
Winter Mortality in Scotland 2014/15

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Main points

The main points in this report are:

- There were 22,011 deaths registered in Scotland in the four months of winter 2014/15 (December to March), compared with 18,675 in winter 2013/14.
- In terms of the number of deaths registered in Scotland, winter 2014/15 was unusually bad, compared to the previous fourteen winters, and had the highest number of deaths registered since winter 1999/2000 (when there were 23,379). These statistics are available for every winter from 1951/52. Winter 2013/14 has the lowest number of deaths registered in any of those 64 winters.
- Comparing the number of deaths in the four winter months with the average for the two adjacent four-month periods, the seasonal increase in mortality in winter 2014/15 was 4,060.
- The seasonal increase in mortality has been calculated for every winter from 1951/52. The figure of 4,060 for winter 2014/15 was 2,460 more than the corresponding value of 1,600 for winter 2013/14. The latter had been the second lowest of any of the 64 winters for which such a figure has been calculated (the 1,420 for winter 2011/12 was the lowest value). However, the figure of 4,060 for winter 2014/15 was the largest since 1999/2000, when the seasonal increase was 5,190.
- The long-term trend in the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter has clearly been downward: although there have been unusually large figures in some years (including winter 2014/15), the height of the peaks has generally been falling. The 5-year moving average, which smoothes out much of the year to year fluctuation, has tended to decline and is now 2,306, which is its second lowest value ever. The previous value (2,046) was the lowest ever; before then, the 5-year moving average had not changed much since the early 2000s.
- The latest fifteen winters have had seven out of the ten lowest seasonal increases in mortality ever recorded. Over the 64 years covered by these statistics, the lowest seasonal increase in mortality was for winter 2011/12 (1,420), the second lowest was for winter 2013/14 (1,600), the third lowest was for winter 2005/06 (1,780), the fourth lowest was for winter 2001/02 (1,840), and the fifth lowest was for winter 2012/13 (2,000). The eighth and ninth lowest seasonal increases in mortality were for winter 2007/08 (2,180) and winter 2000/01 (2,220).

1. Introduction

This release presents provisional data for the seasonal increase in mortality in Scotland in winter 2014/15. The Tables and Figures provide overall data for Scotland for 64 years, breakdowns by age-group for Scotland as a whole for 25 years and for each NHS Board and Local Authority area for 10 years, and also recent years' numbers of deaths registered for Scotland and for NHS Board and Local Authority areas.

The seasonal increase in mortality in the winter is defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four-month 'winter' period (December to March, inclusive) and the average number of deaths in the two four-month periods which precede winter (August to November, inclusive) and follow winter (April to July, inclusive).

There is no single cause of 'additional' deaths in winter. Very few are caused by hypothermia. The underlying causes of most of the 'additional' deaths are respiratory and circulatory diseases (such as pneumonia, coronary heart disease and stroke), dementia, and Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and other degenerative nervous system diseases. In only a small proportion of deaths is influenza recorded as the underlying cause.

2. Commentary

- 2.1 [Table 1](#) shows recent trends in the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter for Scotland as a whole. It is estimated that there were about 4,060 'additional' deaths in Scotland during winter 2014/15. This was 2,460 more than the corresponding figure of 1,600 for the previous winter (which had been the second lowest value in the whole series, which starts with winter 1951/52 - see [paragraph 2.4](#)). The figure for winter 2014/15 was the largest since winter 1999/2000 (when the seasonal increase was 5,190). It was also larger than in 36 of the previous 63 winters, and larger than the average for those 63 winters (which was 3,870). The figure for winter 2014/15 exceeded the level seen in 18 of the previous 20 winters, and in all of the previous 10 winters.
- 2.2 [Table 1](#) also shows the extent to which the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter affects the elderly, particularly those aged 75 and over. In the past ten years, the percentage of the additional deaths accounted for by people aged 75 to 84 ranged between 29 per cent (in 2010/11) and 40 per cent (in 2007/08), and people aged 85 and over accounted for between 34 per cent (in 2005/06) and 56 per cent (in 2012/13) of the additional deaths. Overall, taking the average of the ten years' percentages, around 33 per cent of the additional deaths were of people who were aged 75 to 84, and 42 per cent were people aged 85 and over.
- 2.3 [Figure 1](#) shows the seasonal increase in mortality for each winter from 1951/52 individually (the bars) and as a 5-year moving average (the black line) - the latter should give a better guide to the overall trend, as it 'smoothes out' most (but not all) of the effect of year-to-year fluctuations in the figures. The chart shows that there has been an overall downward trend in the number of 'additional' winter deaths over the past 60-or-so years. Although there have been unusually large figures in some years (including winter 2014/15), the height of the peaks has generally appeared to be falling, and the 5-year moving average has tended to

decline. However, there are fluctuations around the overall long-term downward trend, such as the short-term rise in the moving average towards the end of the 1990s. The latest 5-year moving average is 2,306: despite the large percentage increase in winter 2014/15, this is the second lowest value ever. The previous value of the 5-year moving average was 2,046, which was clearly below the levels of the earlier values of that moving average. Until its latest two values were calculated, the 5-year moving average appeared to have more-or-less 'levelled off' since the early 2000s: the average of the nine values (before the latest two) was 2,509, and seven of those nine values had been within 100 of 2,500.

- 2.4 [Table 2](#) gives the figures for the 64 winters for which these statistics are available. The 1,420 'additional' deaths in winter 2011/12 is the lowest figure in the whole series. Winter 2013/14 had the second lowest seasonal increase in mortality (1,600) recorded since the series started in 1951/52. Winter 2005/06 had the third lowest number of 'additional' deaths (1,780), winter 2001/02 had the fourth lowest seasonal increase in mortality (1,840), and winter 2012/13 had the fifth lowest (2,000). The winters of 2007/08 and 2000/01 had the eighth and ninth lowest figures (2,180 and 2,220, respectively). As a result, the latest fifteen winters have had seven of the ten lowest seasonal increases in mortality in the 64 years for which these statistics are available. In addition, as the twelfth and thirteenth lowest figures were 2,450 in winter 2010/11 and 2,510 in winter 2002/03, the latest fifteen winters have had nine of the thirteen lowest seasonal increases in mortality. The other winters which had seasonal increases in mortality which were among the thirteen lowest such figures were 1966/67 (2,020 - sixth lowest), 1988/89 (2,160 - seventh lowest), 1994/95 (2,310 - tenth lowest) and 1990/91 (2,430 - eleventh lowest).
- 2.5 [Table 3](#) gives a more detailed breakdown of the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter by age and NHS Board area. There are some negative figures: these are cases where a particular age-group had fewer deaths in the winter period than the average of the two adjacent non-winter periods. This happens sometimes because the number of deaths may fluctuate 'randomly' during the year. The 'all ages' figures for the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter take account of any negative values for individual age-groups. In this publication, the statistics for each NHS Board area are based on the boundaries which apply with effect from 1 April 2014. The figures for earlier years show what the numbers would have been, had the new boundaries applied in those years. [Table 6](#) provides the same kinds of figures, but for each Local Authority area.
- 2.6 The other tables provide the numbers of deaths registered each winter, and in the adjacent four-month periods, for Scotland, NHS Board areas and Local Authority areas. They also show the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter (which is sometimes referred to as the 'seasonal difference') that is calculated from those numbers of deaths: [Section 4](#) explains how it is done.

3. Relationship with Overall Mean Winter Temperature and the Level of Influenza Activity

3.1 In general, there are more deaths in colder months, and mortality tends to rise as temperatures fall. As well as figures for the seasonal increase in mortality, [Table 2](#) also gives the Met Office's overall mean winter temperature for Scotland for each of the years (based on data for December to February, rather than December to March). [Figure 2](#) shows that there may be a very slight tendency for the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter to be higher when the overall mean winter temperature is lower, but there is not a clear relationship. Part (a) shows this for all the winters for which figures are available; part (b) does so for the latest 20 winters alone. Here are a couple of examples of winters for which the expected relationship did (more-or-less) apply:

- winter 2013/14 was the fourth warmest of the 64 winters for which these figures are available, with a mean temperature of 4.15°C, and had the second lowest seasonal increase in mortality (1,600);
- winter 2014/15 was, perhaps, a fairly 'typical' winter (in terms of its average temperature): it was the 35th coldest out of the 64 winters shown in the table, and had the 28th largest seasonal increase in mortality in the whole period. (However, the relationship is less clear if one looks only at the latest twenty winters: in that period, winter 2014/15 was only the eighth coldest but it had had the third largest seasonal increase in mortality.)

On the other hand, there are also examples of winters for which the expected relationship did not apply:

- in terms of its average temperature, winter 2010/11 was the fifth coldest in the 60 years from 1951/52 to 2010/11, inclusive: it had a mean winter temperature of 1.28°C (compared with the overall average of the mean winter temperatures for the 59 preceding winters, which was 2.57°C), and only four of those 59 winters had a lower mean winter temperature (1962/63: 0.16°C; 1976/77: 1.02°C; 1978/79: 0.45°C; and 2009/10: 0.39°C). Therefore, one might have expected a relatively high seasonal increase in mortality in winter 2010/11. However, that did not happen: the seasonal increase in mortality in winter 2010/11 was (at that time) the ninth lowest figure recorded since the series started in 1951/52;
- winter 2011/12 was quite mild, with a mean winter temperature of 3.56°C, but eight of the 60 winters which preceded it had been warmer (with mean temperatures ranging from 3.61°C in winter 2007/08 to 5.12°C in winter 1988/89) and yet winter 2011/12 had by far the lowest seasonal increase in mortality.

3.2 There may be a number of reasons for the lack of a clear relationship, for example, over the years improvements in home insulation and the spread of central heating will have altered the relationship between the weather outdoors and temperatures indoors. In addition, the overall mean winter temperature may not be a good indicator of the severity of a winter because it is an average over three months: it could therefore suggest that a winter with some extremely cold weeks (in, say, January) was 'mild' if the average for the three months were raised by unusually warm weather in, say, December or February.

