases above the British average, and for six of these areas the death rate was over a third higher. In both Hamilton South and Rutherglen this death rate was twice the national average.
- Hamilton South was the only area where the death rate from Homicide was below the British average – it was just under half – but in four areas - Larkhall, Rutherglen, Cambuslang and Blantyre & Hamilton West – the death rate from homicide was four times the national average. It was also nearly three times the national average in the Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East area.
- The mortality rate from Suicides / Undetermined intent was over the national average in all but two areas. It was over a quarter higher in three areas – Cambuslang, Blantyre & Hamilton West and Rutherglen.
- Six areas had death rates from Transport related causes above the national average – with the rate in Clydesdale being 50% higher and in Larkhall over a third higher than the national average.
- Only one area had a mortality rate from External causes lower than the British average and five areas had death rates over a third higher, with Blantyre & Hamilton West having a rate almost 50% higher than the average.
- In relation to accidental deaths, South Lanarkshire areas in general had a higher death rate from Pedestrians hit by vehicles than the national average.

- However, particular areas had significantly higher death rates from Motor Vehicle accidents (Clydesdale and Larkhall) and from Railway accidents in Clydesdale and Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East.
- Mortality rates in all South Lanarkshire areas from Falls were all above the British average by over a third and the same situation existed in relation to deaths from Choking on Food – except in East Kilbride North.
- Generally for deaths from Suicides / Undetermined intent by jumping, poisoning and drowning were above the national average in the majority of South Lanarkshire areas.
- In terms of mortality rates from Cancer, the majority of South Lanarkshire areas had a significantly higher death rate than the British average for cancer of the mouth, lung cancer and liver cancer. Deaths from Other neoplasms were also above the British average for all South Lanarkshire areas.
- Death rates for South Lanarkshire areas in general were lower than the British average for breast cancer, skin cancer, brain, ovarian and prostate cancer.
- For the majority of areas in South Lanarkshire, death rates from congenital conditions not of the heart or nervous system were over a third higher than the British average.
- Deaths from Assaults by cutting were above the British average and for four areas the death rates were over five times the national average - in Larkhall, Rutherglen, Cambuslang, Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East and in Blantyre & Hamilton West.
- Deaths from other forms of Assault and from Fires were also significantly higher than the British average in a majority of South Lanarkshire areas.
- Mortality rates from alcohol in all nine South Lanarkshire areas was over a third higher than the British average – being over four times higher in both Rutherglen and Cambuslang. Deaths from chronic liver disease was also over a third higher than the British average in seven areas, and over twice the average in four areas.
- Deaths from Hepatitis and HIV infections were generally lower than in Britain as a whole.
- Overall, mortality rates from Chronic Lower Respiratory diseases were above the British average across nearly all of South Lanarkshire. Mortality rates from Asthma were below the national average for all but Cambuslang but death rates from Industrial Lung diseases and Other respiratory diseases were significantly above the British average in most areas of South Lanarkshire.
- All nine areas of South Lanarkshire had death rates from Heart attacks & chronic heart disease above the national average, with four areas having a death rate over a third above the British average.

- All areas also had higher death rates from Other heart diseases and from Cerebrovascular diseases than the national average. Eight of the nine areas had death rates from Atherosclerosis above the national average and for seven of the areas the death rates were over a third higher.
- Only two areas had death rates from Hypertension diseases and from Pulmonary circulatory disorders above the national average.
- In general, mortality rates in areas of South Lanarkshire from diseases of the nervous system were lower than the British average – though the rates were significantly above the national average in certain areas.
- In the case of deaths from Epilepsy, four areas had death rates higher than the national average, with the death rate in Blantyre & Hamilton West being nearly 50% higher than the average and in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East it was nearly a fifth higher.
- Four areas in South Lanarkshire had death rates from Meningitis above the national average. Of them, two had death rates over a third higher.
- No area in South Lanarkshire had a death rate from Dementia above the national average and there were only two areas with a death rate above the British average from Parkinson' s disease.
- All nine areas of South Lanarkshire had death rates from Other digestive disorders above the national average.
- All nine areas of South Lanarkshire had death rates from Diseases of the kidney and ureter above the national average – and for all but one area, the death rate was over a third higher.

Main causes of mortality – Standardised Mortality Rates

Tables 1 and 2 shows the mortality rates for the nine areas of South Lanarkshire for which rates have been calculated for some of the main causes of death over the 1981-2004 period. The rates shown are Standardised Mortality Rates, a figure of 100 means that the rate is the same as the British average over this period. A figure of 135 – as is the case for Blantyre & Hamilton West for All deaths means that a person's chances of dying in a particular year are 35% above the national average. As this table shows, all the nine areas for which mortality rates have been identified have an overall mortality rate above the British average. The "best" situation is in East Kilbride North where residents have a 6% greater chance of dying in a particular year than the national average.

The figures shaded and in bold in all the tables are those where the mortality rate is over a third higher than the national average for that cause of death.

Table 1: Standardised Mortality Rate – main causes of death 1981-2004

Area	All deaths	All cancer deaths	All cardio vascular deaths	All respiratory deaths	All deaths due to infections	All mental disorder deaths
Larkhall	119	101	133	115	124	130
Clydesdale	109	95	123	89	87	156
East Kilbride North	106	108	108	105	121	128
East Kilbride South	108	105	112	107	102	119
Rutherglen	129	128	134	122	139	206
Cambuslang	125	118	131	125	122	166
Udd'ston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	116	107	127	105	154	136
Blantyre & Hamilton West	135	124	145	137	169	150
Hamilton South	116	103	128	102	71	207

In terms of the **overall mortality rate**, the highest rate was in Blantyre & Hamilton West at 135 against the national average of 100. The rate in Rutherglen was 129 and in Cambuslang it was 125. The lowest overall mortality rate was in East Kilbride North at 106. This means that the overall chances of dying in any year were over a quarter higher in Blantyre & Hamilton West than in East Kilbride North.

In relation to **deaths from Cancer**, only one area, Clydesdale had a mortality rate lower than the national average (at 95) – though Larkhall's rate was just above the average. The highest death rates from Cancer were in Rutherglen at 128 and in Blantyre & Hamilton East at 124. No area had a death rate a third or higher than the national average. In South Lanarkshire terms, the figures suggest that the chances of dying in any year from Cancer were over a quarter greater in Rutherglen than in Clydesdale.

The mortality rate from **Cardiovascular disease** in Blantyre & Hamilton West was 45% higher than the national average. The rate was also over a third higher in Rutherglen (at 134) and in Larkhall (at 133). No area in South

Lanarkshire had a death rate lower than the national average from this cause of death. The lowest rate, which was 8% above the national rate, was in East Kilbride North (108). The chances of dying from cardiovascular disease in any one year were therefore over a third higher for those living in Blantyre & Hamilton West than for those living in East Kilbride North.

