

Babies' First Names 2015

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A National Statistics publication for Scotland

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Main Points

The key points in this publication are:

- **Jack** remained the most popular first forename for baby boys, for an eighth consecutive year. **Oliver** rose from fourth to second place, **James** was down one place to third and **Lewis** fell one place to fourth.
- **Alexander** climbed five places to fifth. The rest of the boys' Top Ten was **Charlie** (up two places to sixth), **Logan** (down two places to seventh), **Lucas** (up one place to eighth), **Harris** (up three places to ninth) and three names which together were joint tenth: **Jacob** (up nine places), **Finlay** (up five places) and **Daniel** (down four places). Harris, Jacob and Finlay were all new entrants to the boys' Top Ten; **Noah** (down seven places to fourteenth) dropped out of it.
- The fastest climbers within the boys' Top Twenty were Jacob, Alexander and Finlay. There were three new entrants to the boys' Top Twenty: **Leo** (up 11 places to 13th), **Alfie** (up 6 places to 17th) and **Callum** (up 1 place to 20th).
- **Emily** was the most popular first forename for baby girls for the second year running. The top four girls' names were in exactly the same order as in 2014. **Sophie** remained in second place, **Olivia** remained third and **Isla** fourth.
- **Ava** rose one place to fifth, and **Jessica** fell one place to sixth. **Amelia** remained in seventh place. **Ella** rose three places to eighth, **Lucy** was down one place to ninth and **Lily** down one at tenth. Ella was the only new entrant to the girls' Top Ten; **Ellie** (down four places to fourteenth) was the only name to drop out of it.
- The fastest climbers within the girls' Top Twenty were **Anna** (up 4 places to 16th), Ella and **Emma** (up 3 places to 15th). There was one new entrant to the girls' Top Twenty: **Eva** (up 4 places to 18th).
- National Records of Scotland registered the births of 25,970 boys and 24,490 girls in the period covered by these figures.
- In total, 3,149 different boys' first forenames and 4,214 different girls' first forenames were registered; 1,977 boys and 2,714 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 41 per cent of all boys' first forenames registered, and the top 50 girls' names accounted for 39 per cent of the girls' registrations. Jack was the first forename of only 2.0 per cent of the boys, and Emily was the first forename of just 1.9 per cent of the girls.

The most popular first forenames in Scotland, 2015 (provisional: up to 26 November)

All the information for 2015 in this publication is provisional, being based on data for **births which were registered in (roughly) the first eleven months of the year** (see Note 2 on page 10). The statistics for 2014 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 2015. The following more detailed information may be found on our website:

- the Top 100 boys' and girls' first forenames in 2015, 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 2014 (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 2015 will be published on 15 March 2016.

This year, the publication has been expanded slightly: there is more in 'Main Points', and new paragraphs and tables on the numbers of different first forenames that were given to babies and the numbers of babies who were given 'unique' first forenames.

Table A - First forenames registered in Scotland in 2015 (provisional: up to 26 November)

Boys				Girls			
Rank	Name	Number	Change in rank: 2014 - 2015 (prov.)	Rank	Name	Number	Change in rank: 2014 - 2015 (prov.)
1	Jack	516	no change	1	Emily	468	no change
2	Oliver	403	2	2	Sophie	436	no change
3	James	374	-1	3	Olivia	424	no change
4	Lewis	335	-1	4	Isla	387	no change
5	Alexander	321	5	5	Ava	327	1
6	Charlie	302	2	6	Jessica	326	-1
7	Logan	291	-2	7	Amelia	317	no change
8	Lucas	286	1	8	Ella	315	3
9	Harris	282	3	9	Lucy	293	-1
10=	Daniel	255	-4	10	Lily	252	-1
10=	Finlay	255	5	11	Grace	236	2
10=	Jacob	255	9	12	Chloe	235	2
13	Leo	254	11	13	Freya	221	2
14	Noah	251	-7	14	Ellie	211	-4
15	Mason	247	-4	15	Emma	209	3
16	Harry	232	-2	16	Anna	207	4
17	Alfie	230	6	17	Millie	206	-1
18=	Aaron	227	-1	18	Eva	199	4
18=	Adam	227	-2	19=	Mia	198	-2
20	Callum	226	1	19=	Sophia	198	-7

Commentary

Boys' Names

Jack remained the most popular first forename for baby boys, for an eighth consecutive year. **Oliver** rose two places to second, **James** was down one to third, and **Lewis** also fell one place to fourth. 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.

