
Babies' First Names 2017

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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Contents

Main points	3
The most popular first forenames in Scotland, 2017 (provisional: up to 2 December).....	4
Commentary	5
Boys' names.....	5
Girls' names	6
Changing trends in naming babies	7
Number of forenames	8
Regional variations	9
Notes	10
Notes on statistical publications.....	12
Related organisations	14

List of Tables

Table A - First forenames: Scotland, 2017 (provisional: up to 2 December).....	4
Table B - Top Ten first forenames, percent of all births, selected years, Scotland	7
Table C – Number of different first forenames, selected years, Scotland.....	7
Table D – Unique first forenames, selected years, Scotland	8
Table E – Most popular second forenames, Scotland, 2017 (provisional: up to 2 Dec) ...	9

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Number of forenames, Scotland 2017 (provisional: up to 2 Dec)	8
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Main points

The main points from the statistics in this publication are:

- **Jack** remained the most popular first forename for baby boys, for a tenth consecutive year. **Oliver** rose from third to second place, **James** was down from second to third, and **Lewis** remained in fourth place.
- The rest of the boys' Top Ten were **Noah** and **Logan** (who remained fifth and sixth, respectively), **Harris** (up six places to seventh), **Alexander** and **Leo** (who remained eighth and ninth, respectively), and **Harry** (down three places to tenth). Harris was the only entrant to the boys' Top Ten; **Charlie** (down four places to fourteenth) dropped out of it.
- The fastest climbers within the boys' Top Twenty were Harris, **Alfie** (up four places to eleventh) and **Aaron** (up four places to fifteenth). There were three entrants to the boys' Top Twenty: **Thomas** (up six places to joint seventeenth), **Archie** (up two places to nineteenth), and **Rory** (up five places to twentieth).
- **Olivia** was the top girls' name for a second year. **Emily** remained second, **Isla** rose one place to third, and **Sophie** fell from third to fourth.
- The rest of the girls' Top Ten were **Jessica** (up two places to fifth), **Amelia** (remained sixth), **Ava** (down two places to seventh), **Ella** (remained eighth), **Charlotte** (up one place to ninth) and **Aria** (up two places to tenth). Aria was the only entrant to the girls' Top Ten; **Lucy** (down two places to joint eleventh) dropped out of it.
- No name climbed more than two places within the girls' Top Twenty. There were two entrants to the girls' Top Twenty: **Harper** (up twelve places to eighteenth) and **Hannah** (up five places to nineteenth).
- Other big climbers within the 2017 baby name Top Fifty charts included (for boys) **Theo** (up 18 places to joint 27th), **Muhammad** (up 11 places to 36th) and **Jude** (up 12 places to 37th), and (for girls) **Poppy** (up 13 places to 30th). Particularly fast-rising entrants to the Top Fifties were (for boys) **Freddie** (up 26 places to 46th), and (for girls) **Sienna** (up 36 places to joint 32nd), **Willow** (up 17 places to 45th) and **Mila** (up 20 places to joint 50th).
- National Records of Scotland registered the births of 25,384 boys and 23,935 girls in the period covered by these figures. In total, 3,314 different boys' first forenames and 4,221 different girls' first forenames were registered; 2,063 boys and 2,767 girls were given names that were unique (within the period). The numbers of different names, and of unique names, were well above the levels of 10, 20 and 40 years ago. For example, the number of boys with unique first forenames was greater this year (2,063 in the period covered by these figures) than in the whole of 2007 (1,797), 1997 (1,126) or 1977 (761).
- The top 50 boys' names accounted for 39 per cent of all boys' first forenames registered, and the top 50 girls' names accounted for 38 per cent of the girls' registrations. Jack was the first forename of only 1.8 per cent of the boys, and Olivia was the first forename of just 2.0 per cent of the girls.

The most popular first forenames in Scotland, 2017 (provisional: up to 2 December)

All the information for 2017 in this publication is provisional, being based on data for **births which were registered in (roughly) the first eleven months of the year** (refer to Note 2 on page 10). The statistics for 2016 are based on data for all the births registered in that year, and so supersede the provisional figures that appeared in the previous edition.