- 3.3 The last winter with a high level of influenza incidence was winter 1999/2000 (despite H1N1/'swine' flu, winter 2009/10 had a relatively low level of influenza activity). The seasonal increase in mortality in winter 1999/2000 was 5,190. Since then, the number of 'additional' deaths in winter had tended to fluctuate around about half of that level until the large percentage rise to 4,060 in winter 2014/15. [Table 2](#) also includes indicators of the level of influenza activity, which National Records of Scotland (NRS) has calculated from figures for General Practitioner (GP) consultation rates for influenza-like illnesses (ILI) which were supplied by Health Protection Scotland (HPS). The 'fluspotter' surveillance scheme, which ran from 1971 to 2008, was superseded by the Pandemic Influenza Primary Care Reporting (PIPeR) sentinel scheme, which started in 2004. However, due to a change in the software used by GP practices, it was not possible to use PIPeR for the surveillance of GP consultation rates for ILI with effect from winter 2011/12. Since 2009/10 the Scottish Influenza Surveillance Reporting Scheme (SISRS) has provided aggregate level data on GP consultation for ILI, based on automated software extracts from 99 per cent of Scottish GP practices. These data are now used for routine surveillance of ILI in Scotland, and PIPeR data have been used retrospectively to calculate comparable historical rates for SISRS for the period 2003/04 to 2008/09. NRS has expressed each indicator in the form of an index, with the 2004/05 value being 100 in each case (one might expect differences between the two series' index values for the other years which they have in common, because different measuring systems may produce different results). Some of the winters which had particularly high seasonal increases in mortality were in periods with unusually high levels of influenza activity (e.g. 1975/76 and 1989/90), but there have also been occasions when the relationship was less clear (e.g. 1971/72 had a very high level of influenza activity, but its seasonal increase in mortality did not differ greatly from the 5-year moving average; and winter 2014/15 had a relatively low level of influenza activity but a seasonal increase in mortality that was unusually high for the 21st century).
- 3.4 [Figure 3](#) suggests that the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter is likely to be higher when there are more cases of influenza: part (a) shows this using the 'fluspotter' data; part (b) does so using the 'SISRS' data. However, it will be seen that the relationship between the two numbers is not a strong one, because there are some winters which had very similar levels of influenza activity but which had markedly different seasonal increases in mortality. It should be noted that the time of the year when influenza is at its highest may not be within the four winter months (as defined for the purpose of these statistics), which may reduce the statistical correlation between influenza activity and the seasonal increase in mortality. This can be seen from HPS's regular [Influenza Updates](#) (available on their website) which include a chart comparing the latest and the previous influenza seasons' GP consultation rates for flu. For example, the updates produced in April 2010 show that influenza in the 2009/10 season peaked in early November 2009 - which was before the start of what is defined as 'winter 2009/10' for the statistics of the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter.
- 3.5 Influenza is recorded as the cause of relatively few deaths. Information about the numbers of deaths from different causes is given in the [Vital Events Reference Tables](#) on the NRS website. There, Table 6.1 shows that, in most years, only a few deaths are registered for which the underlying cause is recorded as influenza (ICD-10 codes J09-J11 – from the start of 2011, NRS has used 'J09' for influenza due to identified avian influenza virus, previously included in 'J10'): for example,

10 in 2008, 12 in 2010, 19 in 2012 and 23 in 2014. In recent years, the largest such figure was 131 deaths registered in 2000, which is small in relation to the seasonal increase in mortality of 5,190 in winter 1999/2000 ([Table 1](#)). The second-largest number of influenza deaths registered in recent years was 62 in 2009: again, relatively small in relation to the seasonal increase in mortality of 3,510 in winter 2008/09 (refer to [Table 1](#)). The figure of 62 includes all the deaths for which the underlying cause was H1N1/'swine' flu that were registered in 2009. H1N1/'swine' flu accounted for only a small proportion of winter 2009/10's seasonal increase in mortality. The HPS [Influenza Update](#) dated 15 April 2010 stated that 'the total number of reports received of deaths among those with confirmed Influenza A H1N1v in Scotland remains at 69', a figure which covers the period since H1N1/'swine' flu started in Scotland in Spring 2009, so the number of H1N1/'swine' flu deaths included in the figure for the seasonal increase in mortality in winter 2009/10 will be less than that. The third-largest number of influenza deaths registered in recent years was 59 in 2013: relatively small in relation to the seasonal increase in mortality in winter 2012/13 (2,000).

4. How the Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter is Calculated

- 4.1 The seasonal increase in mortality in the winter is defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four-month 'winter' period (December to March, inclusive) and the average number of deaths in the two four-month periods which precede winter (August to November) and follow winter (April to July). This is a standard definition which is used by the Office for National Statistics, the World Health Organisation and others (who may describe it as - e.g. - 'excess winter deaths' or 'excess winter mortality').
- 4.2 Some of the previous editions of this publication were called 'Increased Winter Mortality' and 'Excess Winter Mortality'. The title was changed to reduce the likelihood of misunderstandings (because someone seeing, say, 'Increased Winter Mortality in Scotland, 2009/10' might wrongly infer that there had been an increase in winter mortality in that year).
- 4.3 The numbers of deaths registered each winter, and in the adjacent four-month periods, are provided in [Table 4](#), along with figures for the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter (sometimes referred to as the 'seasonal difference') which have been calculated from those numbers of deaths.
- 4.4 [Table 4](#) shows that 22,011 deaths were registered in Scotland in the four months of winter 2014/15 (December 2014 to March 2015). This was more than both the 17,493 deaths in the preceding 4-month period (August 2014 to November 2014) and the 18,402 deaths in the following 4-month period (April 2015 to July 2015). Comparing the four winter months with the average of the 4-month periods before and after the winter, and rounding the result to the nearest ten, gives a figure for increased winter mortality of 4,060 for winter 2014/15. The corresponding figures for the other winters were calculated using the same method.
- 4.5 In terms of the numbers of deaths registered in Scotland, winter 2014/15 was unusually bad compared to the previous fourteen winters. The 22,011 deaths registered in the four months of winter 2014/15 was the highest number that had been recorded since winter 1999/2000 (when 23,379 deaths were registered). In contrast, the 18,675 deaths registered in Scotland in the four months of the previous winter (2013/14) was the lowest number for any of the 25 winters that are shown in [Table 4](#). It was also the lowest value for any of the 64 winters for which those values have been calculated, which start with winter 1951/52. This is because, of the winters from 1951/52 to 1989/90 (which are not shown in [Table 4](#)), the one with the fewest deaths was winter 1966/67, when 21,431 deaths were registered.
- 4.6 [Table 5](#) provides the same kind of information as [Table 4](#) but for each NHS Board area for the latest four years, in order to provide examples of the calculation of the seasonal increase in mortality for NHS Board areas; [Table 7](#) does the same for each Local Authority area.

5. Background: about these statistics

- 5.1 This is an annual publication. National Records of Scotland (NRS) collects the underlying data on a daily basis, as and when each event is registered. The statistics for the latest winter are all new. The figures for the previous winter may have been revised very slightly.
- 5.2 Information about (e.g.) the sources, methods, definitions and reliability of these statistics is available from the following NRS web site pages [general background information on Vital Events statistics](#) and [background information on points which are specific to statistics about deaths](#). These figures are directly comparable with those for other parts of the United Kingdom (UK), there are no significant differences across the UK in how Vital Events data are collected and processed.
- 5.3 The figures for the latest winter, and the subsequent four month period, given here are provisional. They were produced from the information that NRS held about deaths which had been registered by (roughly) five weeks before the date on which this release was published. By law, a death which occurs in Scotland must be registered within eight days. Therefore, hardly any deaths which occurred in the winter (December to March), or in the subsequent four month period (April to July), will not have been registered in time to be included in NRS's statistical database before the tables for this release were produced. However, the figures could change slightly, because 'late' registrations occur occasionally, in unusual circumstances. NRS does not 'freeze' its statistical data for a given year until it starts to prepare the final statistics for the calendar year as a whole, which are published in the following summer.
- 5.4 Statistics of the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter inform public debate and the development of government policy on matters such as the health of the elderly population, fuel poverty and whether there is a need to improve the housing stock in terms of central heating and thermal insulation.
- 5.5 A separate document, [Increased Winter Mortality - Background Note](#) (PDF 39 Kb), published in October 2010 (available on the NRS website), gives information about some of the medical causes of the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter, describes some research studies' findings on factors that influence it, reports on a comparison of the figures for a number of European countries, mentions previous publications on this topic, and provides references to the sources of the material. The main points to note are:
- high cold-related mortality is associated with low indoor temperatures, and with people not wearing appropriate clothing when outdoors in cold weather;
 - increased winter mortality was at the same level in Scotland as the overall mean for the 14 European countries covered by a comparative study; and
 - the seasonal increase in mortality in the winter is higher in countries with a warmer winter climate, probably because their homes tend to be poorly insulated and their populations tend not to dress well for cold weather.
- 5.6 The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

5.7 Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

5.8 Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Table 1: The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter¹ by age group², Scotland, 1990/91 to 2014/15

	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages
1990/91	230	580	750	880	2,430
1991/92	350	560	1,020	950	2,890
1992/93	280	550	950	960	2,740
1993/94	350	440	990	800	2,590
1994/95	240	380	930	760	2,310
1995/96	250	860	1,420	1,120	3,650
1996/97	320	630	1,350	1,350	3,640
1997/98	170	730	950	760	2,610
1998/99	380	790	1,660	1,920	4,750
1999/2000	650	970	1,820	1,750	5,190
2000/01	260	370	820	760	2,220
2001/02	80	230	820	710	1,840
2002/03	350	300	940	920	2,510
2003/04	320	510	840	1,170	2,840
2004/05	200	430	1,030	1,090	2,760
2005/06	330	280	550	610	1,780
2006/07	190	410	980	1,180	2,750
2007/08	130	320	880	850	2,180
2008/09	370	590	1,170	1,370	3,510
2009/10	460	370	890	1,040	2,760
2010/11	410	430	720	890	2,450
2011/12	230	110	440	650	1,420
2012/13	90	190	600	1,120	2,000
2013/14	140	210	530	730	1,600
2014/15 provisional	270	610	1,240	1,940	4,060

Footnotes

1) The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter has been defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four 'winter' months (December - March) and the average of the numbers of deaths in the preceding (August - November) and following (April - July) non-winter 4-month periods.

2) Because of the approximate nature of this measure, numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. The sum of the age group figures may, therefore, differ from the 'all ages' total.

Table 2: The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter, mean winter temperature and indicators of level of influenza activity, Scotland, 1951/52 to 2014/15

Year	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ¹		Mean winter temperature ² (deg. C.)	Indicators of influenza activity ³ (Index: 2004/05 = 100)	
	Additional deaths (Dec-Mar)	5-year moving average		'Fluspotter'	'SISRS'
1951/52	5,240		1.89		
1952/53	5,890		2.94		
1953/54	4,770	5,634	2.70		
1954/55	5,820	5,140	1.41		
1955/56	6,450	4,854	1.52		
1956/57	2,770	5,734	3.47		
1957/58	4,460	5,388	2.06		
1958/59	9,170	5,166	1.66		
1959/60	4,090	5,630	2.12		
1960/61	5,340	6,160	2.56		
1961/62	5,090	5,068	2.13		
1962/63	7,110	5,092	0.16		
1963/64	3,710	5,294	3.09		
1964/65	4,210	4,680	1.87		
1965/66	6,350	4,378	1.60		
1966/67	2,020	4,596	3.00		
1967/68	5,600	5,162	1.91		
1968/69	4,800	4,434	1.55		
1969/70	7,040	5,024	1.52		
1970/71	2,710	4,720	3.41		
1971/72	4,970	4,322	3.56	3,412	
1972/73	4,080	3,606	3.23	1,286	
1973/74	2,810	4,352	3.50	2,081	
1974/75	3,460	4,064	3.88	1,144	
1975/76	6,440	4,218	3.72	2,951	
1976/77	3,530	4,494	1.02	656	
1977/78	4,850	4,336	1.77	2,214	
1978/79	4,190	3,802	0.45	951	
1979/80	2,670	4,356	2.47	967	
1980/81	3,770	4,300	2.97	800	
1981/82	6,300	4,020	1.36	1,542	
1982/83	4,570	4,112	2.49	1,309	
1983/84	2,790	4,300	2.53	1,698	
1984/85	3,130	3,688	2.12	705	
1985/86	4,710	3,292	1.28	1,107	
1986/87	3,240	3,166	2.00	847	
1987/88	2,590	3,632	3.14	337	