In relation to deaths from **Respiratory diseases**, only the Clydesdale area had a death rate below the British average, around a tenth lower at 89. All other South Lanarkshire areas had death rates higher than the national average, although only the Blantyre & Hamilton West area had a death rate over a third higher than the national average, at 137. This meant that the chances of dying from respiratory diseases in any one year were over 50% higher for those living in Blantyre & Hamilton West than for those living in Clydesdale.

Over the 1981-2004 period the **mortality rate from Infections** was significantly above the national average in three areas in South Lanarkshire. It was 69% higher in Blantyre & Hamilton West, 54% higher in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East and 39% higher in Rutherglen. There were two areas where this cause of death was significantly less important. The standardised mortality rate from this cause was over a quarter lower in Hamilton South (at 71) and over a tenth lower (at 87) in Clydesdale. This meant that the chances of dying from infections in any one year were therefore around two and a third higher for those living in Blantyre & Hamilton West than for those living in Hamilton South.

In terms of **deaths from All mental disorders**, the mortality rates for all nine areas were greater than the national average and in six of the nine areas it was over a third higher. In the case of both Hamilton South and Rutherglen the rate was over twice the national average, at 207 and 206 respectively. The lowest rate was in East Kilbride South, which at 119 was itself nearly a fifth higher than the national average. This meant that the chances of dying from mental disorders in any one year were therefore over two-thirds higher for those living in Hamilton South than for those living in East Kilbride South.

Table 2: Standardised Mortality Rate – main causes of death 1981-2004

Area	All homicide	All suicide/undetermined deaths	All transport deaths	All external deaths
Larkhall	400	107	139	141
Clydesdale	124	107	157	137
East Kilbride North	120	75	77	94
East Kilbride South	138	109	86	113
Rutherglen	400	130	97	146
Cambuslang	400	136	82	134
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	283	98	103	126
Blantyre & Hamilton West	400	131	84	148
Hamilton South	58	106	73	118

Over the 1981-2004 period, only one area of South Lanarkshire - Hamilton South - had a **death rate from homicides** that was below the British average at 58 (with the national rate set at 100). All other areas had rates above the national average and in the case of four areas the death rate was over four times the national average – in Larkhall, Rutherglen, Cambuslang and Blantyre & Hamilton West. It was also nearly three times the national average in the Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East area. This analysis suggests that the chances of dying from homicide in any one year were therefore nearly seven times greater in four areas of South Lanarkshire than in the Hamilton South area.

In relation to **death rates from suicide or of undetermined intent**, the rate was higher than the British average in seven areas of South Lanarkshire and only below it in two. Cambuslang was the only area where the death rate from this cause was over a third higher than the national average, at 136 and the lowest rate, at 75, was in East Kilbride North. The other area with a lower than average rate was Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East. This analysis suggests that the chances of dying from suicide or from undetermined intent in any one year were therefore nearly four-fifths higher in Cambuslang than in East Kilbride North.

All but three areas of South Lanarkshire had **death rates from Transport causes** higher than the national average, with two – Clydesdale and Larkhall – having rates over a third above the national average, at 157 and 139 respectively. Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East was the only other area to have a mortality rate above the national average, at 103. The lowest death rate was in Hamilton South, at 73 against the national average of 100. These figures suggest that the chances of dying from Transport causes in any one year were therefore over twice as high in Clydesdale and Larkhall than in Hamilton South.

In relation to **All external causes deaths**, only one South Lanarkshire area had a mortality rate lower than the British average – East Kilbride North at 94 against the national average of 100. All other areas had rates higher than the national average, with five areas having rates over a third higher. The highest rate, at 148, was in the Blantyre & Hamilton West area. This suggests that the chances of dying from external causes in any one year were nearly two-thirds higher in Blantyre & Hamilton West than in East Kilbride North.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Accidents

Tables 3 and 4 shows the Standardised Mortality rates in respect of accidents– with the British average set at 100 – for nine areas of South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period.

In relation to **deaths in Motor Vehicle accidents** only two areas had mortality rates above the national average. Clydesdale had a rate over twice the national average (at 213) and Larkhall had a rate of 159. All the other areas had rates below the national average with the rate for Blantyre & Hamilton West being 30% below (at 70).

This suggests that the chances of dying in a Motor Vehicle accident were over three times greater in Clydesdale than in the Blantyre & Hamilton West area.

Table 3: Standardised Mortality Rate – accidental deaths 1981-2004

Area	Motor vehicle accidents	Pedal cyclist hit by vehicle	Pedestrian hit by vehicle	Water transport accidents	Railway accidents	Air accidents
Larkhall	159	102	97	Under 25	194	178
Clydesdale	213	Under 25	58	Under 25	351	Under 25
East Kilbride North	86	Under 25	73	144	Under 25	Under 25
East Kilbride South	73	74	124	112	Under 25	130
Rutherglen	79	28	153	134	Under 25	Under 25
Cambuslang	73	Under 25	119	Under 25	Under 25	290
Udd'ston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	93	50	123	Under 25	283	268
Blantyre & Hamilton West	70	75	129	Under 25	72	Under 25
Hamilton South	85	Under 25	69	Under 25	Under 25	Under 25

Only one area, Larkhall, had a death rate for **Pedal cyclists hit by a vehicle** above the national average, at 102 against the national average of 100. All other areas had death rates from this cause below the national average and for five areas the death rate was under a quarter of the national average.

In respect of deaths of **Pedestrians hit by a vehicle**, five areas had death rates above the national average, with the rate in Rutherglen at 153 being over a half again higher than the national average. The lowest death rate was in Clydesdale at 58. This suggests that the chance of dying from being a pedestrian hit by a vehicle was around two and a half times greater in Rutherglen than in Clydesdale.

In terms of deaths in **Water Transport accidents** over the 1981-2004 period, for all but three areas of South Lanarkshire the death rate was under a quarter of the British average. However in two of the remaining three areas, the death rate was over a third higher – in the case of East Kilbride North it was 44% higher and for Rutherglen over 34% higher.

In five out of nine areas, the death rate from **Railway accidents** was under a quarter of the national average. In Blantyre & Hamilton West it was under three-quarters of the national average. However in Clydesdale the rate was nearly four times the national average, at 381, and in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East it was nearly three times the average (283) and in Larkhall nearly twice the average (194).