Alexander was up five places to fifth, **Charlie** rose two places to sixth, **Logan** was seventh, having fallen two places, and **Lucas** climbed one place to eighth. Three names entered the boys' Top Ten: **Harris**, which had risen three places to ninth, **Finlay**, which rose five places to joint tenth, and **Jacob**, which was up nine places to joint tenth. The Top Ten actually consisted of twelve names, as **Daniel** (which fell four places) was also joint tenth.

The fastest climbers within the boys' Top Twenty were Jacob, Alexander and Finlay. **Leo** (up 11 places to 13th), **Alfie** (up 6 places to 17th) and **Callum** (up 1 place to 20th) all entered the boys' Top Twenty.

Brodie (up 12 places to 31st), **Harrison** (up 13 places to 35th) and **Joseph** (up 8 places to 37th) were among the other climbers within the boys' Top Fifty. Four names entered the Top Fifty: **Ollie** (up 15 places to 45th), **Muhammad** (up 5 places to joint 46th), **Jaxon** (up 44 places to 48th) and **Michael** (up 4 places to 49th).

A little further down the boys' Top 100, **Caleb** (up 14 places to joint 51st), **George** (up 26 places to joint 51st), **Jackson** (up 41 places to joint 51st), **Fraser** (up 14 places to 56th), **Murray** (up 12 places to joint 57th), **Cooper** (up 10 places to joint 65th) and **Theo** (up 15 places to 69th) were also moving upwards. By this stage, a relatively small change in numbers could make a marked difference to the ranking - for example, Arran (61st) was the first forename of only 25 more babies than Josh (who was 81st). **Elliot, Harvey, Henry, Lachlan, Lyle, Olly, Reuben** and **Sonny** all entered the Top 100.

Names with clear falls in their popularity included Daniel, **Noah** (down 7 places to 14th), **Max** (down 8 places to joint 21st), **Ethan** (down 6 places to 24th), **Cameron** (down 6 places to 25th), **Riley** (down 13 places to 40th) and **Luke** (down 8 places to 42nd).

Noah dropped out of the boys' Top Ten; Cameron, Ethan and Max dropped out of the Top Twenty; **Aiden, John, Kian** and **Robert** dropped out of the Top Fifty; **Alex, Brody, Calvin, Kayden, Mohammed, Zac** and **Zachary** were no longer in the Top 100.

By the 'cut-off' date, 25,970 boys' births had been registered. In total, 3,149 different first forenames were used, and 1,977 boys were given first forenames that were unique (within the period to which the provisional figures relate – see Notes 2 and 10) – both numbers being well above the levels of 10, 20 and 40 years ago.

The top 50 names accounted for 41 per cent of all boys' first forenames. Jack was the first forename of only 2.0 per cent of the boys.

Girls' Names

The top four girls' names were in exactly the same order as in 2014. **Emily** was the most popular first forename for baby girls for the second year running. **Sophie** (which was the top girls' name in every year from 2005 to 2013) remained in second place, **Olivia** was third and **Isla** fourth.

Ava rose one place to fifth, **Jessica** fell one place to sixth, and **Amelia** remained seventh. **Ella** rose three places to eighth, **Lucy** was down one at ninth, and **Lily** fell one place to tenth. Ella was the only new entrant to the girls' Top Ten.

Anna (up 4 places to 16th) was the fastest riser within the girls' Top Twenty. **Emma** moved up three places to 15th. There was one new entrant to the Top Twenty: **Eva** (up 4 places to 18th).