Table 2, continued

Year	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ¹		Mean winter temperature ² (deg. C.)	Indicators of influenza activity ³ (Index: 2004/05 = 100)	
	Additional deaths (Dec-Mar)	5-year moving average		'Fluspotter'	'SISRS'
1988/89	2,160	3,176	5.12	819	
1989/90	5,460	3,106	3.34	2,753	
1990/91	2,430	3,136	1.99	319	
1991/92	2,890	3,222	3.94	928	
1992/93	2,740	2,592	3.42	979	
1993/94	2,590	2,836	1.77	2,053	
1994/95	2,310	2,986	2.89	219	
1995/96	3,650	2,960	1.76	907	
1996/97	3,640	3,392	2.48	1,763	
1997/98	2,610	3,968	4.51	272	
1998/99	4,750	3,682	3.26	718	
1999/00	5,190	3,322	3.03	1,973	
2000/01	2,220	3,302	2.16	144	
2001/02	1,840	2,920	3.39	95	
2002/03	2,510	2,434	2.96	98	
2003/04	2,840	2,346	3.20	321	107
2004/05	2,760	2,528	3.94	100	100
2005/06	1,780	2,462	3.35	77	92
2006/07	2,750	2,596	4.34	367	221
2007/08	2,180	2,596	3.61	116	94
2008/09	3,510	2,730	2.60		230
2009/10	2,760	2,464	0.39		147
2010/11	2,450	2,428	1.28		174
2011/12	1,420	2,046	3.56		13
2012/13	2,000	2,306	2.49		37
2013/14	1,600		4.15		15
2014/15 prov.	4,060		2.86		32

Footnotes

1) The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter has been defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four 'winter' months (December - March) and the average of the numbers of deaths in the preceding (August - November) and following (April - July) non-winter 4-month periods.

2) The mean winter temperature for Scotland (for December to February), as obtained from the Met Office web site (for the relevant page click: Home - Public - Weather - UK Climate - Climate Summaries - Download regional values, and then select the link for 'Scotland Mean Temp' which appears under the 'Year ordered statistics' heading).

3) Indicators of the numbers of General Practitioner (GP) consultations for influenza-like illness, calculated from figures which were supplied by Health Protection Scotland (HPS).

The 'fluspotter' index value was calculated from the maximum rate (per 100,000) in each flu season.

The 'fluspotter' surveillance scheme, which ran from 1971 to 2008, was superseded by the Pandemic Influenza Primary Care Reporting (PIPeR) sentinel scheme, which started in 2004. However, due to a change in the software used by GP practices, it was not possible to use PiPeR for the surveillance of GP consultation rates for influenza-like illnesses (ILI) with effect from winter 2011/12.

Since 2009/10 the Scottish Influenza Surveillance Reporting Scheme (SISRS) has provided aggregate level data on GP consultation for ILI, based on automated software extracts from 99 per cent of Scottish GP practices. These data are now used for routine surveillance of ILI in Scotland, and data from the PiPeR sentinel scheme have been used retrospectively to calculate comparable historical rates for SISRS for the period 2003/04 to 2008/09. The 'SISRS' data replaced the 'PiPeR-based' figures that appeared in the previous edition of this publication. A technical guide providing more details on SISRS data is available from the HPS website on seasonal influenza surveillance. Please note that since the 'fluspotter' and 'SISRS' systems measure activity using different methods and definitions, their results are not directly comparable.

Table 3: The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter and the Increased Winter Mortality Index, by age group and NHS Board area of usual residence, 2005/06 to 2014/15

Scotland

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	1,780	330	280	550	610	10	9	8	10	13
2006/07	2,750	190	410	980	1,180	16	5	12	18	24
2007/08	2,180	130	320	880	850	12	3	9	16	17
2008/09	3,510	370	590	1,170	1,370	21	10	18	22	28
2009/10	2,760	460	370	890	1,040	16	13	11	17	21
2010/11	2,450	410	430	720	890	14	12	13	14	17
2011/12	1,420	230	110	440	650	8	7	3	8	12
2012/13	2,000	90	190	600	1,120	11	3	6	11	20
2013/14	1,600	140	210	530	730	9	4	6	10	14
2014/15 (P)	4,060	270	610	1,240	1,940	23	8	18	23	33

Ayrshire & Arran

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	150	60	40	0	50	10	21	14	1	12
2006/07	220	40	30	60	90	16	14	10	14	24
2007/08	140	-10	30	40	90	10	.	9	8	23
2008/09	380	30	50	160	140	29	11	19	42	35
2009/10	190	10	10	90	70	14	4	5	23	19
2010/11	200	20	30	70	90	15	6	13	15	22
2011/12	70	-10	20	60	-10	5	.	9	16	.
2012/13	150	-30	10	80	90	10	.	4	17	21
2013/14	160	50	10	20	80	11	19	3	5	19
2014/15 (P)	300	10	30	120	130	21	6	10	26	29

Borders

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	60	0	10	20	30	14	.	16	13	22
2006/07	60	10	0	10	30	15	18	5	10	24
2007/08	80	20	10	0	40	19	32	19	0	36
2008/09	100	10	20	40	30	24	15	23	34	21
2009/10	50	-10	10	20	30	12	.	9	18	25
2010/11	70	10	20	10	30	19	21	39	6	22
2011/12	40	-10	20	20	10	9	.	26	19	4
2012/13	70	0	-10	40	40	16	.	.	31	24
2013/14	10	-10	-10	10	20	3	.	.	11	11
2014/15 (P)	120	10	20	30	60	28	23	30	19	36

Dumfries & Galloway

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	60	20	30	-10	20	10	17	28	.	13
2006/07	60	0	10	30	20	10	4	5	14	11
2007/08	90	30	10	30	20	16	37	7	13	15
2008/09	140	20	30	40	40	25	23	29	25	24
2009/10	100	10	10	30	50	18	12	12	17	27
2010/11	50	20	10	10	20	8	17	7	4	9
2011/12	20	-20	-20	10	40	3	.	.	6	19
2012/13	40	0	-10	20	40	7	.	.	10	18
2013/14	110	20	30	20	40	19	24	28	10	21
2014/15 (P)	160	10	30	50	60	26	18	23	28	29

Table 3, continued

Fife

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	40	10	-30	30	30	4	4	.	8	10
2006/07	150	-10	20	70	80	12	.	6	18	21
2007/08	210	10	10	80	110	17	3	3	21	33
2008/09	280	10	60	80	130	23	6	25	21	36
2009/10	190	30	40	60	60	16	14	17	16	16
2010/11	90	30	-10	50	20	7	13	.	12	6
2011/12	120	20	50	-10	60	10	8	23	.	15
2012/13	140	-10	60	30	70	11	.	27	7	16
2013/14	40	0	-10	0	50	3	2	.	1	13
2014/15 (P)	250	0	30	90	130	20	2	14	24	31

Forth Valley

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	180	0	40	70	70	19	2	21	22	26
2006/07	150	30	10	20	90	16	14	8	7	35
2007/08	110	20	-10	50	60	12	9	.	15	21
2008/09	280	40	40	90	110	32	21	23	32	45
2009/10	100	20	20	-10	70	11	14	10	.	25
2010/11	140	30	30	30	40	15	16	18	11	17
2011/12	60	0	-10	40	30	6	.	.	13	10
2012/13	90	10	-20	30	60	9	7	.	11	22
2013/14	70	-10	10	30	50	8	.	4	11	16
2014/15 (P)	230	30	20	60	130	25	15	10	18	46

Grampian

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	130	0	30	30	70	8	0	9	6	14
2006/07	380	40	10	140	200	23	12	4	26	40
2007/08	250	20	50	100	70	15	7	16	19	14
2008/09	270	20	50	60	150	16	5	16	11	30
2009/10	210	40	30	50	100	13	12	10	9	18
2010/11	250	20	40	80	120	15	6	15	15	22
2011/12	180	40	10	70	70	11	14	2	13	12
2012/13	170	30	30	-10	120	10	9	10	.	22
2013/14	230	20	50	60	110	14	6	18	10	20
2014/15 (P)	430	10	60	100	260	24	4	19	18	44

Greater Glasgow & Clyde⁵

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	420	130	50	100	150	10	13	5	7	15
2006/07	730	50	130	270	280	18	5	14	22	28
2007/08	560	50	90	230	200	14	5	10	18	19
2008/09	740	100	140	180	320	19	11	18	15	31
2009/10	540	120	60	200	160	14	14	8	17	15
2010/11	560	130	90	140	210	14	14	12	12	20
2011/12	250	40	30	60	120	6	4	4	5	10
2012/13	410	40	20	100	250	10	4	2	8	22
2013/14	300	0	100	110	90	8	.	14	9	8
2014/15 (P)	950	110	170	290	390	24	13	24	24	33

Table 3, continued

Highland⁵

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	80	20	-20	50	20	7	11	.	16	6
2006/07	190	30	30	60	70	16	12	12	18	21
2007/08	80	0	0	-10	80	7	0	1	.	26
2008/09	150	0	40	30	70	13	1	18	10	23
2009/10	200	40	30	50	80	19	20	13	15	25
2010/11	110	10	40	20	40	10	3	22	6	12
2011/12	90	20	-10	40	40	8	10	.	11	11
2012/13	140	20	10	60	60	13	9	4	19	15
2013/14	100	0	30	40	40	10	0	15	13	11
2014/15 (P)	130	-40	30	50	90	11	.	12	14	22

Lanarkshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	320	60	60	130	80	15	12	12	19	15
2006/07	260	-10	100	90	80	12	.	22	13	14
2007/08	280	-20	40	190	70	13	.	10	29	12
2008/09	520	90	100	200	140	26	19	23	33	27
2009/10	460	110	60	170	120	22	24	14	26	24
2010/11	330	50	70	90	120	16	12	16	14	23
2011/12	210	50	-20	60	110	10	12	.	10	18
2012/13	300	30	60	110	110	14	6	14	15	18
2013/14	210	20	0	80	110	10	5	0	12	18
2014/15 (P)	510	20	120	170	210	23	4	27	23	33

Lothian

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	230	30	20	130	50	9	5	5	17	7
2006/07	270	0	20	120	120	11	1	4	16	18
2007/08	220	10	50	90	70	9	3	13	11	9
2008/09	420	30	70	170	150	18	5	17	24	20
2009/10	380	40	60	110	170	17	9	14	15	25
2010/11	390	90	50	150	100	17	19	11	22	14
2011/12	210	80	10	30	90	8	16	2	4	11
2012/13	290	-10	50	100	140	12	.	12	14	17
2013/14	280	40	0	110	130	12	10	.	16	17
2014/15 (P)	480	30	50	160	240	20	7	12	22	28