In relation to **deaths in Air accidents**, in five areas the death rate was less than a quarter of the national average. However in Cambuslang the death rate was nearly three times the national average (at 290) and in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East it was over two and a half times greater (at 268). The rate in Larkhall was also over three-quarters higher than the average at 178).

Table 4: Standardised Mortality Rate – accidental deaths 1981-2004

Area	Accidental deaths due to electric current	Accidental drowning	Accidental poisoning	Deaths caused by machinery	Falls	Choking on food
Larkhall	119	122	48	96	192	269
Clydesdale	174	140	68	348	162	288
East Kilbride North	Under 25	46	223	Under 25	154	126
East Kilbride South	170	54	74	140	184	158
Rutherglen	103	40	188	Under 25	169	310
Cambuslang	Under 25	117	Under 25	Under 25	178	256
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	Under 25	71	68	Under 25	164	339
Blantyre & Hamilton West	174	165	223	144	215	266
Hamilton South	Under 25	203	136	Under 25	204	220

Over the 1981-2004 period, in four South Lanarkshire areas **Accidental deaths due to electric current** were under a quarter of the national average. In the remaining five areas the rates were above the national average with the death rates in Blantyre & Hamilton West and Clydesdale being nearly three-quarters higher than the national average and East Kilbride South being over two-thirds higher.

In terms of **deaths from Accidental drowning**, the rate was below the national average in four areas, being only 40% of the national average in Rutherglen and only 46% in East Kilbride North. In four areas it was higher than the national average, being over twice as high in Hamilton South (203) and nearly two-thirds higher in Blantyre & Hamilton West (165). This suggests that the chance of dying from accidental drowning in any one year was over five times higher in Hamilton South than in Rutherglen.

The mortality rate from **Accidental poisoning** in both Blantyre & Hamilton West and in East Kilbride North was nearly two and a quarter times greater than the national average – at 223. The rate in Rutherglen was also over four-fifths higher than the national average. In five areas the rate was below the national average and in the case of Cambuslang it was under a quarter of the average. This suggests that the chances of dying from accidental poisoning in any one year were nearly nine times greater in Blantyre & Hamilton West and in East Kilbride North than in Cambuslang.

Over the 1981-2004 period, the Clydesdale area had the highest **death rate caused by Machinery** – at 348 nearly three and a half times greater than the national average. The rate was also over a third higher in East Kilbride South and in Blantyre & Hamilton West. In five areas, the death rate from these causes was under a quarter of the national average.

In terms of **deaths from Falls**, the rates were not only all above the national average in South Lanarkshire but also all over a third higher than the national average. The highest death rates – over twice the national average – were in Blantyre & Hamilton West and in Hamilton South at 215 and 204 respectively.

The rate in Larkhall, at 192, was also nearly twice the British average. The lowest rate, at 154 or over 50% higher than the national average was in East Kilbride North. This suggests that the chances of dying from a fall in any one year were over a third higher in Blantyre & Hamilton West than in East Kilbride North.

In terms of deaths through Choking on Food, the rates were all above the national average in South Lanarkshire and in all but in East Kilbride North, the rates were over a third higher. In East Kilbride North, the rate was 126, or over a quarter higher than the national average whereas in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East and in Rutherglen the rate was over three times the national average, at 339 and 310 respectively. This suggests that the chances of dying from choking on food in any one year were over two and a half times greater in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East than in East Kilbride North.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Suicides or Undetermined intent

Tables 5 and 6 show the Standardised Mortality rates for areas in South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period for deaths from suicide or of undetermined intent.

Table 5: Standardised Mortality Rate – Suicides / undetermined intent 1981-2004

Area	Suicide/ undetermined by gases	Suicide/ undetermined by jumping	Suicide / undetermined by hanging	Suicide/ undetermined by drowning
Larkhall	100	175	99	196
Clydesdale	101	148	125	58
East Kilbride North	86	242	77	88
East Kilbride South	91	130	125	154
Rutherglen	54	241	131	221
Cambuslang	38	400	142	208
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	57	169	63	153
Blantyre & Hamilton West	94	111	164	154
Hamilton South	64	163	99	119

As Table 5 shows, only one area – Clydesdale – had a **Suicide / Undetermined intent death rate through the use of gases** that was above the national average – and then only 1% above. Larkhall's rate was the same as the national average and all other areas had rates below the national average. In the case of Cambuslang, the rate was just over a third of the national average – at 38. This suggests that the chances of dying from suicide / undetermined intent through the use of gases in any one year were nearly two and two-thirds greater in Clydesdale than in Cambuslang.

In terms of **Suicide / undetermined intent deaths by Jumping**, the rates were all above the national average. In the case of Cambuslang, the rate was

over four times the national average and it was nearly two and a half times greater in East Kilbride North and Rutherglen at 242 and 240 respectively. In only two areas was the rate less than a third higher than the national average, with the lowest death rate from this cause being in Blantyre & Hamilton West at 111. This suggests that the chances of dying from suicide / undetermined intent by jumping in any one year were over three and a half times higher in Cambuslang than in Blantyre & Hamilton West.

Over the 1981-2004 period, five areas in South Lanarkshire had death rates from ***Suicide / undetermined intent deaths by Hanging*** above the British average. In the case of Blantyre & Hamilton West it was around two-thirds higher (at 164) and for Cambuslang at 142, it was nearly 50% higher. There were four areas with rates below the national average but only two areas had rates significantly below it – Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East at 63 and East Kilbride North at 77. This suggests that the chances of dying from suicide / undetermined intent by hanging in any one year were over two and a half times higher in Blantyre & Hamilton West than in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East.

Only two areas – Clydesdale and East Kilbride North – had death rates from ***Suicide / undetermined intent deaths by Drowning*** below the British average, with standardised rates of 58 and 88 respectively against the national average of 100. Six of the remaining areas had death rates over a third higher than the national average and in the case of Rutherglen and Cambuslang the rates were over twice the national average, at 221 and 208 respectively. This suggests that the chances of dying from suicide / undetermined intent by drowning in any one year were nearly four times higher in Rutherglen than in Clydesdale.

Table 6: Standardised Mortality Rate – Suicides / undetermined intent 1981-2004

Area	Suicide/ undetermined by firearms	Suicide / undetermined by poison	Suicide/ undetermined by cutting	Other suicide/ undetermined accidents
Larkhall	<i>Under 25</i>	125	128	60
Clydesdale	205	101	181	83
East Kilbride North	99	81	58	<i>Under 25</i>
East Kilbride South	81	135	49	49
Rutherglen	30	164	103	86
Cambuslang	<i>Under 25</i>	158	212	97
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	<i>Under 25</i>	149	91	79
Blantyre & Hamilton West	83	168	100	64
Hamilton South	<i>Under 25</i>	170	<i>Under 25</i>	67

In terms of ***Suicide/ Undetermined intent deaths by firearms*** only one area had a rate above the national average - Clydesdale at over twice the national rate. All other areas had rates below the national average with four areas having death rates less than a quarter of the national average.