Table A (below) shows the Top Twenty boys' and girls' first forenames for 2017. The following more detailed information may be found on our website:

- the Top 100 boys' and girls' first forenames in 2017, showing changes since the previous year:
 - a) in order of popularity (Table 1); and
 - b) in alphabetical order (Table 2);
- the Top Ten boys' and girls' first forenames for each council area (Table 3).

Full lists of all the first forenames which were given to babies in Scotland in 2016 (including those registered too late to be counted in the previous edition of this publication) are available from the 'Babies' First Names' pages of the website. Similar lists covering all births registered in Scotland in 2017 will be published in mid-March 2018.

Table A - First forenames: Scotland, 2017 (provisional: up to 2 December)

Boys				Girls			
Rank	Name	Number	Change in rank: 2016 - 2017 (prov.)	Rank	Name	Number	Change in rank: 2016 - 2017 (prov.)
1	Jack	453	no change	1	Olivia	484	no change
2	Oliver	355	1	2	Emily	436	no change
3	James	342	-1	3	Isla	376	1
4	Lewis	341	no change	4	Sophie	349	-1
5	Noah	300	no change	5	Jessica	300	2
6	Logan	299	no change	6	Amelia	296	no change
7	Harris	284	6	7	Ava	269	-2
8	Alexander	278	no change	8	Ella	265	no change
9	Leo	265	no change	9	Charlotte	255	1
10	Harry	263	-3	10	Aria	235	2
11	Alfie	256	4	11=	Lily	231	1
12	Finlay	244	2	11=	Lucy	231	-2
13	Jacob	239	-2	13	Freya	224	2
14	Charlie	236	-4	14	Grace	223	-3
15	Aaron	225	4	15	Ellie	219	-3
16	Lucas	219	-4	16	Evie	203	1
17=	Mason	214	no change	17	Sophia	201	-1
17=	Thomas	214	6	18	Harper	195	12
19	Archie	212	2	19	Hannah	191	5
20	Rory	208	5	20	Millie	179	no change

Commentary

Boys' names

Jack remained the most popular first forename for baby boys, for a tenth consecutive year. **Oliver** rose from third to second place, **James** was down from second to third, and **Lewis** remained in fourth place. From 1999 to 2012, Jack and Lewis were the top two boys' first forenames, with Jack top (and Lewis second) in ten of those 14 years, and Lewis top (and Jack second) in the other four.

Noah and **Logan** remained fifth and sixth (respectively), **Harris** climbed six places to seventh, **Alexander** and **Leo** remained eighth and ninth (respectively) and **Harry** fell three places to tenth. Harris was the only entrant to the boys' Top Ten; **Charlie** (down four places to fourteenth) dropped out of it.

The fastest climber within the boys' Top Twenty was Harris. **Alfie** rose four places to eleventh and **Aaron** moved up four places to fifteenth. **Thomas** (up six places to joint 17th), **Archie** (up two places to 19th) and **Rory** (up five places to 20th) entered the boys' Top Twenty.

Cameron (up 9 places to 22nd), **Finn** (up 8 places to 26th), **Theo** (up 18 places to joint 27th), **Muhammad** (up 11 places to 36th) and **Jude** (up 12 places to 37th) were the big climbers within the boys' Top Fifty. Three names entered the Top Fifty: **Isaac** (up 10 places to 44th), **Angus** (up 8 places to 45th) and **Freddie** (up 26 places to 46th).

A little further down the boys' Top 100, **Cooper** (up 23 places to 53rd), **Blake** (up 16 places to 55th), **Arlo** (up 26 places to joint 65th), **Hunter** (up 26 places to 73rd), **Josh** (up 16 places to 80th) and **Sonny** and **Tyler** (up 24 and 16 places, respectively, to joint 84th) were also moving upwards. By this stage, a relatively small change in numbers could make a marked difference to the ranking - for example, Blair (76th) was the first forename of only 14 more babies than Struan (who was 92nd). **Carson**, **Evan**, **Harvey**, **Innes**, **Jax**, **Sonny** and **Struan** all entered the Top 100.

