



Scottish Diabetes Survey 2025

Scottish Diabetes Group

Contents

Table of Contents

Contents	2
Revision Information.....	3
Foreword.....	4
Executive Summary	5
Section 1: National Epidemiology and Characteristics of People with Diabetes in Scotland 2025	6
Overall Prevalence	6
Incidence (New Cases)	8
Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes: Age and Sex Distribution.....	10
Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes: Ethnicity	11
Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes: Proportions of People with Selected Complications	12
Cardiovascular Disease	12
Foot Ulceration	12
Lower Limb Amputation	13
Mortality	13
Diabetic Retinopathy.....	14
Section 2: Data Relevant to the Diabetes Improvement Plan	15
Section 3: National Completion of Processes of Care and Achievement of Treatment Targets by Type of Diabetes ...	22
Processes of Care	22
Processes of Care by Age Group	25
Glycaemic Control.....	26
Blood Pressure	29
Total Cholesterol.....	29
Kidney Function	30
Serum Creatinine	30
Urinary Albumin Excretion.....	30
Body Mass Index (BMI)	31
Smoking Status.....	32
Foot Risk Score.....	33
Diabetic Retinal Screening	34
Section 4: National Paediatric Data	35
Completion of Processes of Care and Proportions in HbA _{1c} Categories for Children with Diabetes.....	35

Section 5: Regional Epidemiology and Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes	39
Prevalence Regional Detail	39
Incidence (New Cases)	42
Monogenic Diabetes	45
Mortality Regional Detail	46
Section 6: Additional Statistics Related to Technology Use for Type 1 Diabetes	47
Device Use	47
Regional Device Use	48
National Device Use by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	50
Glucose Control with Device Use	51
My Diabetes My Way	51
My Diabetes My Way Regional Detail	52
NHS Research Scotland (NRS) Diabetes Research Register	53
Acknowledgements	54
List of Tables	55
List of Figures	60
Appendix 1: SCI-Diabetes Data Sources	61
Security and Confidentiality	61
Data Sources	61
Appendix 2: Spine Charts Displaying Health Board Data	64
Appendix 3: Errata	78

Revision Information

Version Number	Edited By	Effective Date	Details of Changes Made
0.1	Michael Bluett	12 Feb 2026	First draft
0.2	Michael Bluett	3 Mar 2026	Second draft
0.3	Michael Bluett	21 Apr 2026	Third draft
0.4	Michael Bluett	29 May 2026	Fourth draft
0.5	Michael Bluett	5 Jun 2026	Fifth draft

Foreword

The 2025 Scottish Diabetes Survey presents the annual audit report of diabetes in Scotland using a similar format to the 2024 Survey. We continue to welcome suggestions or requests for changes to the content or format of the report.



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Executive Summary

This report is based on a 2025 year-end extract of Scottish Care Information-Diabetes (SCI-Diabetes), the national database that collates data from all primary care practices and secondary care clinics in all 14 Health Boards. Data for this survey include people who were alive, had a current diagnosis of diabetes and were registered with a Scottish General Practitioner at the time of data extraction. There were 6,188 people identified as being in remission of diabetes who were excluded from further tables. We anticipate extending the reporting of people who achieve remission of diabetes in subsequent Surveys. We report that:

- There were 379,902 people with a diagnosis of diabetes in SCI-Diabetes at the end of 2025 (Table 2). This represents approximately 6.85% of the population of all ages and compares to a prevalence of 6.7% in 2024.
- Proportions of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who had processes of care or risk factors recorded once or more are summarised in the table below. Time trends in national data are described from page 15, and data for Health Boards are given as spine charts from page 64.
- The use of new technologies by people with type 1 diabetes continues to increase to 81% and 23% of pump users for under 18 and over 18 year olds respectively. See Table 20 for national data and the Regional Device Use section for Health Board data.