In the instance of deaths from **Suicide / Undetermined intent by poisoning** only one area, East Kilbride North, had a rate below the national average, nearly a fifth below at 81. All the other areas had rates above the national average and six had rates over a third higher than the national average. The highest rate was in Hamilton South at 170. This suggests that the chances of dying from suicide / undetermined intent by poisoning in any one year were over twice as high in Hamilton South than in East Kilbride North.

Over the 1981-2004 period, four areas had mortality rates from **Suicide / Undetermined intent by cutting** that were above the national average, of which two areas had rates over a third higher – Cambuslang at 212 (over twice the national rate) and Clydesdale (over four-fifths higher at 181). On the other hand, the rate in the Hamilton South area was less than a quarter of the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from suicide / undetermined intent by cutting in any one year were nearly nine times greater in Cambuslang than in Hamilton South.

In terms of **Other forms of suicide/ undetermined intent accidents** the rates in the South Lanarkshire areas were all below the national average. In the case of East Kilbride North, the rate was less than a quarter of the national average. The highest death rate for this cause was in Cambuslang, at 97, just below the National average.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Cancer

Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 show the Standardised Mortality Rates for the 1981-2004 period for areas of South Lanarkshire for different forms of Cancer.

Table 7: Standardised Mortality Rate – Cancer 1981-2004

Area	Cancer of the brain	Skin cancer	Leukaemia	Cancer of the mouth	Laryngeal cancer
Larkhall	73	86	70	85	79
Clydesdale	126	98	77	100	51
East Kilbride North	103	82	98	99	106
East Kilbride South	76	133	100	106	98
Rutherglen	119	76	89	205	265
Cambuslang	96	109	109	233	179
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	64	113	120	151	213
Blantyre & Hamilton West	95	97	78	160	81
Hamilton South	93	77	70	164	52

In relation to deaths from **Cancer of the Brain**, only three areas had mortality rates above the national average, with the highest being over a quarter higher in Clydesdale (126). The lowest rate was in Larkhall at over a quarter lower at 73. This suggests that the chances of dying from cancer of the brain in any one year were around three-quarters higher in Clydesdale than in Larkhall.

In terms of death rates from **Cancer of the Skin**, the highest rate was in East Kilbride South at 133, a third higher than the average. There were two other areas with rates higher than the national average. The lowest death rate from Skin Cancer was in Rutherglen at 76, just over three-quarters of the British average. This suggests that the chances of dying from skin cancer in any one year were around three-quarters higher in East Kilbride South than in Rutherglen.

The Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East area had the highest death rate from **Leukaemia** in South Lanarkshire against the national average. At 120 it was a fifth higher than the average. Cambuslang, at 109, also had a rate above the national average. Apart from East Kilbride South which had a similar death rate to the national average, all other areas had lower rates, with the lowest death rates being in Hamilton South and Larkhall, both over a quarter below the national average at 70. This suggests that the chances of dying from leukaemia in any one year were around three-quarters higher in the Uddingston, Bothwell and Hamilton East area than in Hamilton South or Larkhall.

Only two areas in South Lanarkshire had a death rate from **Cancer of the Mouth** lower than the national average – Larkhall at 85 and East Kilbride North at 99 (against the British average of 100). Of the remaining seven areas, five had rates over a third higher than the national average. In the case of Cambuslang the rate was over two and a third times the average and in Rutherglen over twice the average. This suggests that the chances of dying from cancer of the mouth in any one year were nearly two and three-quarters higher in Cambuslang than in Larkhall.

In terms of **Laryngeal cancer**, three areas had rates over a third higher than the national average. The rate in Rutherglen was nearly two and two-thirds higher than the national average (265) and in Hamilton South it was over twice as high (213). There were five areas with rates below the national average with the lowest rate being in Clydesdale – at just over half the national rate (51). This suggests that the chances of dying from Laryngeal cancer in Rutherglen in any one year were over five times greater than in Clydesdale.

Over the 1981-2004 period, only three areas had death rates from **Breast cancer** above the national average, and then only just. Hamilton South had the highest rate at 106 with both Larkhall and Rutherglen having rates of 104 – against the national average of 100. The lowest rate was in East Kilbride South at 84 – over a quarter lower than the average. This suggests that the chances of dying from breast cancer in Hamilton South in any one year were around a quarter higher than in East Kilbride South.

In terms of **Cervical cancer**, the death rate was above the national rate in four areas and over a third higher in three. The highest death rates were in Blantyre & Hamilton West, followed by Cambuslang – both with rates nearly 50% higher than the national average. The lowest rate was in East Kilbride South at 59 – less than two-thirds of the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from cervical cancer in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were around two and a half times higher than in East Kilbride South.

Table 8: Standardised Mortality Rate – Cancer 1981-2004

Area	Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Ovarian cancer	Lymphatic cancer	Cancer of the liver
Larkhall	104	90	95	115	104
Clydesdale	86	88	83	117	112
East Kilbride North	93	73	80	117	84
East Kilbride South	84	59	131	96	155
Rutherglen	104	119	97	98	151
Cambuslang	89	148	98	95	147
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	97	94	104	94	115
Blantyre & Hamilton West	98	149	106	113	121
Hamilton South	106	134	70	143	141

Over the 1981-2004 period, the highest death rate from **Ovarian cancer** was in East Kilbride South, nearly a third higher than the national average at 131. Only two other areas, Blantyre & Hamilton West and Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East had rates above the national average at 106 and 104 respectively. The lowest rate, at 70, was in Hamilton South. This suggests that the chances of dying from ovarian cancer in East Kilbride South in any one year were four-fifths higher than in Hamilton South.

Only Hamilton South had a death rate from **Lymphatic cancer** that was over a third higher than the national average, at 143. Four other areas – including Clydesdale and East Kilbride North had rates between a tenth and a fifth higher than the national average. The lowest death rate, at 94 against a British average of 100, was in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East. This suggests that the chances of dying from lymphatic cancer in Hamilton South in any one year were around 50% higher than in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East.

In relation to deaths from **Cancer of the liver**, only one area – East Kilbride North – had a death rate lower than the British average, at 84. All other South Lanarkshire areas had higher death rates with four areas having rates over a third higher than the national average. The highest standardised death rates were in East Kilbride South and in Rutherglen – both over 50% higher than the national rate at 155 and 151 respectively. This suggests that the chances of dying from cancer of the liver in East Kilbride South in any one year were over four-fifths higher than in East Kilbride North.