Names with clear falls in their popularity included Charlie, **Ethan** (down 10 places to 25th), **Riley** (down 13 places to 49th), **Dylan** (down 17 places to 52nd), **Joseph** (down 18 places to joint 65th), **Murray** (down 12 places to 74th) and **Ben** (down 15 places to joint 77th).

Daniel (down 3 places to 21st), Ethan and **Max** (down 3 places to 23rd) dropped out of the boys' Top Twenty; Dylan, Joseph and **Ryan** dropped out of the Top Fifty; **Alex**, **Callan**, **Calvin**, **Christopher**, **Cody**, **Euan** and **Luca** were no longer in the Top 100.

By the 'cut-off' date, 25,384 boys' births had been registered. In total, 3,314 different first forenames were used, and 2,063 boys were given first forenames that were unique (within the period to which the provisional figures relate – refer to Notes 2 and 10) – both numbers being well above the levels of 10, 20 and 40 years ago.

The top 50 names accounted for 39 per cent of all boys' first forenames. Jack was the first forename of only 1.8 per cent of the boys.

Girls' names

Olivia was the top girls' name for a second year. **Emily** remained second, having been top in 2014 and 2015. **Isla** rose one place to third, and **Sophie** fell from third to fourth (having been the top girls' name in every year from 2005 to 2013).

Jessica climbed two places to fifth, and **Amelia** remained sixth. **Ava** fell two places to seventh, **Ella** remained at eighth, **Charlotte** rose one place to ninth and **Aria** was up two places at tenth. Aria was the only entrant to the girls' Top Ten; **Lucy** (down two places to joint eleventh) dropped out of it.

No name climbed more than two places within the girls' Top Twenty. There were two entrants: **Harper** (up 12 places to 18th) and **Hannah** (up 5 places to 19th).

Harper and **Poppy** (up 13 places to joint 30th) were the fastest climbers within the girls' Top Fifty. There were also four entrants: **Sienna** (up 36 places to joint 32nd), **Willow** (up 17 places to 45th), **Maya** (up 9 places to 48th) and **Mila** (up 20 places to joint 50th).

A little further down the girls' Top 100, **Molly** (up 11 places to joint 54th), **Phoebe** (up 16 places to 57th), **Ayla** (up 16 places to 61st), **Bella** (up 23 places to joint 64th), **Harley** (up 46 places to 66th), **Summer** (up 15 places to 69th) and **Hallie** and **Lillie** (up 38 and 19 places, respectively, to joint 70th) were also moving upwards. By this stage, a relatively small change in numbers could make a marked difference to the ranking - for example, Summer (69th) was the first forename of only 9 more babies than Sarah (85th). **Aurora**, **Callie**, **Clara**, **Georgie**, Hallie, Harley, **Luna**, **Mirren**, **Nina**, **Penelope**, **Rachel** and **Sadie** were all entrants to the Top 100.

Names with clear falls in their popularity included **Erin** (down 8 places to 34th), **Zoe** (down 13 places to 49th), **Robyn** (down 15 places to 52nd), **Leah** (down 10 places to 58th), **Rebecca** (down 13 places to 63rd), **Scarlett** (down 14 places to 67th), **Amy** (down 14 places to joint 72nd), **Elizabeth** (down 13 places to joint 75th), **Imogen** (down 21 places to joint 77th), **Hollie** (down 21 places to 79th) and **Abbie** (down 18 places to joint 82nd).

Chloe (down 4 places to 22nd) and **Emma** (down 4 places to 23rd) dropped out of the girls' Top Twenty; Leah, **Lilly**, **Niamh**, Rebecca and Robyn dropped out of the Top Fifty; **Alexandra**, **Ariana**, **Arianna**, **Arya**, **Eve**, **Hanna**, **Heidi**, **Kayla**, **Lauren**, **Madison** and **Quinn** were no longer in the Top 100.