Table 1 Proportions of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who had processes of care or risk factors recorded and meeting key treatment targets, Scotland 2025

Process measured/target (eligible age in years, otherwise all-age)	Type 1 diabetes (%)	Type 2 diabetes (%)
HbA1c recorded	87.9	89.9
Blood pressure recorded (12+)	81.3	84.1
Cholesterol recorded (18+)	76.1	78.7
Serum creatinine recorded (18+)	88.2	91.9
Urinary albumin recorded (12+)	65.6	63.5
Body Mass Index (BMI) recorded	80.0	78.8
Smoking status recorded (12+)	62.2	70.2
Eye screening (12+)	84.1	85.0
Foot screening (18+)	76.7	71.2
For people with risk factor recorded:		
HbA1c <58 mmol/mol	34.4	57.0
Blood pressure ≤140 mmHg (12+)	74.9	76.1
Cholesterol <5mmol/l (18+)	72.0	77.1

Note: Urinary albumin recording includes albumin/creatinine ratio (ACR). Total number of people: type 1 n = 37,270, type 2 = 335,974. Numbers excluded in measures for 12+ year olds/missing date of birth: type 1 = 1,221, type 2 = 71; for 18+ year olds/no missing date of birth: type 1 = 3,389, type 2 = 134. Most process measures are recorded in the prior 15 months, or in the prior 24 months for those with a previous low risk eye or foot screening categorisation.

Section 1: National Epidemiology and Characteristics of People with Diabetes in Scotland 2025

Overall Prevalence

The numbers and proportion (prevalence) of people with diabetes in Scotland continue to increase (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Table 2). At the end of 2025 there were 379,902 people with a diagnosis of any type of diabetes with no record of diabetes remission in Scotland recorded in SCI-Diabetes, reflecting a crude prevalence of 6.85% of the population of all ages. This includes 37,270 people with type 1 diabetes (9.8% of people with diabetes), 335,974 people with type 2 diabetes (88.4% of people with diabetes) and 6,658 people with other forms of diabetes (1.8% of people with diabetes). Crude prevalence is 0.67% for type 1 diabetes, 6.1% for type 2 diabetes and 0.12% for other forms of diabetes.

Increasing numbers of people with diabetes over time mainly reflects the balance between numbers of new (incident) cases and numbers of people with diabetes who die although numbers of people achieving remission of diabetes may make an increasing contribution in the future. Other contributing factors were described in previous Surveys. The period 2021 to 2025 has seen larger annual increases in numbers of people with diabetes than in previous years, which may partly reflect delays to diagnoses that would have been made in 2020 if there had not been a pandemic in addition to other factors suggested under the Incidence (New Cases) section.

Figure 1 Prevalence of diabetes (all types, all ages) by year, Scotland 2016-2025.

