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Correction: Temperature-related mortality and associated vulnerabilities: evidence from Scotland using extended time-series datasets

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Correction: Environ Health 21, 99 (2022)

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Following the publication of the original article [1], a mistake was found in the temperature data for the three regions in Scotland. This error affected some results marginally, however the conclusions and key messages remain valid after the error was corrected.

The daily mean temperature data was mislabelled during the analysis—the temperature data in the West was mislabelled as North, the temperature data in the East was mislabelled as West and the temperature data in the North was mislabelled as East.

All changes after and before the correction are presented Table 1. The section of the content and the line number of the updated manuscript are also included.

Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 are updated, and the old and new figures are presented below.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-022-00912-5.

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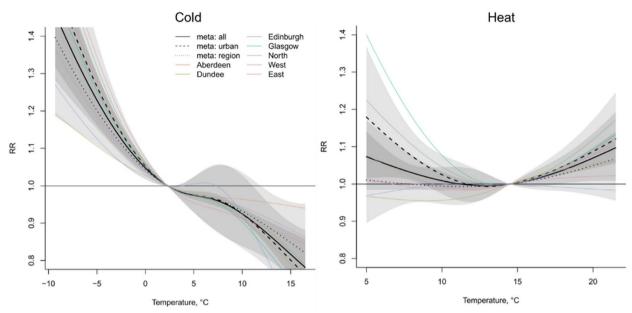
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Table 1 List of changes in text. Updated texts are underlined, and old texts are placed in square brackets in italic. The text deleted are marked with strikethrough

Summary of	Section	Text change			
change	(line number)				
Temperature	Table 1	Daily mean temperature			
summary	(257-258)	Region	Whole year	OtA	JJA
statistics		North	7.8 [8.2]	5.3 [<i>5.1</i>]	12.1 [13.4]
		West	8.2 [<i>7.8</i>]	5.1 [<i>4.7</i>]	13.4 [13.2]
		East	7.8	4.7 [5.3]	13.2 [12.1]
Effect estimate	Abstract	Aggregate all-cause mortality risk in Scotland was estimated to			
	(28-29)	increase by <u>9% [10%]</u> (95% confidence interval, CI: <u>8%, 11%</u> [7%, 13%]) under extreme cold and 4% (CI: <u>3%, 5%</u>)[2%, 5%] under extreme heat.			
	3. Results	The effect estimate should be "1.09 (CI: 1.08, 1.11) [1.10 (CI:			
	(273-276) and	1.07, 1.13)] for the cold effect, and 1.04 for the heat effect (CI:			
	4. Discussion	<u>1.03, 1.05</u>) [1.02, 1.05]"			
	(350-353)				
	Abstract	Adverse cold effects were observed in all cities and regions, and			
ı	(27-28)	heat effects were apparent in all cities and regions except			
Variation by		northern Scotland.			
location	3. Results	In JJA, there is a heat effect in all cities and regions-apart from			
	(282-285)	northern Scotland.			
	Abstract	People in urban areas experienced higher mortality risk under			
	(30)	extreme cold and heat than those in rural regions.			
	3. Results	The meta-estimation of RR in the four cities is higher than in the			
	(282)	three regions for both the cold and heat effects.			
Variation by	3. Results	The cold and heat effects in each of the three 15-year periods are			
periods	(286-288)	illustrated in Figure 3. The cold effect is vastly reduced in the			
		most recent 15 years with a very small increase in mortality risk			
		as the temperature decreases below 2.3 °C. In contrast, there is			
		generally less temporal variation in the heat effect but the			
		greatest risk is observed in the most recent period.			
l					
Variation by	3. Results	Those in th	ne most and least	deprived area exp	erience slightly
deprivation	(299-301)	higher cold and heat effects compared to other deprivation			
		quintiles.		·	•
	3. Results	Among the	younger age gro	up, those in the m	ost deprived areas
	(314-315)	have higher cold and heat effects , whereas the elderly in the			
		_		ence higher cold an	
	4. Discussion	This study found higher cold- and heat-related mortality risks			
	(428-430)	among younger people who lived in the most deprived areas			
	()		e in less deprived		
		evident pattern was observed [the patterns were reversed] in the			
		older population			
1	4. Discussion	However, it is unknown why affluent older people experience			
	(433)	higher heat effects.			
	3. Results	_		lerly] experience a	slightly higher
Variation by		The married population [elderly] experience a slightly higher cold-related mortality risk than the unmarried population			
Variation by marital status					
Variation by marital status	(312-314)	cold-relate	ed mortality risk th	nan the unmarried	