Only Clydesdale had a death rate from **Lung cancer** below the British average for the 1981-2004 period, and then only just slightly below – 99 against 100. All the other areas had higher rates with four areas having death rates over a third higher. The highest death rates were in Rutherglen at 173 – nearly three-quarters higher than the average and in Blantyre & Hamilton West, nearly three-fifths higher. This suggests that the chances of dying from lung cancer in Rutherglen in any one year were around three-quarters higher than in Clydesdale.

Table 9: Standardised Mortality Rate – Cancer 1981-2004

Area	Lung cancer	Cancer of the gullet	Pancreatic cancer	Rectal cancer	Other uterine cancer
Larkhall	117	115	87	98	76
Clydesdale	99	93	99	102	75
East Kilbride North	136	114	105	121	81
East Kilbride South	127	125	76	113	77
Rutherglen	173	126	102	127	101
Cambuslang	148	136	97	111	94
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	120	116	101	79	85
Blantyre & Hamilton West	157	122	115	117	113
Hamilton South	109	113	100	95	59

Only Clydesdale had a death rate from **Cancer of the gullet** below the British average for the 1981-2004 period, at 93 against the national average of 100. All the other areas had higher rates with Cambuslang having a death rate over a third higher at 136. Two other areas, Rutherglen and East Kilbride South had rates over a quarter higher. This suggests that the chances of dying from cancer of the gullet in Cambuslang in any one year were around 50% higher than in Clydesdale.

Five areas had mortality rates from **Pancreatic cancer** above the national average, but none was over a third higher. The highest death rate was in Blantyre & Hamilton West at 115, over a tenth higher. There were four areas with rates below the national average with the lowest rate being in East Kilbride South at 76, nearly a quarter lower. This suggests that the chances of dying from pancreatic cancer in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were around 50% higher than in East Kilbride South.

Only 3 areas had mortality rates from **Rectal cancer** below the national average, with the lowest death rate being in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East at 79, over a fifth below the national average. The highest death rate was in Rutherglen at 127, over a quarter above the national average, with the rate in East Kilbride North being a fifth higher at 121. This suggests that the chances of dying from rectal cancer in Rutherglen in any one year were nearly two-thirds higher than in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East.

In terms of the mortality rate from **Other uterine cancers**, only two areas had mortality rates above the national average. Blantyre & Hamilton West had a rate over a tenth higher (113) and Rutherglen had a rate just above the national average (101). All other areas had rates below the national average with the lowest rates being in Hamilton South at 59 (just over half the national average). This suggests that the chances of dying from Other uterine cancers in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were nearly twice that in Hamilton South.

Table 10: Standardised Mortality Rate – Cancer 1981-2004

Area	Stomach cancer	Colon cancer	Bladder cancer	Prostate cancer	Other neoplasms	Unspecified neoplasms
Larkhall	94	98	112	90	117	79
Clydesdale	103	100	84	84	114	76
East Kilbride North	83	111	107	106	118	81
East Kilbride South	103	103	104	99	113	84
Rutherglen	129	107	136	95	122	114
Cambuslang	121	104	88	87	118	115
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	89	117	109	91	117	98
Blantyre & Hamilton West	129	105	146	108	133	114
Hamilton South	102	112	123	69	126	79

Only three areas in South Lanarkshire had a mortality rate from **Stomach cancer** that was below the national average – the lowest death rate was in East Kilbride North (83) – just under a fifth below. The highest rate was in Rutherglen and in Blantyre & Hamilton West at 129, over a quarter higher than the average. This suggests that the chances of dying from Stomach cancer in both Rutherglen and Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were over 50% higher than in East Kilbride North.

Only one area, Larkhall, had a mortality rate from **Colon cancer** that was below the national average – 98 against the national figure of 100. All other areas had rates above the national average with the highest rate being in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East at just under a fifth higher than the average (117). This suggests that the chances of dying from Colon cancer in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East in any one year were around a fifth higher than in Larkhall.

Over the 1981-2004 period, seven of the nine South Lanarkshire areas had death rates from **Bladder cancer** above the national average, and two – Blantyre & Hamilton West and Rutherglen – had rates over a third higher, at 146 and 136 respectively. Of the two areas with rates lower than the national average, the lowest was in Clydesdale at 88, just over a tenth lower. This suggests that the chances of dying from Colon cancer in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were around two-thirds higher than in Clydesdale.

Only two areas had death rates from **Prostate Cancer** above the national average in South Lanarkshire – in Blantyre & Hamilton West and in East Kilbride North – at 108 and 106 respectively. The lowest rate was in Hamilton South at 69, just under two-thirds of the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from Prostate cancer in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were around 50% higher than in Hamilton South.

No area in South Lanarkshire had a mortality rate from **Other neoplasms** that was below the national average. The highest rate was in Blantyre & Hamilton West at a third higher (133), with Hamilton South having a rate over a quarter higher (126). The lowest rate – though still over a tenth higher than the national rate – was in East Kilbride South at 113. This suggests that the

chance of dying from Other neoplasms in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year was around a fifth higher than in East Kilbride South.

Only three areas had mortality rates from **Unspecified neoplasms** above the national average over the 1981-2004 period. Cambuslang had a standardised mortality rate of 115 and Rutherglen and Blantyre & Hamilton West had rates of 114. The lowest rate was in Clydesdale at 76, just over three-quarters of the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from Unknown neoplasms in Cambuslang in any one year were over 50% higher than in Clydesdale.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Congenital defects

Table 11 shows the standardised mortality rates from congenital defects in nine areas of South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period against the British average rate which is set at 100.

Table 11: Standardised Mortality Rate – Congenital defects 1981-2004

Area	Congenital defects of the nervous system	Congenital heart defects	Other congenital defects
Larkhall	25	57	87
Clydesdale	62	71	154
East Kilbride North	133	50	140
East Kilbride South	133	103	159
Rutherglen	99	88	84
Cambuslang	75	86	213
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	252	187	148
Blantyre & Hamilton West	152	96	135
Hamilton South	71	80	98

Of the nine areas of South Lanarkshire for which information is available, four had death rates from **Congenital defects of the nervous system** above the national average – and all of these were over a third higher. The highest rate was in the Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East area with a rate over two and a half times the British average (252). The lowest rate was in Larkhall, at only a quarter of the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from Congenital defects of the nervous system in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East in any one year were around ten times higher than in Larkhall.

Only two areas - Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East and East Kilbride South – had death rates from **Congenital heart defects** that were above the national average at 187 and 103 respectively. The death rate in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East was therefore over four-fifths higher than the national average. The lowest rate, at 50, was in East Kilbride North, half the national average. This suggests that the chance of dying from Congenital

heart defects in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East in any one year was nearly four times higher than in East Kilbride North.