By the 'cut-off' date, 23,935 girls' births had been registered. A total of 4,221 different first forenames were used for girls, with 2,767 of those first forenames being unique (within the period to which the provisional figures relate – refer to Notes 2 and 10) – both figures that are much higher than 10, 20 or 40 years earlier.

The top 50 names accounted for 38 per cent of all girls' first forenames. Olivia was the first forename of just 2.0 per cent of the girls.

Changing trends in naming babies

For both boys and girls, the range of names used has widened greatly over the last 100 or more years. Parents are increasingly selecting names which are different. The next three tables illustrate this trend. Table B shows that, in 1900, over 68 per cent of boys were given a first forename that was in their Top Ten, as were 58 per cent of girls – whereas the corresponding figures for 2017 were both under 15 per cent.

Table B - Top Ten first forenames, percent of all births, selected years, Scotland

	Boys	Girls
1900	68.4	58.1
1950	53.3	36.3
1975	32.6	20.2
2000	21.7	20.4
2017 (prov.)	12.5	13.6

Note: refer to Note 9 regarding the definition of the 'Top Ten' for the purpose of this table

Table C shows the number of different first forenames that were given to babies of each sex. For births registered by the 'cut-off' date in 2017, 3,314 different first forenames had been given to boys (equivalent to 13.1 different names per 100 baby boys) and 4,221 to girls (17.6 per 100 baby girls). These figures are well above the levels of 10 years ago (2007: 2,855 boys, or 9.6 per 100; 3,915 girls, or 13.9 per 100), 20 years ago (1997: 1,816 boys, or 6.0 per 100; 3,017 girls, or 10.4 per 100) and 40 years ago (1977: 1,221 boys, or 3.8 per 100; 2,050 girls, or 6.8 per 100).

Table C – Number of different first forenames, selected years, Scotland

	Numbers		Per 100 births	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1977	1,221	2,050	3.8	6.8
1987	1,386	2,485	4.1	7.7
1997	1,816	3,017	6.0	10.4
2007	2,855	3,915	9.6	13.9
2012	3,298	4,439	11.1	15.7
2013	3,409	4,396	11.8	16.2
2014	3,359	4,427	11.6	16.0
2015	3,359	4,474	11.8	16.7
2016	3,465	4,330	12.3	16.5
2017 (prov.)	3,314	4,221	13.1	17.6

Note: break between 2016 and 2017, as the latter covers only 11 months

The number of babies with 'unique' first forenames has generally been rising over the past 40-or-so years, with an occasional year not following that trend. Table D shows that, for births registered by the 'cut-off' date in 2017, 2,063 boys (8.1 per cent) and 2,767 girls (11.6 per cent) had unique first forenames. These figures are above the levels of 10 years ago (2007: 1,797 boys, or 6.1 per cent; 2,492 girls, or 8.9 per cent), 20 years ago (1997: 1,126 boys, or 3.7 per cent; 1,852 girls, or 6.4 per cent) and 40 years ago (1977: 761 boys, or 2.4 per cent; 1,243 girls, or 4.1 per cent).

Table D – Unique first forenames, selected years, Scotland

	Numbers		Percent of all births	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1977	761	1,243	2.4	4.1
1987	855	1,516	2.5	4.7
1997	1,126	1,852	3.7	6.4
2007	1,797	2,492	6.1	8.9
2012	2,108	2,900	7.1	10.2
2013	2,195	2,872	7.6	10.6
2014	2,102	2,894	7.2	10.5
2015	2,126	2,891	7.5	10.8
2016	2,158	2,781	7.6	10.6
2017 (prov.)	2,063	2,767	8.1	11.6

NB: see Note 10 regarding the definition of 'unique' for the purpose of these figures. Break in series between 2016 and 2017, as the latter covers only 11 months or so.