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Old Figure 2



New Figure 2

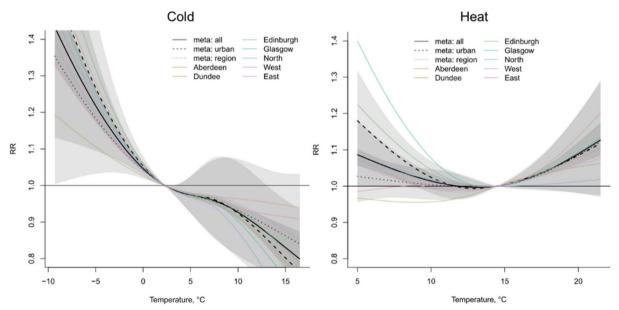
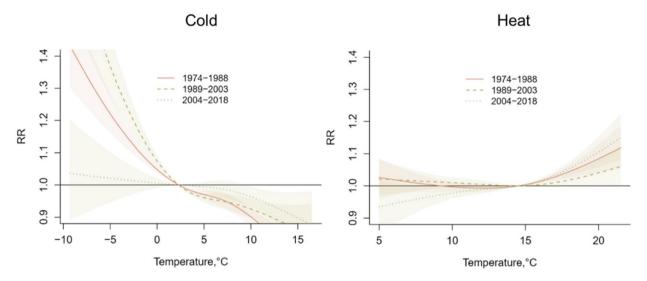


Fig. 2 Relative risk under daily mean temperatures in each city and region and meta-analysis results

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Old Figure 3

Cumulative relative risk in three 15-year periods



New Figure 3

Cumulative relative risk in three 15-year periods

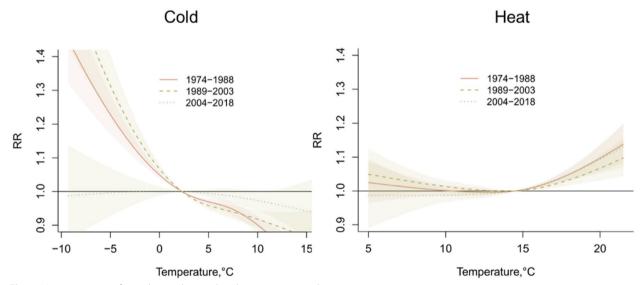
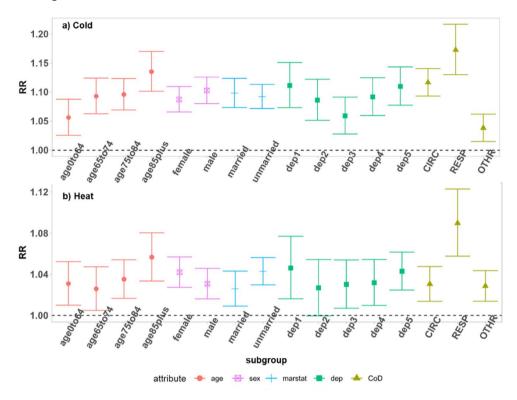


Fig. 3 Meta-estimation of cumulative relative risk in three 15-year periods

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Old Figure 4



New Figure 4

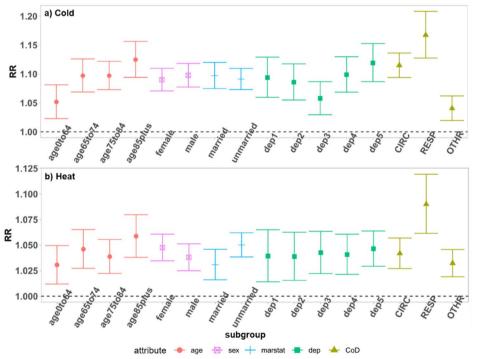
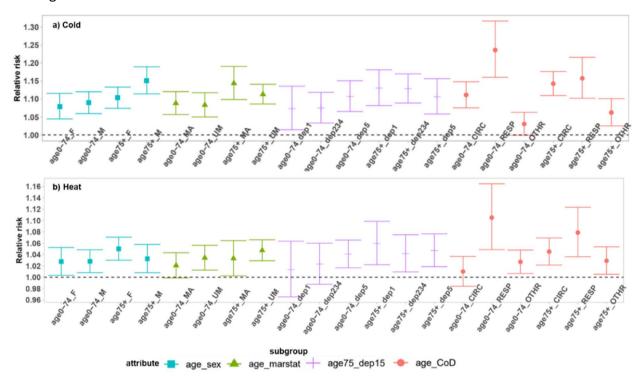


Fig. 4 Meta-estimation of RR of subgroups

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Old Figure 5



New Figure 5

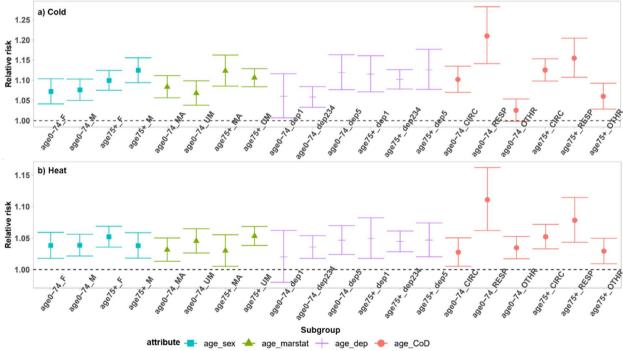


Fig. 5 Meta-estimation of relative risk of subgroup interactions