Orkney

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	-10	0	-10	0	0	.	22	.	.	2
2006/07	10	0	10	-10	10	9	.	57	.	49
2007/08	0	0	-10	10	0	1	16	.	30	13
2008/09	10	0	10	-10	10	14	9	42	.	51
2009/10	0	0	0	0	0	.	9	.	8	.
2010/11	10	10	0	10	0	19	58	.	37	11
2011/12	-10	0	0	-10	0	.	5	4	.	19
2012/13	10	0	0	0	0	9	8	.	13	15
2013/14	10	10	0	0	-10	11	100	14	10	.
2014/15 (P)	10	0	0	10	10	17	27	.	33	24

Table 3, continued

Shetland

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	20	0	10	0	10	29	20	131	.	47
2006/07	20	10	10	0	10	32	47	55	14	28
2007/08	10	0	0	10	0	10	4	.	50	5
2008/09	0	-10	0	0	10	2	.	29	.	28
2009/10	10	0	0	0	10	17	29	.	12	28
2010/11	10	0	0	10	0	17	36	25	43	.
2011/12	-10	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
2012/13	0	-10	0	10	0	.	.	13	44	.
2013/14	0	0	0	0	10	6	3	.	.	54
2014/15 (P)	20	0	0	10	10	23	10	.	32	45

Tayside

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	80	10	50	-10	30	5	2	20	.	6
2006/07	270	10	60	110	100	20	2	24	25	24
2007/08	150	-20	50	70	50	10	.	19	14	11
2008/09	220	40	0	90	100	16	15	.	20	22
2009/10	300	30	50	100	130	22	11	20	23	28
2010/11	220	0	40	70	110	16	0	17	16	24
2011/12	180	10	20	70	80	12	4	8	16	16
2012/13	190	20	-10	40	140	13	7	.	8	28
2013/14	80	0	10	40	20	6	1	6	10	5
2014/15 (P)	430	40	50	130	210	30	17	20	30	41

Western Isles

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005/06	20	0	0	10	20	18	.	5	21	45
2006/07	-10	-10	-10	10	0	.	.	.	20	8
2007/08	10	10	0	20	-10	5	23	.	48	.
2008/09	10	-10	0	20	-10	8	.	12	61	.
2009/10	40	10	10	20	0	35	53	29	84	.
2010/11	0	0	0	0	-10	.	.	24	3	.
2011/12	30	10	10	0	10	20	53	22	.	29
2012/13	20	10	10	0	10	15	52	37	.	15
2013/14	-10	0	-10	10	0	.	.	.	21	.
2014/15 (P)	30	20	0	10	10	31	94	17	30	14

Footnotes

1) The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter has been defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four 'winter' months (December - March) and the average of the numbers of deaths in the preceding (August - November) and following (April - July) non-winter 4-month periods. A negative figure occurs when there were fewer deaths during the winter period than the average of the two 'non-winter' periods.

2) Because of the approximate nature of this measure, numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. The sum of the age group figures may therefore appear to differ from the 'all ages' total.

3) The Increased Winter Mortality (IWM) Index is the (unrounded) number of 'additional' winter deaths divided by the (unrounded) average number of deaths in a four month 'non-winter' period, expressed as a percentage.

4) The IWM Index has not been calculated when the number of 'additional' winter deaths was negative.

5) The statistics for each Board's area are based on the boundaries that apply with effect from 1st April 2014. Figures for earlier years show what the numbers would have been had the new boundaries applied in those years (and up to 2012-13 have been revised, where appropriate, from what was published up until Autumn 2013). Figures for 'Greater Glasgow & Clyde' and 'Highland' include deaths in the relevant parts of the former NHS Argyll and Clyde area.

(P) Data for the latest year are provisional.

Table 4: The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter – the underlying numbers of registrations of deaths, Scotland, 1990/91 to 2014/15

Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
	Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
1990/91	21,859	19,103	19,752	2,432	2,430
1991/92	22,217	19,305	19,352	2,889	2,890
1992/93	22,416	19,417	19,929	2,743	2,740
1993/94	22,504	21,104	18,732	2,586	2,590
1994/95	21,510	19,103	19,301	2,308	2,310
1995/96	22,821	19,074	19,260	3,654	3,650
1996/97	22,438	18,585	19,005	3,643	3,640
1997/98	21,320	18,311	19,105	2,612	2,610
1998/99	23,163	18,856	17,973	4,749	4,750
1999/2000	23,379	18,407	17,974	5,189	5,190
2000/01	20,388	18,061	18,281	2,217	2,220
2001/02	20,366	18,239	18,815	1,839	1,840
2002/03	21,058	18,599	18,499	2,509	2,510
2003/04	21,024	18,616	17,749	2,842	2,840
2004/05	20,658	18,064	17,736	2,758	2,760
2005/06	19,651	17,619	18,127	1,778	1,780
2006/07	20,384	17,526	17,739	2,752	2,750
2007/08	19,900	17,600	17,850	2,175	2,180
2008/09	20,532	17,075	16,969	3,510	3,510
2009/10	19,688	17,059	16,789	2,764	2,760
2010/11	19,626	17,397	16,958	2,449	2,450
2011/12	19,119	17,269	18,127	1,421	1,420
2012/13	19,908	17,773	18,045	1,999	2,000
2013/14	18,675	16,848	17,297	1,603	1,600
2014/15 provisional	22,011	17,493	18,402	4,064	4,060

Footnote

1) The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter has been defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four 'winter' months (December - March) and the average of the numbers of deaths in the preceding (August - November) and following (April - July) non-winter 4-month periods.

Table 5: The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter - the underlying numbers of registrations of deaths, by NHS Board area of usual residence, 2011/12 to 2014/15

NHS Board area ²	Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
		Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
Ayrshire & Arran						
	2011/12	1,446	1,372	1,386	67	70
	2012/13	1,584	1,386	1,490	146	150
	2013/14	1,552	1,398	1,395	156	160
	2014/15 provisional	1,751	1,398	1,508	298	300
Borders						
	2011/12	451	398	429	38	40
	2012/13	468	407	397	66	70
	2013/14	414	372	431	13	10
	2014/15 provisional	569	439	451	124	120
Dumfries & Galloway						
	2011/12	614	534	659	18	20
	2012/13	649	583	634	41	40
	2013/14	697	554	615	113	110
	2014/15 provisional	746	579	602	156	160
Fife						
	2011/12	1,360	1,220	1,262	119	120
	2012/13	1,393	1,252	1,252	141	140
	2013/14	1,217	1,174	1,179	41	40
	2014/15 provisional	1,493	1,186	1,295	253	250
Forth Valley						
	2011/12	986	889	965	59	60
	2012/13	1,076	982	998	86	90
	2013/14	1,002	943	916	73	70
	2014/15 provisional	1,177	916	973	233	230
Grampian						
	2011/12	1,872	1,634	1,747	182	180
	2012/13	1,892	1,685	1,753	173	170
	2013/14	1,905	1,669	1,676	233	230
	2014/15 provisional	2,192	1,721	1,808	428	430
Greater Glasgow & Clyde						
	2011/12	4,240	3,897	4,092	246	250
	2012/13	4,396	4,007	3,974	406	410
	2013/14	4,126	3,756	3,892	302	300
	2014/15 provisional	4,882	3,855	4,002	954	950

Table 5, continued

NHS Board area ²	Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
		Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
Highland						
	2011/12	1,202	1,163	1,071	85	90
	2012/13	1,238	1,100	1,097	140	140
	2013/14	1,141	1,007	1,067	104	100
	2014/15 provisional	1,322	1,111	1,265	134	130
Lanarkshire						
	2011/12	2,391	2,139	2,221	211	210
	2012/13	2,501	2,177	2,218	304	300
	2013/14	2,305	2,062	2,126	211	210
	2014/15 provisional	2,750	2,176	2,304	510	510
Lothian						
	2011/12	2,654	2,385	2,510	207	210
	2012/13	2,755	2,441	2,498	286	290
	2013/14	2,606	2,307	2,349	278	280
	2014/15 provisional	2,928	2,437	2,457	481	480
Orkney						
	2011/12	63	67	73	-7	-10
	2012/13	87	71	89	7	10
	2013/14	76	68	69	8	10
	2014/15 provisional	78	57	76	12	10
Shetland						
	2011/12	68	77	70	-6	-10
	2012/13	67	70	66	-1	0
	2013/14	69	66	64	4	0
	2014/15 provisional	96	74	82	18	20
Tayside						
	2011/12	1,624	1,375	1,515	179	180
	2012/13	1,669	1,485	1,474	190	190
	2013/14	1,461	1,373	1,392	79	80
	2014/15 provisional	1,882	1,439	1,462	432	430
Western Isles						
	2011/12	148	119	127	25	30
	2012/13	133	127	105	17	20
	2013/14	104	99	126	-9	-10
	2014/15 provisional	145	105	117	34	30

Footnotes

1) The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter has been defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four 'winter' months (December - March) and the average of the numbers of deaths in the preceding (August - November) and following (April - July) non-winter 4-month periods. A negative figure occurs when there were fewer deaths during the winter period than the average of the two 'non-winter' periods.

2) The statistics for each Board's area are based on the boundaries that apply with effect from 1st April 2014. Figures for earlier years show what the numbers would have been had the new boundaries applied in those years (and up to 2012-13 have been revised, where appropriate, from what was published up until Autumn 2013).

Table 6: The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter and the Increased Winter Mortality Index, by age group and Local Authority area of usual residence, 2005/06 to 2014/15

Aberdeen City

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	-20	20	40	20	8	.	12	17	10
2006-07	100	20	10	40	40	15	11	11	17	18
2007-08	70	30	10	30	10	10	21	4	15	3
2008-09	130	40	10	20	60	20	28	8	9	34
2009-10	30	20	10	-10	0	4	15	9	.	1
2010/11	120	10	10	40	60	19	7	9	18	32
2011/12	90	40	0	10	40	14	33	1	7	17
2012/13	80	20	20	-20	60	12	12	16	.	31
2013/14	110	0	30	30	50	17	0	25	16	25
2014/15 (P)	160	20	20	30	90	23	13	18	17	37

Aberdeenshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	30	10	0	-10	30	4	8	3	.	12
2006-07	220	30	10	60	130	33	20	6	27	62
2007-08	120	-10	40	50	40	16	.	33	22	17
2008-09	90	-20	20	30	50	13	.	16	16	24
2009-10	120	20	0	40	60	17	13	1	16	28
2010/11	90	0	20	30	40	13	.	18	14	17
2011/12	70	-10	10	50	20	10	.	8	24	7
2012/13	80	10	10	20	50	11	4	5	7	20
2013/14	60	10	20	0	30	8	8	15	.	13
2014/15 (P)	180	-10	20	40	130	23	.	14	16	49