Georgia (up 12 places to 27th), **Rosie** (up 15 places to 35th) and **Zoe** (up 8 places to 40th) were the fastest climbers within the girls' Top Fifty. There were also seven new entrants to the Top Fifty: **Aria** (up 34 places to 25th), **Maisie** (up 23 places to joint 36th), **Harper** (up 32 places to 39th), **Robyn** (up 6 places to 46th), **Alice** (up 18 places to 47th), **Maya** (up 8 places to 49th) and **Willow** (up 33 places to 50th).

A little further down the girls' Top 100, **Lola** (up 31 places to 51st), **Esme** (up 19 places to joint 58th), **Mila** (up 15 places to joint 64th) and **Emilia** (up 18 places to 70th) were also moving upwards. By this stage, a relatively small change in numbers could make a marked difference to the ranking - for example, Emilia (70th) was the first forename of only 17 more babies than Elizabeth (88th). **Arya, Beth, Carly, Elsie, Georgie, Hope, Maria, Nina, Penelope, Sadie** and **Thea** were all new entrants to the Top 100.

Names with clear falls in their popularity included **Sophia** (down 7 places to joint 19th), **Holly** (down 11 places to 34th), **Molly** (down 11 places to 45th) and **Sofia** (down 8 places to 48th).

Ellie dropped out of the girls' Top Ten, after falling four places to 14th. **Eilidh** dropped out of the Top Twenty; **Abigail, Brooke, Hollie, Lacey, Lexi, Lilly** and **Rebecca** dropped out of the Top Fifty; **Alexis, Bethany, Elise, Faith, Lena, Madison, Mirren** and **Neve** were no longer in the Top 100.

By the 'cut-off' date, 24,490 girls' births had been registered. A total of 4,214 different first forenames were used for girls, with 2,714 of those first forenames being unique (within the period to which the provisional figures relate – see Notes 2 and 10) – both figures that are much higher than 10, 20 or 40 years earlier.

The top 50 names accounted for 39 per cent of all girls' first forenames. Emily was the first forename of just 1.9 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 2015 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
2015 (prov.)	13.0	14.5

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 2015, 3,149 different first forenames had been given to boys (equivalent to 12.1 different names per 100 baby boys) and 4,214 to girls (17.2 per 100 baby girls). These figures are well above the levels of 10 years ago (2005: 2,519 boys, or 9.0 per 100; 3,602 girls, or 13.7 per 100), 20 years ago (1995: 1,713 boys, or 5.6 per 100; 2,898 girls, or 9.9 per 100) and 40 years ago (1975: 1,169 boys, or 3.3 per 100; 2,007 girls, or 6.1 per 100).

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

	Numbers		Per 100 births	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1975	1,169	2,007	3.3	6.1
1985	1,362	2,389	4.0	7.3
1995	1,713	2,898	5.6	9.9
2000	1,899	3,001	7.0	11.6
2005	2,519	3,602	9.0	13.7
2010	3,149	4,287	10.5	14.8
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 (prov.)	3,149	4,214	12.1	17.2

Note

Break between 2014 and 2015, 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 2015, 1,977 boys (7.6 per cent) and 2,714 girls (11.1 per cent) had unique first forenames. These figures are well above the levels of 10 years ago (2005: 1,570 boys, or 5.6 per cent; 2,345 girls, or 8.9 per cent), 20 years ago

(1995: 1,073 boys, or 3.5 per cent; 1,798 girls, or 6.1 per cent) and 40 years ago (1975: 705 boys, or 2.0 per cent; 1,183 girls, or 3.6 per cent).

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

	Numbers		Percent of all births	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1975	705	1,183	2.0	3.6
1985	850	1,471	2.5	4.5
1995	1,073	1,798	3.5	6.1
2000	1,180	1,840	4.3	7.1
2005	1,570	2,345	5.6	8.9
2010	2,002	2,817	6.7	9.7
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 (prov.)	1,977	2,714	7.6	11.1

Note

Refer to Note 10 regarding the definition of 'unique' for the purpose of these figures.

Break in series between 2014 and 2015, 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** (20th and 93rd, respectively) would be in seventh place and **Holly/Hollie** (34th and joint 52nd, respectively) would be fifteenth. 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 2015 is summarised in the chart below. Eighty-four per cent of boys and seventy-eight per cent of girls whose births were registered in 2015 had more than one forename.

