Babies' First Names 2016

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Main points

The key points in this publication are:

- **Jack** remained the most popular first forename for baby boys, for an ninth consecutive year. **James** rose from third to second place, **Oliver** was down from second to third and **Lewis** remained in fourth place.
- The rest of the boys' Top Ten were **Logan** (up three places to fifth); **Harry** (up ten places to sixth); **Noah** (up eight places to seventh); **Leo** (up five places to eighth); **Charlie** (down three places to ninth) and **Alexander** (down five places to tenth). Harry, Noah and Leo were the only entrants to the boys' Top Ten; **Lucas** (down four places to joint eleventh), **Harris** (down four places to thirteenth) and **Daniel** (down eight places to eighteenth) all dropped out of it.
- The fastest climbers within the boys' Top Twenty were Harry, Noah and Leo. There was one entrant to the boys' Top Twenty: **Ethan** (up six places to seventeenth).

- **Olivia** rose from third to become the top girls' name for the first time ever (in these figures, which go back to 1974). **Emily** slipped to second, having been top for two years. Olivia was only just the top girls' name: 492 baby girls were given Olivia as their first forename, compared with 490 who were called Emily.
- **Sophie** fell from second to third (having been the top girls' name in every year from 2005 to 2013). **Isla** remained in fourth place.
- The rest of the girls' Top Ten were **Ava** (up one place to fifth), **Amelia** (up one place at sixth), **Jessica** (down two places to seventh), **Ella** and **Lucy** (remaining eighth and ninth, respectively), and **Charlotte** (up eleven places to tenth). Charlotte was the only entrant to the girls' Top Ten; **Lily** (down two places to joint twelfth) was the only one to drop out of it.
- **Sophia** (up three places to sixteenth) was the fastest riser within the girls' Top Twenty. There were three entrants to the girls' Top Twenty: Charlotte, **Aria** (up fourteen places to eleventh) and **Evie** (up eight places to eighteenth).
- Other big climbers within the 2016 baby name Top Fifty charts included **Isabella** (up 9 places to 33rd), **Robyn** (up 9 places to 37th), **Jaxon** (up 9 places to joint 38th) and **Sofia** (up 8 places to joint 41st).

- National Records of Scotland registered the births of 26,408 boys and 24,489 girls in the period covered by these figures.

- In total, 3,312 different boys' first forenames and 4,137 different girls' first forenames were registered; 2,072 boys and 2,671 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.
- The top 50 boys' names accounted for 40 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, 2016 (provisional: up to 3 December)

All the information for 2016 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 2015 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 2016. The following more detailed information may be found on our website:

- the Top 100 boys' and girls' first forenames in 2016, 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 2015 (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 2016 will be published on 14 March 2017.

Table A - First forenames registered in Scotland in 2016 (provisional: up to 3 December)

Boys			Change in rank: 2015 -	Girls			Change in rank: 2015 -
Rank	Name	Number	2016 (prov.)	Rank	Name	Number	2016 (prov.)
1	Jack	465	no change	1	Olivia	492	2
2	James	402	1	2	Emily	490	-1
3	Oliver	368	-1	3	Sophie	392	-1
4	Lewis	301	no change	4	Isla	367	no change
5	Logan	288	3	5	Ava	343	1
6	Harry	284	10	6	Amelia	323	1
7	Noah	283	8	7	Jessica	294	-2
8	Leo	282	5	8	Ella	268	no change
9	Charlie	280	-3	9	Lucy	264	no change
10	Alexander	279	-5	10	Charlotte	250	11
11=	Jacob	265	no change	11	Aria	239	14
11=	Lucas	265	-4	12=	Ellie	236	2
13	Harris	258	-4	12=	Lily	236	-2
14	Mason	242	no change	14	Freya	234	-1
15=	Alfie	241	2	15	Grace	233	-4
15=	Finlay	241	-4	16	Sophia	208	3
17	Ethan	237	6	17	Chloe	192	-5
18	Daniel	232	-8	18	Evie	189	8
19	Aaron	225	1	19=	Emma	185	-3
20	Max	216	-3	19=	Millie	185	-4

Commentary

Boys' names

Jack remained the most popular first forename for baby boys, for an ninth consecutive year. **James** rose from third to second place, **Oliver** 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.