Angus

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	-20	0	-10	-10	-10	.	.	.	.	.
2006-07	100	0	30	40	40	26	3	40	31	26
2007-08	30	0	10	30	-10	6	1	7	25	.
2008-09	70	10	0	30	20	17	19	7	20	18
2009-10	100	0	20	30	50	25	.	31	28	38
2010/11	30	-10	0	0	40	8	.	2	.	37
2011/12	40	10	-10	20	20	10	10	.	15	15
2012/13	70	0	10	0	60	16	7	12	.	42
2013/14	20	0	0	0	10	5	4	5	2	9
2014/15 (P)	120	10	10	20	80	28	14	8	15	55

Argyll & Bute

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	20	-10	-10	10	20	6	.	.	14	22
2006-07	20	10	-10	0	20	5	11	.	.	21
2007-08	40	0	0	0	30	11	.	3	4	32
2008-09	40	10	0	-10	40	13	24	.	.	36
2009-10	60	10	10	30	20	17	13	10	27	14
2010/11	10	-10	10	0	10	3	.	21	.	9
2011/12	30	10	0	10	10	9	16	.	12	10
2012/13	50	10	0	20	20	15	33	0	18	15
2013/14	40	10	10	20	0	11	13	19	20	.
2014/15 (P)	70	0	10	20	30	18	6	23	17	22

Table 6, continued

Clackmannanshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	30	-10	10	10	20	17	.	53	13	63
2006-07	10	0	0	0	0	8	4	12	8	7
2007-08	0	-10	0	0	10	2	.	7	.	36
2008-09	80	10	10	30	30	50	26	27	66	67
2009-10	10	0	10	-10	10	9	10	57	.	21
2010/11	10	0	0	0	10	5	.	3	.	24
2011/12	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	.	2	5
2012/13	20	0	0	20	0	8	2	.	31	.
2013/14	-10	-10	-10	0	0	.	.	.	.	5
2014/15 (P)	40	0	0	20	30	26	2	.	38	66

Dumfries & Galloway

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	60	20	30	-10	20	10	17	28	.	13
2006-07	60	0	10	30	20	10	4	5	14	11
2007-08	90	30	10	30	20	16	37	7	13	15
2008-09	140	20	30	40	40	25	23	29	25	24
2009-10	100	10	10	30	50	18	12	12	17	27
2010/11	50	20	10	10	20	8	17	7	4	9
2011/12	20	-20	-20	10	40	3	.	.	6	19
2012/13	40	0	-10	20	40	7	.	.	10	18
2013/14	110	20	30	20	40	19	24	28	10	21
2014/15 (P)	160	10	30	50	60	26	18	23	28	29

Dundee

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	80	20	30	20	20	16	14	27	10	17
2006-07	60	0	0	30	20	11	0	4	23	14
2007-08	60	-20	30	20	30	10	.	25	10	21
2008-09	90	10	0	50	20	17	10	4	32	16
2009-10	110	20	20	30	40	20	16	17	18	28
2010/11	50	0	10	20	30	8	.	5	11	17
2011/12	70	-10	10	40	20	12	.	12	23	15
2012/13	80	10	0	30	50	16	11	.	18	29
2013/14	40	10	20	10	0	8	10	20	7	2
2014/15 (P)	150	20	20	70	40	28	17	23	44	23

East Ayrshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	30	0	10	10	12	36	.	8	11
2006-07	40	0	10	10	30	8	.	7	4	25
2007-08	30	-10	-10	10	30	6	.	.	8	28
2008-09	110	10	20	40	40	27	13	24	31	38
2009-10	40	20	-10	30	10	10	19	.	21	8
2010/11	80	10	20	20	20	18	12	26	17	18
2011/12	20	0	0	20	-10	5	4	3	16	.
2012/13	20	-50	0	40	30	5	.	.	32	23
2013/14	60	30	20	10	0	14	32	20	9	2
2014/15 (P)	130	10	10	40	70	29	13	7	28	59

Table 6, continued

East Dunbartonshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	80	10	0	30	30	26	31	5	31	35
2006-07	70	0	20	40	20	24	.	25	44	18
2007-08	70	20	10	30	10	22	43	20	25	7
2008-09	70	10	0	20	30	23	20	8	21	36
2009-10	30	0	-10	20	10	8	1	.	20	13
2010/11	70	10	10	30	20	23	19	15	34	20
2011/12	-10	0	-20	10	0	.	.	.	12	.
2012/13	80	0	0	30	50	24	6	.	30	46
2013/14	30	0	10	10	10	9	.	11	9	13
2014/15 (P)	60	0	10	20	40	18	.	10	15	33

East Lothian

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	-10	10	-20	20	-20	.	25	.	19	.
2006-07	50	0	0	40	0	15	5	7	35	3
2007-08	20	10	-20	10	20	7	19	.	9	17
2008-09	60	10	20	20	10	19	18	30	22	11
2009-10	80	10	10	20	40	26	27	16	23	35
2010/11	60	10	0	30	30	21	9	.	35	30
2011/12	50	10	10	20	20	15	18	9	17	14
2012/13	30	0	0	20	20	9	.	1	18	12
2013/14	50	20	0	10	20	16	44	2	14	14
2014/15 (P)	80	10	0	30	50	25	14	.	28	41

East Renfrewshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	30	10	10	0	10	12	23	15	1	16
2006-07	30	-10	10	20	10	10	.	27	17	9
2007-08	50	20	0	20	10	18	44	.	23	13
2008-09	30	10	0	10	20	11	11	4	6	18
2009-10	40	10	-10	20	20	14	19	.	21	20
2010/11	50	0	10	0	40	19	.	18	3	50
2011/12	-10	0	0	10	-10	.	.	.	9	.
2012/13	30	0	0	10	20	11	.	0	8	23
2013/14	20	-10	10	10	0	6	.	26	17	1
2014/15 (P)	90	20	10	30	30	33	47	20	38	30

Edinburgh

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	210	30	60	80	30	15	10	28	19	7
2006-07	140	0	-20	40	110	10	1	.	10	25
2007-08	160	20	30	50	50	11	9	13	12	11
2008-09	210	-20	20	80	120	15	.	10	20	28
2009-10	210	30	20	40	120	16	11	11	10	28
2010/11	190	50	30	80	30	14	19	15	19	7
2011/12	80	20	10	10	40	6	6	5	2	8
2012/13	160	0	20	30	120	11	.	7	6	24
2013/14	150	10	-10	70	90	11	3	.	18	19
2014/15 (P)	310	10	40	130	140	23	6	17	33	28

Table 6, continued

Eilean Siar

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	20	0	0	10	20	18	.	5	21	45
2006-07	-10	-10	-10	10	0	.	.	.	20	8
2007-08	10	10	0	20	-10	5	23	.	48	.
2008-09	10	-10	0	20	-10	8	.	12	61	.
2009-10	40	10	10	20	0	35	53	29	84	.
2010/11	0	0	0	0	-10	.	.	24	3	.
2011/12	30	10	10	0	10	20	53	22	.	29
2012/13	20	10	10	0	10	15	52	37	.	15
2013/14	-10	0	-10	10	0	.	.	.	21	.
2014/15 (P)	30	20	0	10	10	31	94	17	30	14

Falkirk

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	100	10	10	60	20	19	8	7	38	17
2006-07	40	0	-10	10	40	9	2	.	4	30
2007-08	30	10	0	20	10	7	5	.	13	7
2008-09	90	10	20	10	50	19	14	18	6	43
2009-10	60	10	10	10	30	12	15	12	5	18
2010/11	100	30	20	20	20	19	34	21	14	15
2011/12	60	10	-10	20	30	13	11	.	14	24
2012/13	40	10	-10	20	30	8	7	.	9	18
2013/14	40	10	0	0	30	9	10	2	.	24
2014/15 (P)	130	0	20	40	70	26	3	22	22	48

Fife

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	40	10	-30	30	30	4	4	.	8	10
2006-07	150	-10	20	70	80	12	.	6	18	21
2007-08	210	10	10	80	110	17	3	3	21	33
2008-09	280	10	60	80	130	23	6	25	21	36
2009-10	190	30	40	60	60	16	14	17	16	16
2010/11	90	30	-10	50	20	7	13	.	12	6
2011/12	120	20	50	-10	60	10	8	23	.	15
2012/13	140	-10	60	30	70	11	.	27	7	16
2013/14	40	0	-10	0	50	3	2	.	1	13
2014/15 (P)	250	0	30	90	130	20	2	14	24	31

Glasgow

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	190	60	20	50	60	8	11	4	7	12
2006-07	480	60	80	150	190	22	10	16	23	41
2007-08	250	20	0	130	90	11	4	0	20	17
2008-09	460	40	110	140	160	22	8	27	22	33
2009-10	300	80	30	100	90	15	16	6	17	19
2010/11	280	100	0	80	100	14	19	0	13	20
2011/12	220	50	40	50	80	11	11	11	7	14
2012/13	240	30	30	80	90	12	6	8	13	18
2013/14	180	-10	40	70	80	9	.	11	12	15
2014/15 (P)	420	70	90	130	120	20	15	23	23	20

Table 6, continued

Highland

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	30	-10	40	0	7	22	.	16	.
2006-07	170	20	30	70	50	22	13	25	29	20
2007-08	40	0	0	-10	50	5	2	1	.	23
2008-09	100	-10	40	40	30	14	.	29	18	17
2009-10	140	30	20	20	70	20	25	14	10	31
2010/11	100	20	30	20	30	13	10	22	10	13
2011/12	50	10	-10	20	30	7	8	.	10	12
2012/13	90	0	10	40	40	12	2	5	19	15
2013/14	70	-10	20	20	40	10	.	12	9	17
2014/15 (P)	70	-40	10	30	60	8	.	8	12	22

Inverclyde

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	40	20	10	-10	20	11	19	10	.	26
2006-07	50	0	10	0	30	16	3	22	5	35
2007-08	70	10	20	10	20	21	12	41	12	29
2008-09	50	10	0	10	30	16	15	.	9	41
2009-10	30	10	10	0	0	8	17	23	1	.
2010/11	50	0	20	10	20	16	.	33	10	26
2011/12	0	0	-10	-10	10	.	4	.	.	9
2012/13	40	20	-10	0	30	15	56	.	4	29
2013/14	20	20	10	-10	0	7	22	23	.	.
2014/15 (P)	100	0	30	40	40	33	4	50	37	39

Midlothian

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	30	0	0	0	30	10	0	.	1	41
2006-07	40	0	20	20	10	17	.	40	27	11
2007-08	30	-10	20	20	0	10	.	35	24	.
2008-09	30	10	10	10	0	10	10	15	15	3
2009-10	-10	-10	-10	20	-10	.	.	.	24	.
2010/11	10	0	0	0	10	5	1	.	4	16
2011/12	40	20	0	0	10	16	52	5	1	18
2012/13	20	0	10	20	-10	7	.	22	29	.
2013/14	30	0	10	10	0	10	7	16	18	2
2014/15 (P)	40	10	0	0	30	15	23	.	2	36

Moray

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	10	10	10	20	16	16	18	5	28
2006-07	60	0	-10	40	30	21	.	.	45	36
2007-08	60	10	0	20	30	21	11	7	22	36
2008-09	50	0	20	10	30	17	.	31	6	34
2009-10	70	0	20	20	30	24	5	32	19	38
2010/11	50	10	10	10	10	15	23	19	10	13
2011/12	20	10	-10	0	10	7	28	.	0	13
2012/13	10	10	0	-10	10	4	12	8	.	10
2013/14	70	10	10	30	20	23	18	11	29	25
2014/15 (P)	90	0	20	20	50	30	4	32	24	44