Figure 1 - Number of forenames, Scotland 2015 (provisional: up to 26 November)

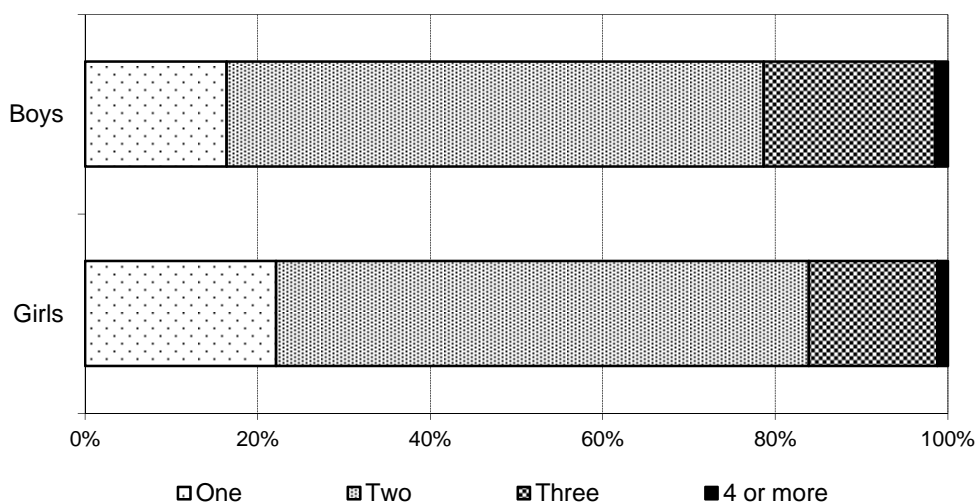


Table E shows the relative popularity of second names. It is clear that second names are more 'traditional', reflecting the names of previous generations in many cases. There are few changes in the lists of second names from year to year, with **James** and **Elizabeth** being consistently popular (although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

Table E - Most popular second forenames, Scotland, 2015 (provisional: up to 26 November)

Boys			Girls		
Rank	Name	Number	Rank	Name	Number
1	James	1851	1	Rose	1067
2	John	1204	2	Elizabeth	896
3	William	930	3	Grace	567
4	Alexander	822	4	Margaret	473
5	David	784	5	Louise	467
6	Robert	672	6	Jane	366
7	Thomas	561	7	Anne	362
8	Andrew	480	8	Catherine	329
9	George	441	9	Mary	320
10	Michael	347	10	Ann	319
11	Joseph	226	11	May	300
12=	Paul	224	12	Marie	242
12=	Peter	224	13	Jean	195
14	Scott	201	14	Isabella	193
15	Ian	192	15	Helen	175
16	Alan	180	16	Mae	162
17	Jack	176	17	Lily	135
18	Patrick	174	18	Sarah	130
19	Christopher	166	19=	Maria	129
20	Stephen	163	19=	Olivia	129

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 six areas, **James** was top in four, and **Finlay** and **Noah** were each top in two areas. **Emily** was the most popular girls' first forename in nine council areas, **Sophie** was top in seven and **Isla** was top in five. **Amelia** was top in four areas, and **Ava**, **Lily** and **Olivia** 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 2015 contained in these tables is provisional. It is based on births which were registered up to and including Thursday 26 November 2015 (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 2014 contained in this paper is for all births that were registered in the whole year, and therefore differs from that contained in 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 (e.g. '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'. Different spellings (e.g. Stephen, Steven) 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. 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 (e.g. 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 (i.e. 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 (e.g.) 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 United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) has designated these statistics as National Statistics subject to meeting the requirements in the latest assessment report, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the [UKSA](#) website).

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.

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

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 aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. 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.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Scottish Census statistics are available on the [Scotland's Census](#) website.

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](#).

You can also follow us on twitter [@NatRecordsScot](#)

Revisions and Corrections

We, the National Records of Scotland, also 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](#).

Enquiries and suggestions

Please contact our 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 Scottish Government 3WR, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: 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@ons.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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