Logan rose three places to fifth, **Harry** climbed ten places to sixth, **Noah** was up eight places at seventh, and **Leo** rose five places to eighth. **Charlie** slipped three places to ninth, and **Alexander** fell five places to tenth. Harry, Noah and Leo were the only entrants to the boys' Top Ten; **Lucas** (down four places to joint eleventh), **Harris** (down four places to thirteenth) and **Daniel** (down eight places to eighteenth) all dropped out of it.

The fastest climbers within the boys' Top Twenty were Harry, Noah and Leo. **Ethan** (up six places to 17th) entered the boys' Top Twenty.

Jaxon (up 9 places to joint 38th) was the other big climber within the boys' Top Fifty. Four names entered the Top Fifty: **Finn** (up 20 places to 34th), **Theo** (up 25 places to 44th), **Caleb** (up 5 places to joint 46th) and **Jude** (up 24 places to joint 46th).

A little further down the boys' Top 100, **Isaac** (up 10 places to joint 55th), **Hamish** (up 23 places to 58th), **Luca** (up 21 places to 67th) and **Calvin** (up 16 places to joint 83rd) were also moving upwards. By this stage, a relatively small change in numbers could make a marked difference to the ranking - for example, Kyle (65th) was the first forename of only 18 more babies than Fraser (who was 79th). **Alex**, **Arlo**, **Arthur**, **Carter**, **Conor**, **Hunter**, **Kayden** and **Zachary** all entered the Top 100.

Names with clear falls in their popularity included Charlie, Alexander, Lucas, Harris, **Finlay** (down 4 places to joint 15th), Daniel, **Callum** (down 8 places to joint 27th), **Ryan** (down 11 places to 45th) and **Joseph** (down 12 places to 49th).

Daniel, Harris and Lucas dropped out of the boys' Top Ten; **Adam** (down 4 places to 24th) and Callum dropped out of the Top Twenty; **David, Kyle** and **Michael** dropped out of the Top Fifty; **Callan**, **Carson**, **Evan**, **Harvey**, **Jay**, **Kian**, **Rhys**, **Ross** and **Sonny** were no longer in the Top 100.

By the 'cut-off' date, 26,408 boys' births had been registered. In total, 3,312 different first forenames were used, and 2,072 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 40 per cent of all boys' first forenames. Jack was the first forename of only 1.8 per cent of the boys.

Girls' names

Olivia rose from third to become the top girls' name for the first time ever (in these figures, which go back to 1974). **Emily** slipped to second, having been top for two years. Olivia was only just the top girls' name: 492 baby girls were given Olivia as their first forename, compared with 490 who were called Emily. **Sophie** fell from second to third (having been the top girls' name in every year from 2005 to 2013). **Isla** remained in fourth place.

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

Sophia (up 3 places to 16th) was the fastest riser within the girls' Top Twenty. There were three entrants to the girls' Top Twenty: Charlotte, **Aria** (up 14 places to 11th) and **Evie** (up 8 places to 18th).

Charlotte, Aria, Evie, **Isabella** (up 9 places to 33rd), **Robyn** (up 9 places to 37th) and **Sofia** (up 8 places to joint 41st) were the fastest climbers within the girls' Top Fifty. There were also five entrants to the Top Fifty: **Zara** (up 27 places to joint 38th), **Emilia** (up 22 places to joint 41st), **Esme** (up 9 places to 48th), **Rebecca** (up 4 places to joint 49th), and **Scarlett** (up 4 places to joint 49th).

A little further down the girls' Top 100, **Ivy** (up 19 places to 51st), **Imogen** (up 21 places to joint 53rd), **Thea** (up 12 places to 60th), **Elizabeth** (up 19 places to 61st) and **Phoebe** (up 24 places to joint 71st) were also moving upwards. By this stage, a relatively small change in numbers could make a marked difference to the ranking - for example, Sarah (68th) was the first forename of only 21 more babies than Maria (87th). **Alexandra**, **Arya**, **Florence**, **Hanna**, **Lillie**, **Madison**, **Quinn** and **Violet** were all entrants to the Top 100.