Table 6, continued

North Ayrshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	30	0	0	10	9	27	2	3	8
2006-07	130	40	20	30	40	26	36	22	23	27
2007-08	80	0	30	10	50	15	4	27	3	33
2008-09	130	0	40	60	30	25	.	37	43	22
2009-10	60	-20	20	30	20	12	.	22	19	18
2010/11	60	20	10	20	20	13	20	12	9	12
2011/12	20	-10	0	30	0	4	.	3	20	0
2012/13	80	0	20	30	20	15	2	21	20	15
2013/14	10	0	-10	0	30	2	.	.	2	19
2014/15 (P)	100	-20	10	70	30	19	.	9	45	20

North Lanarkshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	140	40	30	60	10	12	15	12	16	4
2006-07	100	-20	50	50	30	9	.	19	16	10
2007-08	150	-10	40	100	30	14	.	17	31	11
2008-09	230	40	50	110	30	22	17	21	33	13
2009-10	280	80	50	120	40	27	32	22	37	15
2010/11	180	50	50	30	50	17	20	21	9	20
2011/12	120	40	-10	40	50	11	15	.	12	19
2012/13	190	20	40	70	60	17	10	16	21	22
2013/14	70	-10	20	40	30	7	.	7	12	11
2014/15 (P)	230	20	70	70	80	20	7	29	19	27

Orkney

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	-10	0	-10	0	0	.	22	.	.	2
2006-07	10	0	10	-10	10	9	.	57	.	49
2007-08	0	0	-10	10	0	1	16	.	30	13
2008-09	10	0	10	-10	10	14	9	42	.	51
2009-10	0	0	0	0	0	.	9	.	8	.
2010/11	10	10	0	10	0	19	58	.	37	11
2011/12	-10	0	0	-10	0	.	5	4	.	19
2012/13	10	0	0	0	0	9	8	.	13	15
2013/14	10	10	0	0	-10	11	100	14	10	.
2014/15 (P)	10	0	0	10	10	17	27	.	33	24

Perth & Kinross

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	20	-10	30	-20	10	3	.	33	.	7
2006-07	120	0	30	40	50	23	4	37	22	30
2007-08	70	0	20	20	30	14	5	23	11	18
2008-09	70	10	-10	10	50	14	19	.	8	29
2009-10	100	20	10	40	40	21	22	14	26	21
2010/11	150	10	40	50	40	32	19	54	42	23
2011/12	70	10	20	20	30	15	12	20	11	17
2012/13	40	0	-10	20	30	7	2	.	9	17
2013/14	20	-10	-10	30	10	3	.	.	20	3
2014/15 (P)	160	20	20	40	90	33	20	29	26	46

Table 6, continued

Renfrewshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	30	30	-10	0	10	5	18	.	2	7
2006-07	80	10	10	40	20	13	10	4	23	13
2007-08	80	-20	30	30	30	13	.	29	18	21
2008-09	90	20	10	10	50	15	17	10	4	32
2009-10	80	10	20	40	10	12	9	13	18	8
2010/11	20	-10	30	20	-10	4	.	23	9	.
2011/12	30	0	0	0	30	5	2	0	.	15
2012/13	0	-10	0	-20	30	0	.	1	.	16
2013/14	50	10	20	10	-10	8	14	21	7	.
2014/15 (P)	160	0	30	30	100	26	1	23	14	57

Scottish Borders

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	60	0	10	20	30	14	.	16	13	22
2006-07	60	10	0	10	30	15	18	5	10	24
2007-08	80	20	10	0	40	19	32	19	0	36
2008-09	100	10	20	40	30	24	15	23	34	21
2009-10	50	-10	10	20	30	12	.	9	18	25
2010/11	70	10	20	10	30	19	21	39	6	22
2011/12	40	-10	20	20	10	9	.	26	19	4
2012/13	70	0	-10	40	40	16	.	.	31	24
2013/14	10	-10	-10	10	20	3	.	.	11	11
2014/15 (P)	120	10	20	30	60	28	23	30	19	36

Shetland

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	20	0	10	0	10	29	20	131	.	47
2006-07	20	10	10	0	10	32	47	55	14	28
2007-08	10	0	0	10	0	10	4	.	50	5
2008-09	0	-10	0	0	10	2	.	29	.	28
2009-10	10	0	0	0	10	17	29	.	12	28
2010/11	10	0	0	10	0	17	36	25	43	.
2011/12	-10	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
2012/13	0	-10	0	10	0	.	.	13	44	.
2013/14	0	0	0	0	10	6	3	.	.	54
2014/15 (P)	20	0	0	10	10	23	10	.	32	45

South Ayrshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	0	40	-10	20	10	.	52	.	17
2006-07	50	0	0	20	30	11	4	.	14	19
2007-08	30	-10	10	20	10	6	.	8	13	8
2008-09	140	20	-10	70	60	34	26	.	52	49
2009-10	90	10	0	40	40	21	21	1	29	27
2010/11	60	-10	0	30	50	14	.	.	18	37
2011/12	30	-10	20	20	0	6	.	25	12	.
2012/13	50	10	-10	0	40	10	14	.	1	25
2013/14	80	20	0	10	50	19	40	5	6	34
2014/15 (P)	70	20	10	10	30	15	31	17	3	17

Table 6, continued

South Lanarkshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	180	20	30	70	70	18	9	12	21	26
2006-07	150	20	50	30	50	14	8	26	10	18
2007-08	130	-10	10	90	40	12	.	2	28	13
2008-09	290	40	50	100	100	31	21	25	32	40
2009-10	180	30	20	50	90	18	15	7	15	32
2010/11	160	10	20	60	70	16	3	11	18	26
2011/12	100	20	0	20	60	9	8	.	7	18
2012/13	110	0	30	40	50	10	1	12	10	15
2013/14	140	40	-20	40	80	13	20	.	12	24
2014/15 (P)	280	0	50	100	130	25	.	25	28	39

Stirling

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	10	20	0	20	19	20	33	4	28
2006-07	100	20	20	10	50	36	51	33	12	59
2007-08	70	20	0	20	30	30	58	.	32	38
2008-09	110	20	10	50	30	46	33	34	73	36
2009-10	30	10	-10	0	30	11	16	.	.	37
2010/11	30	0	10	10	10	13	.	22	12	17
2011/12	0	-10	0	10	-10	.	.	1	17	.
2012/13	30	0	-10	0	40	11	11	.	1	43
2013/14	40	-10	10	30	10	15	.	22	40	10
2014/15 (P)	60	20	0	0	30	22	56	4	4	35

West Dunbartonshire

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	50	0	20	20	20	15	2	25	13	22
2006-07	20	-10	0	20	10	5	.	4	14	12
2007-08	60	0	20	10	30	17	2	29	4	41
2008-09	50	10	10	0	20	13	18	12	1	22
2009-10	70	0	20	20	20	22	6	36	22	30
2010/11	80	30	30	0	30	26	53	45	.	30
2011/12	20	-10	10	10	20	5	.	12	7	18
2012/13	10	-10	0	-10	30	3	.	.	.	33
2013/14	10	-10	10	10	10	4	.	8	5	7
2014/15 (P)	130	20	20	40	50	37	19	25	42	57

Table 6, continued

West Lothian

	Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter ^{1,2}					Increased Winter Mortality Index ^{3,4}				
	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All ages	0-64	65-74	75-84	85+
2005-06	0	-20	-30	30	10	0	.	.	24	13
2006-07	40	0	10	20	0	9	2	14	15	4
2007-08	10	-10	20	0	0	3	.	26	2	.
2008-09	120	30	20	60	10	28	27	26	42	12
2009-10	90	10	40	20	30	22	7	37	18	29
2010/11	120	40	20	40	30	29	33	19	33	28
2011/12	40	30	-10	10	20	9	30	.	3	15
2012/13	80	0	20	40	20	17	1	22	25	18
2013/14	50	10	0	20	20	12	13	2	11	19
2014/15 (P)	40	0	20	0	20	9	0	20	3	13

Footnotes

1) The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter has been defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four 'winter' months (December - March) and the average of the numbers of deaths in the preceding (August - November) and following (April - July) non-winter 4-month periods. A negative figure occurs when there were fewer deaths during the winter period than the average of the two 'non-winter' periods.

2) Because of the approximate nature of this measure, numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. The sum of the age group figures may therefore appear to differ from the 'all ages' total.

3) The Increased Winter Mortality (IWM) Index is the (unrounded) number of 'additional' winter deaths divided by the (unrounded) average number of deaths in a four month 'non-winter' period, expressed as a percentage.

4) The IWM Index has not been calculated when the number of 'additional' winter deaths was negative.

(P) Data for the latest year are provisional.

Table 7: The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter - the underlying numbers of registrations of deaths, by Local Authority area of usual residence, 2011/12 to 2014/15

Local Authority	Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
		Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
Aberdeen City						
	2011/12	732	600	684	90	90
	2012/13	751	661	675	83	80
	2013/14	767	630	681	112	110
	2014/15 provisional	858	685	710	161	160
Aberdeenshire						
	2011/12	794	718	731	70	70
	2012/13	811	708	758	78	80
	2013/14	786	740	720	56	60
	2014/15 provisional	935	738	781	176	180
Angus						
	2011/12	461	404	436	41	40
	2012/13	487	395	445	67	70
	2013/14	437	399	430	23	20
	2014/15 provisional	539	420	422	118	120
Argyll & Bute						
	2011/12	379	332	365	31	30
	2012/13	383	357	309	50	50
	2013/14	356	320	321	36	40
	2014/15 provisional	435	355	380	68	70
Clackmannanshire						
	2011/12	155	149	159	1	0
	2012/13	199	173	195	15	20
	2013/14	155	174	163	-14	-10
	2014/15 provisional	203	164	158	42	40
Dumfries & Galloway						
	2011/12	614	534	659	18	20
	2012/13	649	583	634	41	40
	2013/14	697	554	615	113	110
	2014/15 provisional	746	579	602	156	160
Dundee						
	2011/12	601	515	557	65	70
	2012/13	605	541	500	85	80
	2013/14	525	466	502	41	40
	2014/15 provisional	688	526	549	151	150