Finally, an aspect of the changing range of names is an increasing variation in spelling. All these statistics count different spellings separately. If combined, **Callum/Calum** (34th and joint 98th, respectively) would be in 21st place and **Holly/Hollie** (36th and 79th, respectively) would also be 21st. That assumes, of course, that they would not be overtaken by other combinations of different spellings of names that, some might consider, might be counted together (for example, 'Aidan' and 'Aiden', 'Ben' and 'Benjamin', 'Charles' and 'Charlie', and so forth).

Number of forenames

Additional names

The number of forenames given in the births counted in the statistics for 2017 is summarised in the chart below. Eighty-three per cent of boys and seventy-seven per cent of girls whose births were registered in 2017 had more than one forename.

Figure 1 – Number of forenames, Scotland 2017 (provisional: up to 2 Dec)

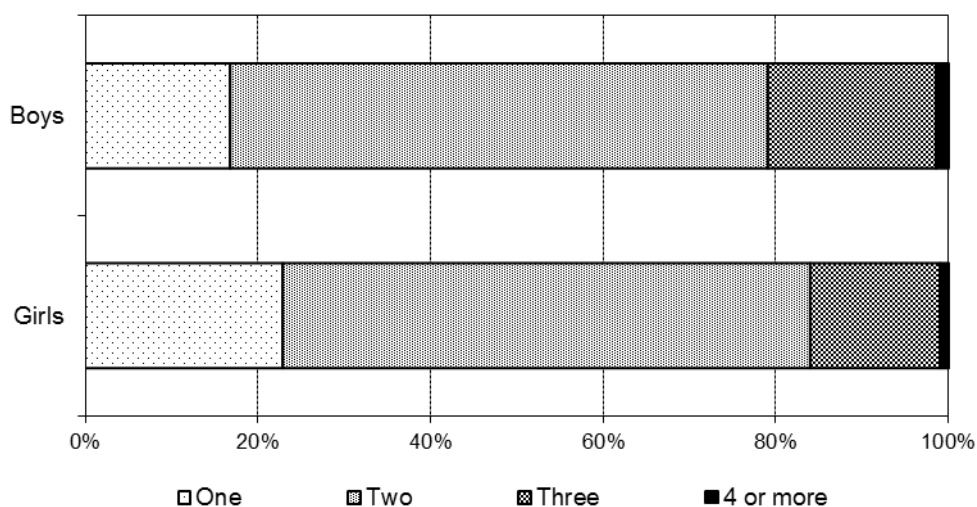


Table E shows the relative popularity of second names. It is clear that second names are more 'traditional', reflecting the names of previous generations in many cases. There are

few changes in the lists of second names from year to year, with **James** and **Elizabeth** being consistently popular (although the latter was overtaken by **Rose** in 2012). In the statistics for 2006 to 2012, inclusive, there were no changes to the names which appeared in the two Top Tens, and just a few minor alterations in some of their rankings. However, recent years have seen changes at the foot of the Top Ten for girls' second names: in 2013, **May** replaced **Mary** in the Top Ten; in 2014, Mary was back, and **Ann** fell out of the Top Ten; in 2015, Ann returned to the Top Ten and May dropped out; in 2016, May was back in the Top Ten again and Ann fell out again; in 2017, Ann returned to the Top Ten, displacing Mary.

Table E – Most popular second forenames, Scotland, 2017 (provisional: up to 2 Dec)

Boys			Girls		
Rank	Name	Number	Rank	Name	Number
1	James	1,835	1	Rose	1,021
2	John	1,218	2	Elizabeth	807
3	William	810	3	Grace	569
4	Alexander	742	4	Margaret	440
5	David	711	5	Louise	379
6	Robert	591	6	Anne	361
7	Thomas	559	7	Jane	352
8	Andrew	432	8	Catherine	329
9	George	427	9	May	308
10	Michael	345	10	Ann	283
11	Joseph	231	11	Mary	273
12	Peter	204	12=	Isabella	191
13	Scott	186	12=	Marie	191
14	Patrick	175	14	Jean	189
15	Ian	174	15	Helen	152
16	Stephen	171	16	Lily	150
17	Paul	169	17	Maria	134
18	Alan	166	18	Mae	130
19	Daniel	164	19	Sarah	114
20=	Christopher	155	20	Alice	109
20=	Jack	155			

Regional variations

The Top Ten first forenames in each council area are given in Table 3, which can be downloaded from our website.