Of the nine areas of South Lanarkshire, six had death rates from **Other Congenital defects** above the national average. In all cases the rate was over a third higher and in Cambuslang the rate was over twice the national average (213). The lowest rate was in Rutherglen at 84 – just less than a fifth lower. This suggests that the chances of dying from Other Congenital defects in Cambuslang in any one year were around two and a half times higher than in Rutherglen.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Assaults, drugs & alcohol

Tables 12 and 13 show the Standardised Mortality Rates for nine areas in South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period against the national average set at 100 for deaths from Assaults, in fires and from drugs and alcohol.

Table 12: Standardised Mortality Rate – Assaults & Fire 1981-2004

Area	Assault by cutting	Assault using firearms	Other assaults	Fire
Larkhall	400	Under 25	343	164
Clydesdale	181	157	84	137
East Kilbride North	172	Under 25	109	119
East Kilbride South	131	Under 25	168	92
Rutherglen	400	186	226	269
Cambuslang	400	400	302	146
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	400	318	170	205
Blantyre & Hamilton West	400	315	342	255
Hamilton South	167	Under 25	Under 25	36

Of the nine areas of South Lanarkshire all have mortality rates from **Assaults by cutting** above the national average and in all but one instance – East Kilbride South – the death rate was over a third higher. In East Kilbride South it was just under a third higher at 131. In the case of five areas, the death rate was four times the national average – in Larkhall, Rutherglen, Cambuslang, Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East and in Blantyre & Hamilton West.

In relation to deaths from **Assault by a firearm**, five areas had death rates above the national average, all with rates over a third higher. In the case of Cambuslang the rate was four times the national average and for the Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East and Blantyre & Hamilton West areas the rate was over three times the average (318 and 315 respectively). However, for the remaining four areas, the death rate was under a quarter of the national average.

In terms of deaths from **Other forms of assault**, only two areas had rates below the national average, with the rate in Hamilton South being less than a quarter of the national average. Of the remaining seven areas, six had death

rates over a third higher than the national rate. In the case of Larkhall, Blantyre & Hamilton West and Cambuslang the rate was over three times the national average (at 343, 342 and 302 respectively).

Only two areas had **death rates from fires** below the national average. In Hamilton South the death rate was just over a third of the national average (36) and in East Kilbride South it was 92 (against the national average of 100). In the remaining seven areas, the death rate from fire was higher and in the case of six of these areas it was over a third higher. The highest death rate from fire was in Rutherglen at over two and a half times the national average (269). The rate was also twice the national average in Blantyre & Hamilton West and in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East. This suggests that the chances of dying from fires in Rutherglen in any one year were around seven and a half times higher than in Hamilton South.

Table 13: Standardised Mortality Rate – Alcohol, drugs, HIV 1981-2004

Area	Deaths due to drugs	Due to alcohol	Hepatitis	Chronic liver disease	HIV disease infections
Larkhall	49	145	Under 25	177	68
Clydesdale	51	163	Under 25	96	33
East Kilbride North	116	244	Under 25	132	86
East Kilbride South	67	190	43	147	50
Rutherglen	218	400	125	246	102
Cambuslang	49	400	91	227	73
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	102	303	76	201	138
Blantyre & Hamilton West	83	304	Under 25	214	104
Hamilton South	68	267	Under 25	176	Under 25

In terms of **mortality rates from drugs**, only three areas had death rates above the national average and of them only Rutherglen had a rate which was over a third higher than the national rate. Its death rate was nearly two and a fifth higher than the national average (at 218). The lowest death rates were in Larkhall and Cambuslang at under half the national average (49). This suggests that the chances of dying from drugs in Rutherglen in any one year were over four times higher than in Larkhall or Cambuslang.

The **death rates from alcohol** in all the South Lanarkshire areas were above the national average, and all were over a third higher. In the case of Rutherglen and Cambuslang the rates were four times as high as the national figure and in Blantyre & Hamilton West and Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East the rates were over three times the average at 304 and 303 respectively. The lowest death rate, at 145 - nearly 50% higher than the national average - was in Larkhall.

In the case of the death rate from **Hepatitis**, only one area had a death rate above the national average – Rutherglen at 125 – a quarter higher than the national average. In all other areas the rates were lower and in five the rates were under a quarter of the national rate.

In terms of deaths from **chronic liver disease**, only one area – Clydesdale – had a death rate lower than the national average at 96 (4% lower). All other areas had death rates higher than the average and in the case of seven areas the rates were over a third higher than the average. In four areas the rates were more than double the national average with the highest rate being in Rutherglen at 246 (nearly two and a half times higher). This suggests that the chance of dying from chronic liver disease in Rutherglen in any one year was around two and a half times higher than in Clydesdale.

In only three areas were deaths from **HIV disease infections** higher than the national average. Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East had the highest death rate at 138 – over a third higher than the national average. The other two areas had death rates close to the average. The Hamilton South area had a death rate which was less than a quarter that of the national average.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Respiratory conditions

Tables 14 and 15 show the standardised mortality rates for nine areas in South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period from respiratory diseases against a British average set at 100.

Over the 1981-2004 period, only one area – Clydesdale – had a death rate from **Chronic Lower respiratory diseases** below the national average – at 96 it was 4% below. East Kilbride North had the same death rate as the national average whilst the remaining seven areas had higher death rates. Of them, two had death rates over a third higher than the national rate, with the highest being in Blantyre & Hamilton West, over two-fifths higher at 145. This suggests that the chances of dying from Chronic Lower respiratory diseases in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were around 50% higher than in Clydesdale.

Only one area in South Lanarkshire had a higher death rate from **Asthma** than the national average, Cambuslang with a rate 40% higher (at 140). The lowest death rate was in Hamilton South at less than two-fifths the national average (38). This suggests that the chances of dying from Asthma in Cambuslang in any one year were over three and a half times higher than in Hamilton South.

In terms of deaths from **Bronchitis**, three areas had death rates above the national average, with Blantyre & Hamilton West having the highest death rate at over two fifths above the national rate (142). The Hamilton South area had a death rate from bronchitis that was less than a quarter of the national rate.

There were four areas with death rates from **Pneumonia** that were above the national average, with the highest rate being in Blantyre & Hamilton West, at around a fifth higher (119). The Hamilton South area had the same death rate as the national average and the lowest death rate was in Clydesdale at nearly a fifth lower (82). This suggests that the chances of dying from Pneumonia in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were just under 50% higher than in Clydesdale.