Table 7, continued

Local Authority	Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
		Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
East Ayrshire						
	2011/12	444	428	420	20	20
	2012/13	489	438	493	24	20
	2013/14	505	438	451	61	60
	2014/15 provisional	570	425	462	127	130
East Dunbartonshire						
	2011/12	298	310	308	-11	-10
	2012/13	397	345	293	78	80
	2013/14	356	325	330	29	30
	2014/15 provisional	405	362	326	61	60
East Lothian						
	2011/12	356	291	330	46	50
	2012/13	378	371	322	32	30
	2013/14	373	314	331	51	50
	2014/15 provisional	405	318	328	82	80
East Renfrewshire						
	2011/12	271	265	295	-9	-10
	2012/13	317	287	285	31	30
	2013/14	299	286	277	18	20
	2014/15 provisional	373	284	276	93	90
Edinburgh						
	2011/12	1,490	1,372	1,448	80	80
	2012/13	1,545	1,333	1,444	157	160
	2013/14	1,438	1,290	1,290	148	150
	2014/15 provisional	1,664	1,352	1,347	315	310
Eilean Siar						
	2011/12	148	119	127	25	30
	2012/13	133	127	105	17	20
	2013/14	104	99	126	-9	-10
	2014/15 provisional	145	105	117	34	30
Falkirk						
	2011/12	554	465	519	62	60
	2012/13	566	516	537	40	40
	2013/14	514	479	464	43	40
	2014/15 provisional	625	481	512	129	130

Table 7, continued

Local Authority	Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
		Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
Fife						
	2011/12	1,360	1,220	1,262	119	120
	2012/13	1,393	1,252	1,252	141	140
	2013/14	1,217	1,174	1,179	41	40
	2014/15 provisional	1,493	1,186	1,295	253	250
Glasgow						
	2011/12	2,305	2,033	2,138	220	220
	2012/13	2,296	2,077	2,035	240	240
	2013/14	2,179	1,992	2,009	179	180
	2014/15 provisional	2,463	1,964	2,132	415	420
Highland						
	2011/12	823	831	706	55	50
	2012/13	855	743	788	90	90
	2013/14	785	687	746	69	70
	2014/15 provisional	887	756	885	67	70
Inverclyde						
	2011/12	336	341	335	-2	0
	2012/13	351	305	308	45	40
	2013/14	325	292	317	21	20
	2014/15 provisional	402	296	308	100	100
Midlothian						
	2011/12	288	236	260	40	40
	2012/13	290	266	277	19	20
	2013/14	290	253	273	27	30
	2014/15 provisional	324	272	293	42	40
Moray						
	2011/12	346	316	332	22	20
	2012/13	330	316	320	12	10
	2013/14	352	299	275	65	70
	2014/15 provisional	399	298	317	92	90
North Ayrshire						
	2011/12	516	478	514	20	20
	2012/13	587	498	522	77	80
	2013/14	528	502	530	12	10
	2014/15 provisional	638	509	564	102	100

Table 7, continued

Local Authority	Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
		Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
North Lanarkshire						
	2011/12	1,211	1,091	1,100	116	120
	2012/13	1,283	1,055	1,130	191	190
	2013/14	1,137	1,047	1,081	73	70
	2014/15 provisional	1,378	1,119	1,170	234	230
Orkney						
	2011/12	63	67	73	-7	-10
	2012/13	87	71	89	7	10
	2013/14	76	68	69	8	10
	2014/15 provisional	78	57	76	12	10
Perth & Kinross						
	2011/12	562	456	522	73	70
	2012/13	577	549	529	38	40
	2013/14	499	508	460	15	20
	2014/15 provisional	655	493	491	163	160
Renfrewshire						
	2011/12	656	601	651	30	30
	2012/13	665	645	682	2	0
	2013/14	629	544	624	45	50
	2014/15 provisional	775	612	620	159	160
Scottish Borders						
	2011/12	451	398	429	38	40
	2012/13	468	407	397	66	70
	2013/14	414	372	431	13	10
	2014/15 provisional	569	439	451	124	120
Shetland						
	2011/12	68	77	70	-6	-10
	2012/13	67	70	66	-1	0
	2013/14	69	66	64	4	0
	2014/15 provisional	96	74	82	18	20
South Ayrshire						
	2011/12	486	466	452	27	30
	2012/13	508	450	475	46	50
	2013/14	519	458	414	83	80
	2014/15 provisional	543	464	482	70	70

Table 7, continued

Local Authority	Period	Number of deaths registered			Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter (or seasonal difference) ¹	
		Winter (Dec - Mar)	Preceding period (Aug - Nov)	Following period (Apr - Jul)	(actual)	(rounded)
South Lanarkshire						
	2011/12	1,180	1,048	1,121	96	100
	2012/13	1,218	1,122	1,088	113	110
	2013/14	1,168	1,015	1,045	138	140
	2014/15 provisional	1,372	1,057	1,134	277	280
Stirling						
	2011/12	277	275	287	-4	0
	2012/13	311	293	266	32	30
	2013/14	333	290	289	44	40
	2014/15 provisional	349	271	303	62	60
West Dunbartonshire						
	2011/12	374	347	365	18	20
	2012/13	370	348	371	11	10
	2013/14	338	317	335	12	10
	2014/15 provisional	464	337	340	126	130
West Lothian						
	2011/12	520	486	472	41	40
	2012/13	542	471	455	79	80
	2013/14	505	450	455	53	50
	2014/15 provisional	535	495	489	43	40

Footnote

1) The Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the winter has been defined as the difference between the number of deaths in the four 'winter' months (December - March) and the average of the numbers of deaths in the preceding (August - November) and following (April - July) non-winter 4-month periods. A negative figure occurs when there were fewer deaths during the winter period than the average of the two 'non-winter' periods.

Figure 1: Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter, Scotland, 1951/52 to 2014/15

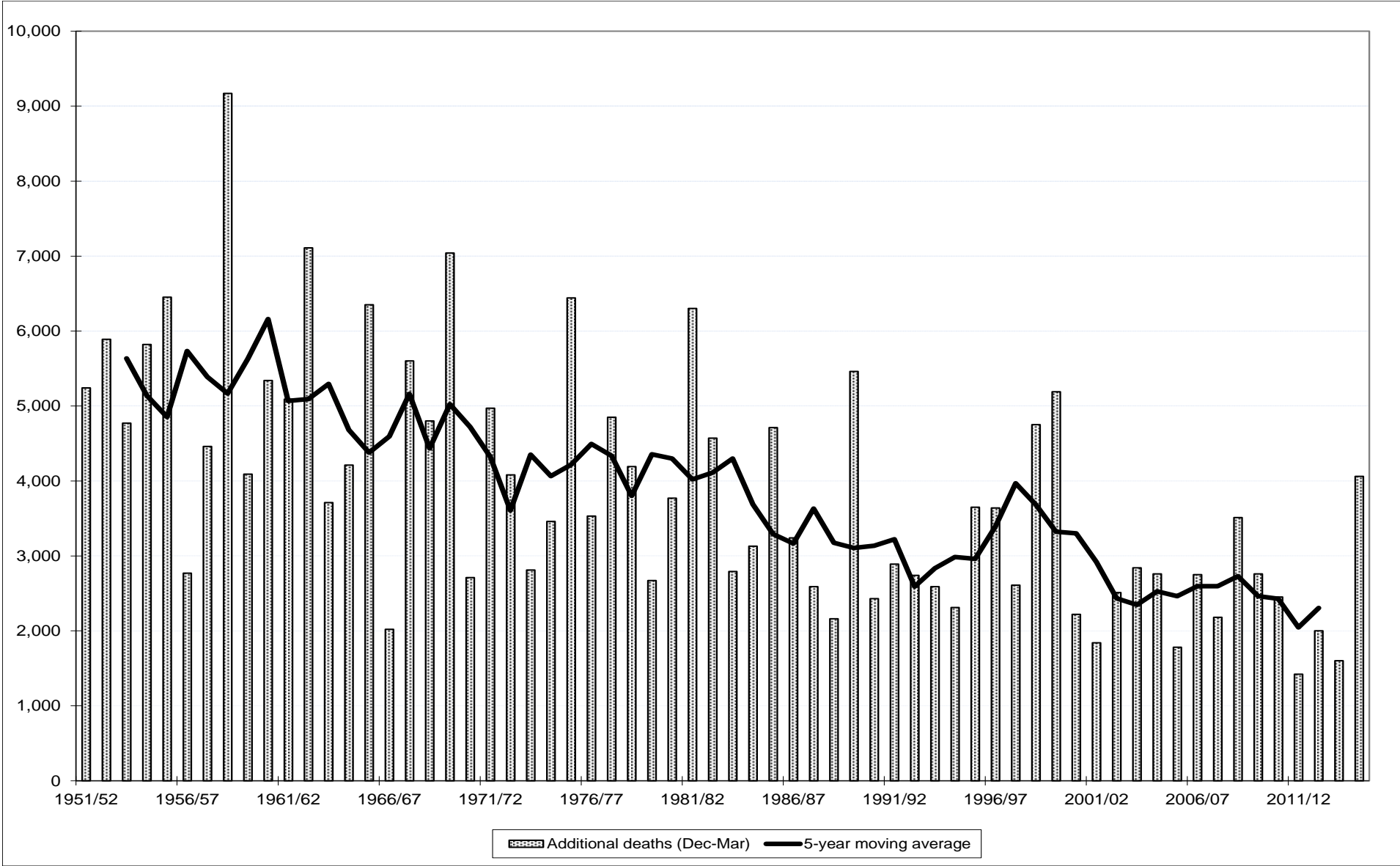
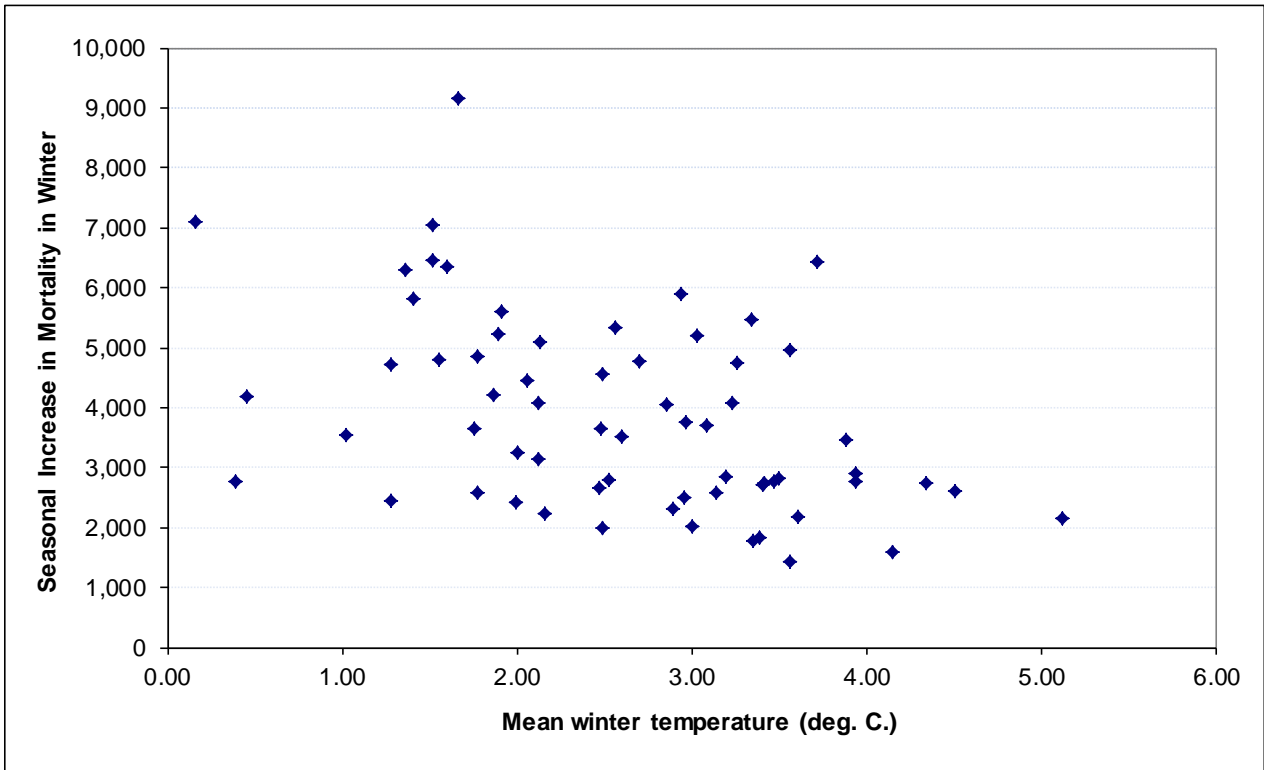