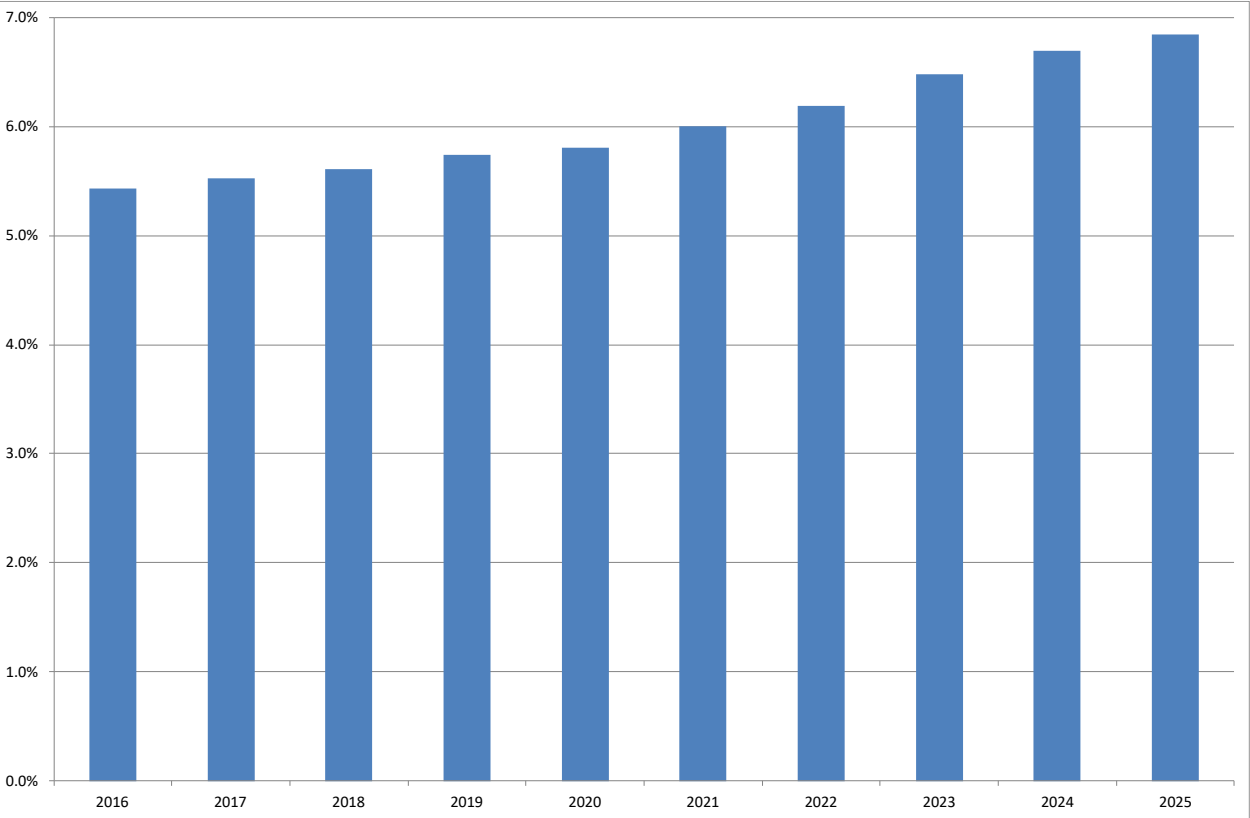


Figure 2 Number of people recorded with a diagnosis of diabetes (all types, all ages) by year, Scotland 2016-2025.

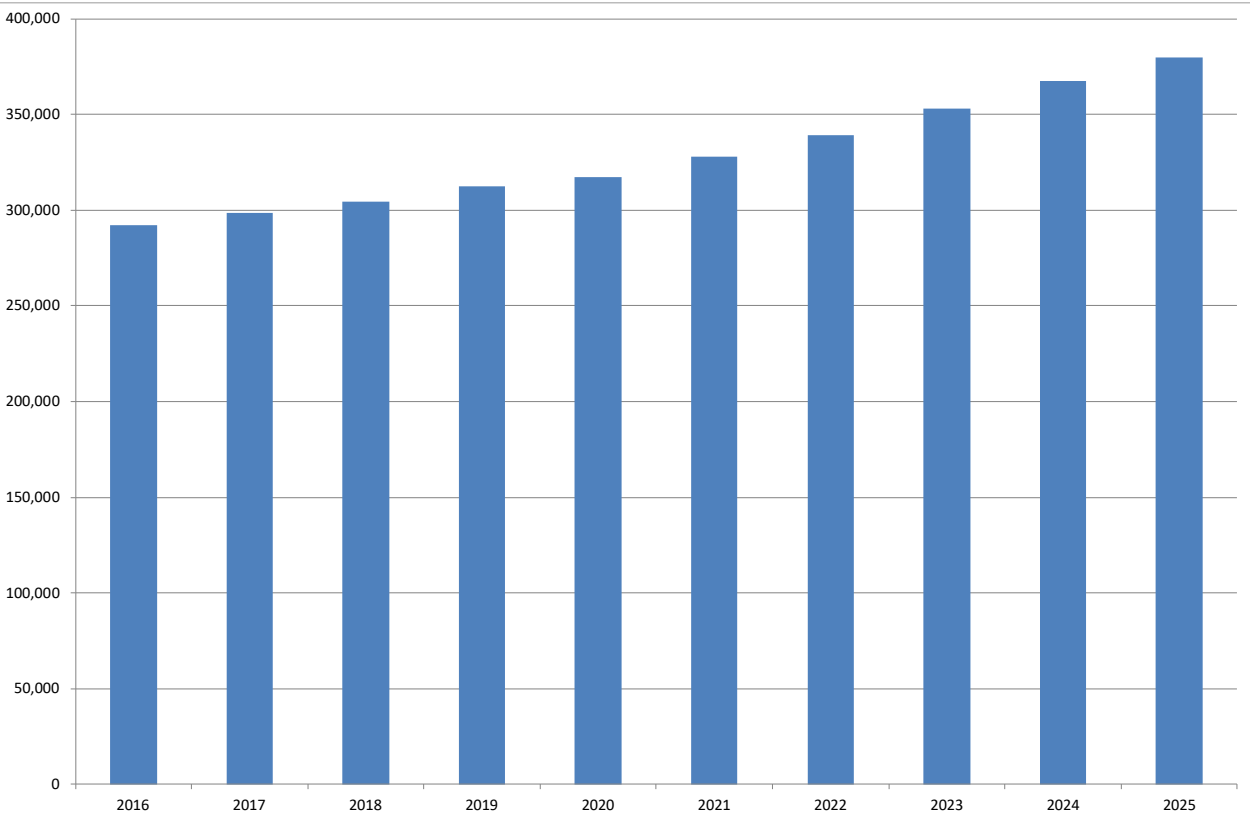


Table 2 **Number of people of all ages with all types of diabetes, crude prevalence and annual changes compared to the previous year in numbers/proportions by year, Scotland 2021-2025.**