Names with clear falls in their popularity included **Grace** (down 4 places to 15th), **Chloe** (down 5 places to 17th), **Millie** (down 4 places to joint 19th), **Skye** (down 10 places to 43rd) and **Poppy** (down 16 places to 44th).

Lily dropped out of the girls' Top Ten; **Anna** (down 6 places to 23rd), **Eva** (down 7 places to 24th) and **Mia** (down 2 places to 22nd) dropped out of the Top Twenty; **Amy**, **Hollie**, **Leah**, **Molly** and **Niamh** dropped out of the Top Fifty; **Beth**, **Caitlin**, **Darcy**, **Georgie**, **Heidi**, **Mollie**, **Rachel** and **Sadie** were no longer in the Top 100.

By the 'cut-off' date, 24,489 girls' births had been registered. A total of 4,137 different first forenames were used for girls, with 2,671 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 2016 were both under 15 per cent.

Table B - Top Ten first forenames, as a percentage 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
2016 (prov.)	12.2	14.2

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 2016, 3,312 different first forenames had been given to boys (equivalent to 12.5 different names per 100 baby boys) and 4,137 to girls (16.9 per 100 baby girls). These figures are well above the levels of 10 years ago (2006: 2,710 boys, or 9.5 per 100; 3,650 girls, or 13.4 per 100), 20 years ago (1996: 1,821 boys, or 6.0 per 100; 2,918 girls, or 10.1 per 100) and 40 years ago (1976: 1,222 boys, or 3.6 per 100; 2,023 girls, or 6.4 per 100).

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

	Numbers		Per 100 births	
	Boys	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**
1976	1,222	2,023	3.6	6.4
1986	1,369	2,450	4.0	7.7
1996	1,821	2,918	6.0	10.1
2001	1,974	2,981	7.4	11.6
2006	2,710	3,650	9.5	13.4
2011	3,241	4,277	10.8	15.0
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 (prov.)	3,312	4,137	12.5	16.9

Note: break between 2015 and 2016, 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 2016, 2,072 boys (7.8 per cent) and 2,671 girls (10.9 per cent) had unique first forenames. These figures are well above the levels of 10 years ago (2006: 1,676 boys, or 5.9 per cent; 2,313 girls, or 8.5 per cent), 20 years ago (1996: 1,118 boys, or 3.7 per cent; 1,797 girls, or 6.2 per cent) and 40 years ago (1976: 748 boys, or 2.2 per cent; 1,191 girls, or 3.8 per cent).

Table D – Babies who had unique first forenames, selected years, Scotland

	Numbers		Percent of all births	
	Boys	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**
1976	748	1,191	2.2	3.8
1986	851	1,499	2.5	4.7
1996	1,118	1,797	3.7	6.2
2001	1,217	1,853	4.5	7.2
2006	1,676	2,313	5.9	8.5
2011	2,029	2,782	6.7	9.8
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 (prov.)	2,072	2,671	7.8	10.9

Note: refer to Note 10 regarding the definition of 'unique' for the purpose of these figures.
Break in series between 2015 and 2016, 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** (joint 27th and 88th, respectively) would be in 14th place and **Holly/Hollie** (36th and joint 64th, respectively) would be 19th. 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 2016 is summarised in the chart below. Eighty-three per cent of boys and seventy-eight per cent of girls whose births were registered in 2016 had more than one forename.