Figure 2: Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter and mean winter temperature (deg.C.), Scotland: (a) winter 1951/52 to winter 2014/15; and (b) winter 1995/96 to winter 2014/15

(a) winter 1951/52 to winter 2014/15



(b) winter 1995/96 to winter 2014/15

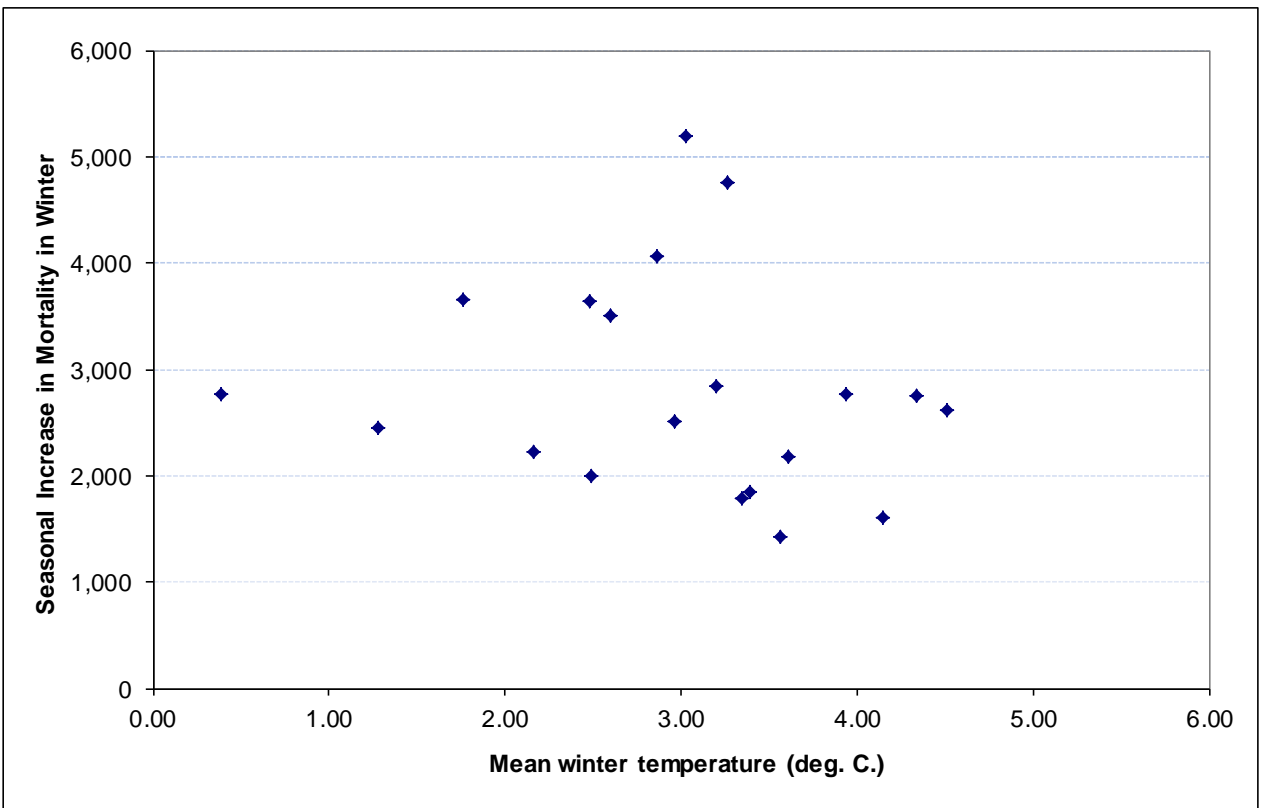
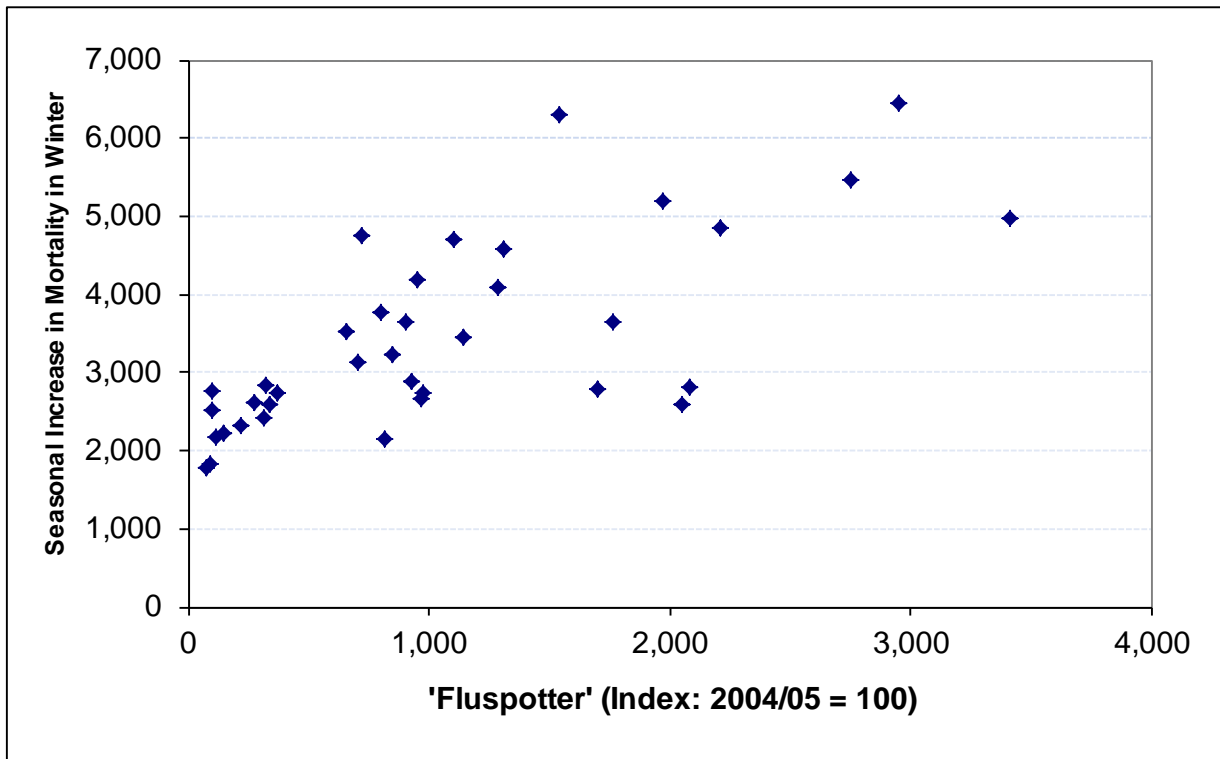
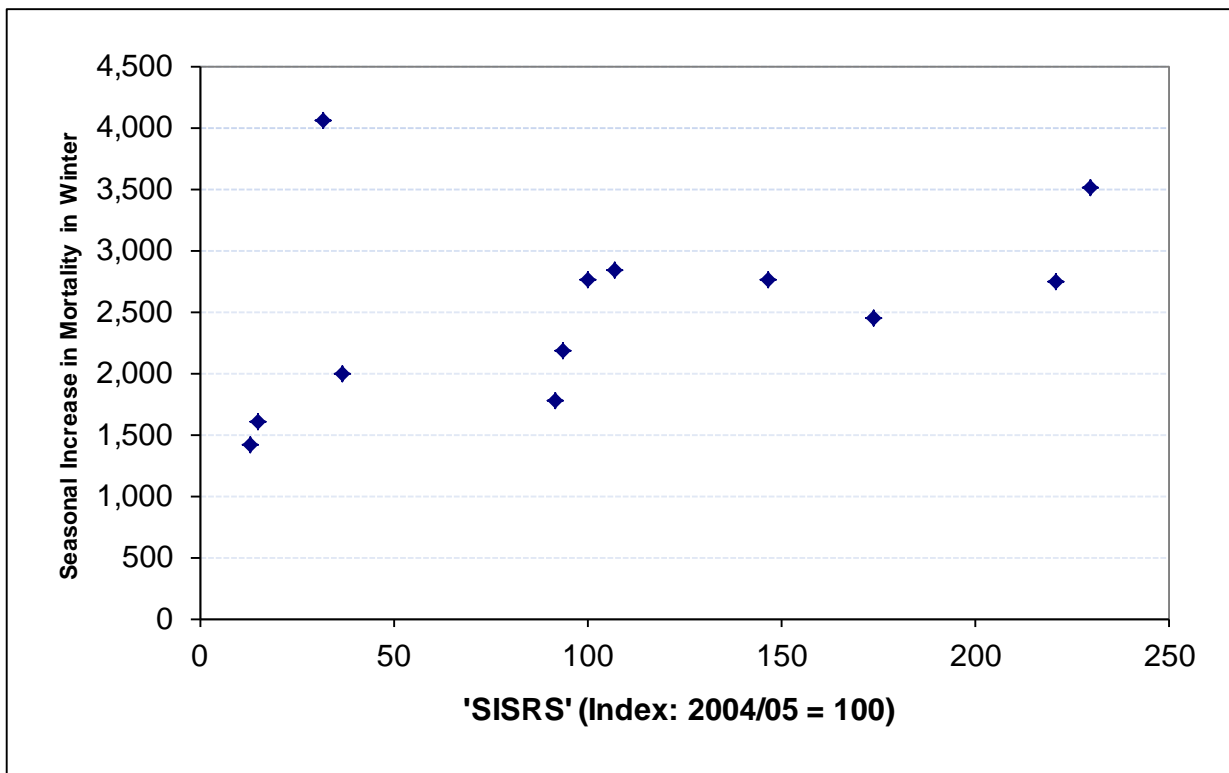


Figure 3: Seasonal Increase in Mortality in the Winter and indicators of influenza activity, Scotland: (a) winters and 'flu seasons' - 1971/72 to 2007/08, inclusive; and (b) winters - 2003/04 to 2014/15, inclusive.

(a) winters and 'flu seasons' - 1971/72 to 2007/08, inclusive



(b) winters - 2003/04 to 2014/15, inclusive



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- are well explained and readily accessible;
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