Table 14: Standardised Mortality Rate – Respiratory 1981-2004

Area	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Asthma	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	TB infections
Larkhall	118	79	120	106	136
Clydesdale	96	67	103	82	88
East Kilbride North	100	67	39	97	88
East Kilbride South	107	85	25	97	108
Rutherglen	119	74	81	117	222
Cambuslang	134	140	92	113	232
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	110	62	86	96	94
Blantyre & Hamilton West	145	87	142	119	211
Hamilton South	102	38	Under 25	100	110

Only three areas had death rates from **TB infections** below the British average over the 1981-2004 period. The lowest death rates – at just over a tenth lower – were in Clydesdale and East Kilbride North (both at 88). Four areas had death rates over a third higher than the national average and in the case of three areas the death rates were over twice the national average. The highest death rate was in Cambuslang at two and a third times the national average (232). This suggests that the chance of dying from a TB infection in Cambuslang in any one year was over two and a half times higher than in Clydesdale or East Kilbride North.

Table 15: Standardised Mortality Rate – Respiratory 1981-2004

Area	Industrial lung diseases	Other respiratory disorders
Larkhall	230	148
Clydesdale	111	108
East Kilbride North	227	175
East Kilbride South	191	174
Rutherglen	233	158
Cambuslang	177	141
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	113	140
Blantyre & Hamilton West	221	202
Hamilton South	100	142

Over the 1981-2004 period in Hamilton South the **death rate from Industrial Lung disease** was exactly the same as the national average. For all other areas in South Lanarkshire the rate was above the national average and in the case of six areas it was over a third higher.

In the case of four areas the death rate was over twice the national average and the highest death rate was in Rutherglen at two and a third times the national average (233). This suggests that the chances of dying from an

Industrial lung disease in Rutherglen in any one year were two and a third times higher than in Hamilton South.

All areas of South Lanarkshire had a death rate from **Other respiratory disorders** that was above the national average, and in the case of 8 out of the 9 areas the death rate was over a third higher. The lowest death rate was in Clydesdale at 108, that is 8% higher than the national average. The death rate in Blantyre & Hamilton West was 202, over twice the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from Other respiratory disease in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were nearly twice as high as in Clydesdale.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Heart & circulatory

Tables 16 and 17 show the standardised mortality rates – with the British average set at 100 – for nine areas in South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period from heart and circulatory diseases.

Only three areas had death rates from **Rheumatic heart disease** below the national average, with the lowest rate being in Hamilton South at 71 (less than three-quarters of the national average). The remaining six areas had death rates above the national average, with the death rate in Cambuslang being over a third higher. This suggests that the chances of dying from Rheumatic heart disease in Cambuslang in any one year were over four-fifths higher than in Hamilton South.

All nine areas of South Lanarkshire had death rates from **Heart attacks & chronic heart disease** above the national average. The lowest death rates – in East Kilbride North and East Kilbride South were just under a fifth higher (at 117 and 118 respectively). Four areas had death rates over a third higher than the national rate, with the highest death rate being in Blantyre & Hamilton West at over 50% higher (151). This suggests that the chances of dying from Heart attacks & chronic heart disease in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were over a quarter higher than in East Kilbride North.

Only three areas had mortality rates over the national average for deaths from **Other circulatory disorders**. The highest rate was in Hamilton South, just under a fifth higher than the average at 118. The lowest rate was in East Kilbride South at 71, less than three-quarters of the national death rate. This suggests that the chances of dying from other circulatory disorders in Hamilton South in any one year were around two-thirds higher than in East Kilbride South.

The death rate from **Other heart diseases** in all areas of South Lanarkshire was above the national average. In three areas the rate was over a third higher and in Blantyre & Hamilton West it was nearly two-thirds higher (163). The lowest death rate was in East Kilbride South at 102 – just 2% above the national rate. This suggests that the chances of dying from other heart disease in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were just under two-thirds higher than in East Kilbride South.

Table 16: Standardised Mortality Rate – Heart & circulatory 1981-2004

Area	Rheumatic heart disease	Heart attack and chronic heart disease	Other circulatory disorders	Other heart disease	Aortic aneurysm
Larkhall	96	141	84	114	74
Clydesdale	77	127	90	129	72
East Kilbride North	131	117	80	117	58
East Kilbride South	104	118	71	102	67
Rutherglen	126	139	109	141	75
Cambuslang	134	130	94	145	64
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	121	135	104	121	58
Blantyre & Hamilton West	130	151	97	163	66
Hamilton South	71	125	118	122	56

In terms of deaths from **Aortic aneurysms**, the rates for all nine South Lanarkshire areas were below the national average. The highest rate was in Rutherglen, but this was 25% below the national average and the lowest rate was in Hamilton South at 56, just over half the national average. This suggests that the chance of dying from an aortic aneurysm in Rutherglen in any one year was around a third higher than in Hamilton South.

Table 17: Standardised Mortality Rate – Heart & circulatory 1981-2004

Area	Cerebrovascular disease	Pulmonary circulatory disorders	Atherosclerosis	Hypertensive disease
Larkhall	138	74	177	78
Clydesdale	125	88	205	92
East Kilbride North	103	76	112	46
East Kilbride South	119	60	100	67
Rutherglen	135	118	158	130
Cambuslang	140	112	266	104
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	122	60	295	73
Blantyre & Hamilton West	143	89	335	81
Hamilton South	147	46	275	85

Deaths rates from **Cerebrovascular disease** in all areas of South Lanarkshire were above the national average. The lowest death rate was in East Kilbride North at 103, that is 3% above the national average. There were 5 areas with death rates over a third higher than the national average, with the highest death rate being in Hamilton South at 147, nearly 50% above the average. This suggests that the chances of dying from Cerebrovascular

disease in Hamilton South in any one year were just under 50% higher than in East Kilbride North.

Only two areas had death rates from ***Pulmonary circulatory disorders*** above the national average – Rutherglen at nearly a fifth higher and Cambuslang at over a tenth higher (118 and 112 respectively). The lowest death rate was in Hamilton South, at under half the national average (46). This suggests that the chances of dying from Pulmonary circulatory disorders in Rutherglen in any one year were over two and a half times higher than in Hamilton South.

Eight of the nine areas had death rates from ***Atherosclerosis*** above the national average, and for seven of the areas the death rates were over a third higher. The lowest death rate was in East Kilbride South which matched the national death rate. Five areas had death rates over twice the national average and two areas had death rate at or over three times the average, with the highest death rate in Blantyre & Hamilton West at 335, over three and a third times the national average. This suggests that the chance of dying from Atherosclerosis in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year was over three and a third times higher than in East Kilbride South.