Jack was the top boys' first forename in 15 council areas, **Oliver** was top in four areas, **Harris** and **James** were each top in three, and **Lewis** and **Noah** were each top in two areas. In some areas, these names may have been top jointly with other names. Several other names were top (or joint top) in one council area. **Olivia** was the most popular girls' first forename in 12 council areas, **Emily** was top in six, **Isla** in five, and **Charlotte**, **Evie** and **Sophie** were each top in two areas. Again, in some areas, these names may have been joint top; again, several other names were top (or joint top) in one council area.

Notes

1. By law, all births have to be registered, and the details are sent by local registrars to the National Records of Scotland (NRS). These data allow the production of tables showing the most popular first forenames, not just for a section of the population or for those births that were announced in a particular newspaper, but for all babies born in Scotland. The figures are based on what was recorded when each birth was first registered. No account is taken of any changes if a birth is re-registered, or of any names that were given to babies who were stillborn.
2. All of the information for 2017 contained in this publication and its accompanying tables is provisional. It is based on births which were registered up to and including Saturday 2 December 2017 (unless their details had not been entered into the computer system by that date, which could have happened in a few cases - for example, if the registrar did not have access to the computer system, and the details were not keyed in until after this 'cut-off' date).
3. The figures for 2016 cover all births that were registered in the whole year, and therefore differ from those given in the previous edition of this publication.
4. The rankings were based on the first name that was identified as having been recorded in the 'forename(s)' part of the entry of the registration of the birth. NRS identifies the names automatically, by using a computer program function which extracts (from the text in the 'forename(s)' field) sequences of characters which are 'delimited' by spaces (or by the start and end of the field). The computer function will count a sequence of characters which contains a hyphen (for example 'MARY-FRANCES') as a single name. However, it will count as two separate names any name that consists of two words, with a space between them. As a result, in the statistics in previous years, NRS has counted 'DA SILVA' as two separate names ('DA' and 'SILVA'), and likewise 'ST CLAIR'. Similarly, for the purposes of these statistics, NRS would count 'J' as the first forename of a child whose forenames were recorded as 'J ARTHUR', and NRS would count 'JK' as the first forename if those two letters (with no intervening space) were all that was recorded in the 'forename(s)' field. It follows that the full lists of all the first forenames may include some entries which are not actually babies' names, and that there could be some tiny percentage errors in the analysis of the numbers of forenames given to babies. It is simply not feasible for NRS to scrutinise carefully all the babies' names that are given in a year, in order to identify those names (like 'DA SILVA') that consist of two (or more) separate words, with the aim of counting them correctly for the purpose of these statistics.
5. Variants based on the same name were counted separately – for example, in these statistics, 'Ben' and 'Benjamin' are different names, likewise 'Agnes' and 'Senga', and 'Tony' and 'Anthony'. Different spellings (for example Stephen, Steven; Holly, Hollie; Callum, Calum) were counted separately.
6. Accents were ignored, so (for example) 'Chloe', 'Chloé', 'Chloë'. 'Chloè' and 'Chlöe' are all counted as the same name: 'Chloe'.
7. The NRS statistical database from which the tables are produced holds people's names in upper-case form (if their records were added to the database before a new statistical computer system was introduced during 2016; thereafter, names are held in the way that they were typed into the computer by the registrar). For example, in the statistical database, 'Mary-Frances' would be held as 'MARY-FRANCES', and 'McKenzie' and 'Mckenzie' would both be held as 'MCKENZIE'. When NRS produces the tables, it uses a computer function to convert the names appearing in the tables into 'proper case' format. The method used by the function produces the correct result in almost all cases (for example it will convert 'MARY-