Figure 1 – Number of forenames, Scotland 2016 (provisional: up to 3 December)

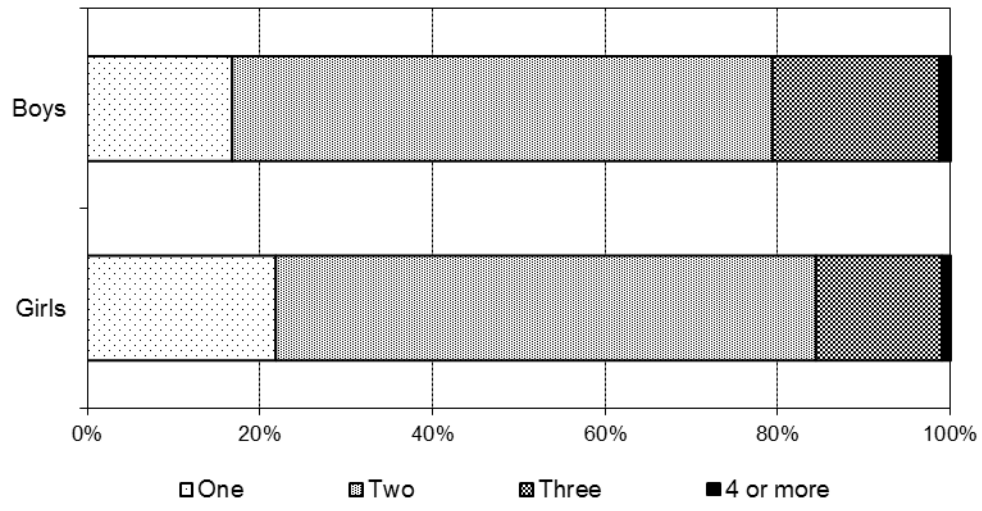

Table E shows the relative popularity of second names. It is clear that second names are more 'traditional', reflecting the names of previous generations in many cases. There are few changes in the lists of second names from year to year, with **James** and **Elizabeth** being consistently popular (although 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.

Table E – Most popular second forenames, Scotland, 2016 (provisional: up to 3 December)

Boys			Girls		
Rank	**Name**	**Number**	**Rank**	**Name**	**Number**
1	James	1,896	1	Rose	1,038
2	John	1,256	2	Elizabeth	903
3	William	896	3	Grace	592
4	Alexander	828	4	Margaret	469
5	David	747	5	Anne	415
6	Robert	604	6	Jane	388
7	Thomas	576	7	Louise	384
8	Andrew	455	8	May	315
9	George	442	9	Mary	308
10	Michael	317	10	Catherine	306
11	Joseph	232	11	Ann	254
12	Scott	225	12	Isabella	215
13	Peter	211	13=	Jean	194
14	Paul	197	13=	Marie	194
15	Ian	190	15	Mae	165
16	Jack	189	16	Lily	155
17	Christopher	180	17	Sarah	145
18	Patrick	167	18	Helen	139
19	Alan	158	19	Maria	119
20	Edward	150	20	Olivia	117

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 12 council areas, **James** was top in 10 areas, **Oliver** was top in five, and **Alexander**, **Archie**, **Charlie**, **Finlay**, **Harris** and **Logan** were each top in two areas. **Emily** was the most popular girls' first forename in 14 council areas, **Olivia** was top in nine, **Isla** and **Sophia** were each top in six, and **Ava**, **Ella** and **Ellie** 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.

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 those announced in a particular newspaper, but for all babies born in Scotland.
2. All of the information for 2016 contained in these tables is provisional. It is based on births which were registered up to and including Saturday 3 December 2016 (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 information for 2015 contained in this paper is for all births that were registered in the whole year, and therefore differs from that contained 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 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' is held as 'MARY-FRANCES', and 'McKenzie' and 'Mckenzie' are both 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 given (this is with upper-case letters where the original name 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).

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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

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- 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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We also provide information about future publications on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government ScotStat website.

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Revisions and Corrections
We, the National Records of Scotland, label any revisions and corrections that we have applied to any of our statistics. These revisions and corrections are clearly marked on the webpage of the publication as well on our revisions and corrections page available on the NRS website.

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

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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
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.	Office of the Chief Statistician and Strategic Analysis Scottish Government 2W, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG Phone: 0131 244 0442 Email: statistics.enquiries@gov.scot Website: http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics
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	Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044 Email: info@statistics.gsi.gov.uk Website: www.ons.gov.uk/
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.	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA Phone: 028 9034 8100 Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk Website: www.nisra.gov.uk