Only two areas had death rates from ***Hypertension diseases*** above the national average. The death rate in Rutherglen was 30% higher at 130 and the death rate in Cambuslang was 4% higher at 104. The lowest death rate was in East Kilbride North at under half the national average (46). This suggests that the chances of dying from Hypertension diseases in Rutherglen in any one year were nearly three times higher than in East Kilbride North.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Nervous system diseases

Tables 18 and 19 show the standardised mortality rates – with the British average set at 100 – for nine areas in South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period from diseases of the nervous system.

Four areas in South Lanarkshire had death rates from ***Meningitis*** above the national average. Of them, two had death rates over a third higher. In the case of East Kilbride South the death rate was over 50% higher, at 156 and for Clydesdale it was over a third higher (at 134). The lowest death rate was in Rutherglen at 41 (under half the national average). This suggests that the chance of dying from meningitis in East Kilbride South in any one year was nearly four times higher than in Rutherglen.

In the case of deaths from ***Epilepsy***, four areas had death rates higher than the national average, with the death rate in Blantyre & Hamilton West being nearly 50% higher than the average at 148. In Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East it was nearly a fifth higher at 119. The lowest rate was in Hamilton South at under two-thirds of the average (64). This suggests that the chances of dying from epilepsy in Blantyre & Hamilton West in any one year were over two and a quarter times higher than in Hamilton South.

Table 18: Standardised Mortality Rate – Nervous system 1981-2004

Area	Meningitis	Epilepsy	Multiple sclerosis	Motor neurone disease	Other nervous disorders
Larkhall	102	84	175	75	71
Clydesdale	134	92	137	106	85
East Kilbride North	49	114	69	110	56
East Kilbride South	156	76	101	98	64
Rutherglen	41	104	91	88	98
Cambuslang	106	100	53	48	110
Udd'gston, Bothwell & Hamilton E	99	119	53	146	73
Blantyre & Hamilton West	78	148	75	143	103
Hamilton South	95	64	181	84	77

Four areas in South Lanarkshire had death rates from **Multiple sclerosis** above the national average. Of them, three had death rates over a third higher. The highest death rate was in Hamilton South, over four-fifths higher than the national average (181). The rate in Larkhall was three-quarters higher than the national average (175). The lowest death rates were in Cambuslang and Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East, both at just over half the national average (53). This suggests that the chances of dying from multiple sclerosis in Hamilton South in any one year were nearly three and a half times higher than in Cambuslang or Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East.

Four areas had death rates above the national average **for Motor Neurone disease**. The highest death rates were in the Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East and Blantyre & Hamilton West areas, both nearly 50% higher (at 146 and 143 respectively). The lowest rate was in Cambuslang at under half the national average (48). This suggests that the chances of dying from Motor neurone disease in Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East in any one year were over three times higher than in Cambuslang.

Only two areas had death rates above the national average for deaths from **Other nervous disorders**. In Cambuslang the rate was a tenth higher than the national average (110). The lowest rate was in East Kilbride North where it was just over half the national average at 56. This suggests that the chances of dying from other nervous disorders in Cambuslang were just under two times higher than in East Kilbride North.

No area in South Lanarkshire had a death rate from **Dementia** above the national average. The highest death rate was in East Kilbride South, at just under a tenth below the national average (91). The lowest rate was in Blantyre & Hamilton West at under three-quarters of the national average (72). This suggests that the chances of dying from dementia in East Kilbride South were around a quarter higher than in Blantyre & Hamilton West.

Table 19: Standardised Mortality Rate – Nervous system 1981-2004

Area	Dementia	Parkinson's disease
Larkhall	90	80
Clydesdale	86	105
East Kilbride North	66	57
East Kilbride South	91	76
Rutherglen	88	55
Cambuslang	87	35
Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	84	56
Blantyre & Hamilton West	72	61
Hamilton South	79	126

In relation to deaths from Parkinson's disease, there were two areas with a death rate above the British average, Hamilton South with a mortality rate over a quarter higher (126) and Clydesdale with a rate 5% higher (105). In all other areas the death rate was below the average with the lowest rate being in Cambuslang at just over a third of the national rate (35). This suggests that the chances of dying from Parkinson's disease in Hamilton South were over three and a half times higher than in Cambuslang.

Standardised Mortality Rates – Gastro-intestinal disorders

Table 20 shows the standardised mortality rates – with the British average set at 100 – for nine areas in South Lanarkshire over the 1981-2004 period from Gastro-intestinal disorders.

All nine areas of South Lanarkshire had death rates from **Other digestive disorders** above the national average. The mortality rate in Hamilton South was over 50% higher than the national average at 152 and the rate in Cambuslang was over a third higher at 137. The lowest death rate was in Clydesdale and East Kilbride North at 110, 10% above the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from Other digestive disorders in Hamilton South were over a third higher than in Cambuslang or East Kilbride North.

Five areas had death rates from **Stomach Ulcers** higher than the national average, with the death rate in Rutherglen being a third higher (133) while in Blantyre & Hamilton West it was over a quarter higher (at 126). The lowest death rate was in Clydesdale at 74 – less than three-quarters of the national average. This suggests that the chances of dying from stomach ulcers in Rutherglen were nearly four-fifths higher than in Clydesdale.

Table 20: Standardised Mortality Rate – Gastro intestinal disorders 1981-2004

Area	Other digestive disorders	Stomach ulcers	Diseases of kidney and ureter	Other intestinal infections
Larkhall	106	114	168	308
Clydesdale	110	74	157	130
East Kilbride North	110	79	130	96
East Kilbride South	115	85	170	130
Rutherglen	129	133	139	78
Cambuslang	137	122	177	116
Uddingston, Bothwell & Hamilton East	118	114	145	114
Blantyre & Hamilton West	132	126	178	243
Hamilton South	152	81	149	Under 25

All nine areas of South Lanarkshire had death rates from **Diseases of kidney and ureter** above the national average – and for all but one area the death rate was over a third higher. The highest death rate was in Blantyre & Hamilton West at 178, over three quarters higher than the national average. The lowest rate was in East Kilbride North, which was still 30% higher than the national average (130). This suggests that the chances of dying from Other digestive disorders in Blantyre & Hamilton West were just under 50% higher than in East Kilbride North.

Only three areas had death rates lower than the national average for deaths from **Other intestinal infections**. The Hamilton South area death rate was less than a quarter of the national death rate from these causes. However, the death rate in Blantyre & Hamilton West was nearly two and a half times the national average (243) and in Larkhall the death rate was over 3 times the national average (308). This suggests that the chances of dying from Other intestinal infections in Larkhall were over twelve times greater than in Hamilton South.