FRANCES' to 'Mary-Frances'). However, in a very small percentage of cases, it cannot return a name to its original form. For example, all names that are held in the statistical database as 'MCKENZIE' will be converted to 'Mckenzie': the function will not convert some of them to 'Mckenzie' and others to 'McKenzie'. As a result, a few names in the full lists will have a lower-case letter where there should be an upper-case letter (for example, a first forename of 'JK' would appear in these lists as 'Jk'). Please note that this issue affects only a tiny proportion of the names which appear in lists that have been produced from the statistical copy of the data, and that the administrative computer system's record of every birth registration (from which any further copies of birth certificates will be produced) has the names exactly as they were recorded by the registrar (for example, with upper-case letters only where the original entry has upper-case letters).

8. In the NRS statistical database, the 'forename(s)' field can hold only 30 characters (including spaces between different forenames). Therefore, if a child is given several long forenames, the 'forename(s)' field may not have room for all of them: when that happens, the list of that child's forenames is 'truncated' after the 30th character. In such cases, any remaining forenames would be unavailable for the production of these statistics, and this could cause tiny percentage errors in the analysis of the numbers of forenames given to babies. Please note that the administrative computer system's record of every birth registration is designed to hold all the names that were given, so they will all appear in full in any further copies of a child's birth certificate that may be produced.
9. For the purpose of Table B, the 'Top Ten names' should consist of exactly ten names. For example, if two or more names were tied in tenth place, only one of them should be counted when the percentage given in Table B is calculated; similarly, if three or more names were tied in ninth place, only two of them should be counted for the calculation; and so on. This differs from the approach which is used for the other tables (both in this publication and on the website): other tables will show more than (say) 20 names in the 'Top Twenty' if (for example) two names are tied in twentieth place, or three names are tied in nineteenth place.
10. For the purpose of Table D, a first forename is counted as being 'unique' if only one birth of that sex, registered in that year, had that first forename. (Note: 'year' refers to the period up to the 'cut-off' date, in the case of the provisional figures for the latest year.) Therefore, a first forename may not be truly unique within a year. For example, a boy called Sue might have a first forename that was unique for boys in a given year - but there could be several girls for whom Sue was their first forename. Or, a particular year might have two babies with the same 'unique' first forename: one being the only boy with that first forename, the other being the only girl. It should also be remembered that, for the purpose of these figures, a name is 'unique' if no other birth, of the same sex, registered in the same year, has the same name as the first forename: no account is taken of whether or not the name was given to other babies (of that sex, in that year) as, say, their second forename. Finally, in the case of the latest year, a first forename which was 'unique' in the period up to the 'cut-off' date may turn out not to be unique in the year as a whole, because it may have been given to another baby of the same sex whose birth was registered after the 'cut-off' date. On the other hand, some of the babies whose births were registered after the 'cut-off' date may be given first forenames that were not given to any of the babies whose births were registered earlier in the year – so further 'unique' names may be added later in the year.
11. The lists of the Top Ten first forenames for each council area do not show any first forenames which were given to fewer than three babies in that area.

Notes on statistical publications

National Statistics

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UK Statistics Authority](#) website).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is National Records of Scotland's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc can be found in the About this Publication document that is published alongside this publication on the NRS website.

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our purpose is to collect, preserve and produce information about Scotland's people and history and make it available to inform current and future generations. We do this as follows:

- Preserving the past – We look after Scotland's national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.
- Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.
- Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

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Revisions and Corrections

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Where applicable, revisions will also be carried out in accordance with the [revisions policy for population, migration and life events](#) statistics available on the ONS website.

Enquiries and suggestions

Please contact our Statistics Customer Services if you need any further information.

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If you have comments or suggestions that would help us improve our standards of service, please contact:

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Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
<p>The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.</p>	<p>Office of the Chief Statistician and Strategic Analysis Scottish Government 2W, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: statistics.enquiries@gov.scot</p> <p>Website: http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics</p>
<p>The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales</p>	<p>Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.ons.gov.uk/</p>
<p>The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA</p> <p>Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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