Year	Number of people with diabetes (n)	Crude prevalence (%)	Annual increase (n)	Annual increase (%)	Absolute increase in prevalence (%)
2025	379,902	6.85	12,544	3.41	0.16
2024	367,358	6.69	14,270	4.04	0.21
2023	353,088	6.48	14,070	4.15	0.29
2022	339,018	6.19	11,091	3.38	0.19
2021	327,927	6.00	10,799	3.41	0.19

Note: See previous Surveys for data for earlier years.

The population figures used are based on the mid-year population estimate published by National Records of Scotland for the previous year as population estimates for the same year only become available after the Survey is produced. For example, the 2025 Survey uses numbers of people with diabetes at the end of 2025 but the mid-year population estimate for Scotland from 2024 of 5,546,900 people.

Incidence (New Cases)

Crude incidence figures have been calculated separately for type 1 and type 2 diabetes using numbers of people with diabetes diagnosed during 2025 identified from SCI-Diabetes data as the numerator and people that do not have a diagnosis of diabetes as the denominator. Type of diabetes classification may change subsequently.

Incidence of type 2 diabetes increased during the period 2021 to 2025 compared to previous years. This may initially have reflected recovery from the reduction in the numbers of new diagnoses in 2020 because of the pandemic and subsequently may reflect increases in weight and body mass index, in addition to the ageing of the population and possibly increases in screening.

Table 3 Type 1 diabetes: Number of new cases and incidence rate (per 100,000 population per year) by five-year age groups for under 20-year-olds and ten-year age groups for people over 19 years of age, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Age	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Population	Cases	Rate
0-4	58	22	61	24	46	19	63	25	246,103	59	24
5-9	173	58	112	38	108	38	105	37	281,104	115	41
10-14	196	66	171	56	175	58	170	56	305,259	148	48
15-19	117	42	104	37	103	35	85	28	303,958	82	27
20-29	201	28	178	26	162	24	151	22	696,776	185	27
30-39	152	21	154	21	148	21	163	23	718,465	141	20
40-49	98	15	103	16	106	17	91	14	644,212	81	13
50-59	121	17	109	15	97	13	100	14	699,886	80	11
60-69	68	12	61	11	49	8	66	11	621,111	71	11
≥70	29	5	29	5	40	6	36	6	662,750	39	6
Total	1,213	24	1,082	21	1,034	20	1,030	20	5,179,542	1,001	19

Note: The Scottish at-risk population figures exclude people with frank diabetes at the end of the previous year and those whose age is unknown (in 2025, n = 76).

Table 4 Type 2 diabetes: Number of new cases and incidence rate (per 100,000 population per year), by 10-year age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Age	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Population	Cases	Rate
0-9	*	0	*	1	0	0	*	1	527,207	*	1
10-19	*	5	*	4	31	5	*	8	609,217	*	6
20-29	293	41	294	42	316	47	323	47	696,776	285	41
30-39	1,254	175	1,275	175	1,549	224	1,538	219	718,465	1,551	216
40-49	3,010	464	3,070	476	3,405	536	3,596	564	644,212	3,458	537
50-59	5,976	817	5,883	808	6,337	865	6,217	866	699,886	6,080	869
60-69	5,884	1,032	6,102	1,053	7,069	1,177	7,504	1,228	621,111	7,218	1,162
≥70	5,773	916	5,897	921	6,899	1,065	6,829	1,044	662,750	7,037	1,062
Total	22,221	432	22,545	438	25,606	501	26,057	507	5,179,542	25,666	496

Note: * Indicates a number of cases between 1 and 4 or a number that indirectly reveals such a potentially disclosive number. The Scottish at-risk population numbers exclude people known to have diabetes at the end of the previous year and those whose age is unknown (in 2025, n = 76).

Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes: Age and Sex Distribution

Larger proportions of people with diagnosed diabetes are male than female; 55.4% (20,648) of those with type 1 diabetes and 56.2% (188,827) of those with type 2 diabetes are male.

Approximately 6% of people with type 1 diabetes are under 15 years of age and 16% are over 64 years of age. Approximately 3% of people with type 2 diabetes are under 40 years of age and 57% are over 64 years of age.

Table 5 Age-specific numbers of people recorded as having type 1 or type 2 diabetes, proportion of people with that type of diabetes in each age group (%) and age-specific prevalence, by diabetes type, Scotland 2025.

Age	Type 1 diabetes			Type 2 diabetes		
	People (n)	%	Age-specific prevalence (%)	People (n)	%	Age-specific prevalence (%)
0-4	127	0.3	0.1	*	0.0	0.0
5-9	604	1.6	0.2	*	0.0	0.0
10-14	1,457	3.9	0.5	25	0.0	0.0
15-19	2,035	5.5	0.7	111	0.0	0.0
20-24	2,260	6.1	0.6	337	0.1	0.1
25-29	2,837	7.6	0.8	1,078	0.3	0.3
30-34	3,019	8.1	0.8	2,921	0.9	0.8
35-39	3,207	8.6	0.9	5,902	1.8	1.6
40-44	3,012	8.1	0.9	10,476	3.1	3.0
45-49	2,809	7.5	0.9	15,522	4.6	4.8
50-54	3,042	8.2	0.8	23,203	6.9	6.4
55-59	3,380	9.1	0.8	36,546	10.9	9.1
60-64	3,372	9.0	0.9	47,155	14.0	12.2
65-69	2,489	6.7	0.7	50,275	15.0	15.1
70-74	1,712	4.6	0.6	46,666	13.9	16.8
75-79	1,115	3.0	0.5	44,145	13.1	18.3
80-84	507	1.4	0.3	28,042	8.3	18.7
85-89	205	0.6	0.2	16,457	4.9	18.6
≥90	64	0.2	0.1	7,048	2.1	15.0
Scotland	37,270	100.0	0.7	335,974	100.0	6.1

Note: * Indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that indirectly reveals such figures. Figures in age categories do not precisely match the figures across Scotland due to those whose age is unknown (in 2025 type 1 n = 17, type 2 n = 59).

Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes: Ethnicity

Ethnicity is not recorded for nearly one quarter of people with a diagnosis of diabetes in Scotland and the completeness of recording appears to be declining over time.

Table 6 **Completeness of recording of ethnic group for people with diabetes (type 1 and type 2 combined) by year, Scotland 2021-2025.**

Year	Ethnic group recorded	
	People (n)	%
2025	286,425	76.7
2024	279,502	77.5
2023	272,627	78.6
2022	265,548	79.7
2021	260,349	80.7

Table 7 **Distribution of ethnic group for type 1 and type 2 diabetes where ethnicity has been recorded, Scotland 2025.**

Ethnic group	Type 1 diabetes		Type 2 diabetes		2022 Census
	People (n)	%	People (n)	%	%
A – White	30,438	94.1	224,844	88.5	93.0
B - Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	779	2.4	7,225	2.8	1.1
C - Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	575	1.8	15,652	6.2	3.9
D - African, Caribbean or Black	263	0.8	3,321	1.3	1.1
E - Other ethnic group	299	0.9	3,029	1.2	0.9
Not recorded	4,916	13.2	81,903	24.4	0.1

Note: Ethnic group percentages are percentages of those recorded. Not recorded percentage is a percentage of the whole population of people with diabetes. Ethnicity of the population of Scotland from the 2022 Census is provided for reference (<https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/>).

Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes: Proportions of People with Selected Complications

Proportion of people with diabetes who have a record of key complications of diabetes including cardiovascular disease and amputation have remained approximately stable in recent years, with a suggestion that the proportions with a record of foot ulcer, or retinopathy or who die each year have declined slightly as described in the following tables.

Cardiovascular Disease

Table 8 **Percentage of people with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as having had a previous myocardial infarction (MI) or cardiac revascularisation by type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.**

Year	Type 1 diabetes (%)		Type 2 diabetes (%)	
	Myocardial infarction	Cardiac revascularisation	Myocardial infarction	Cardiac revascularisation
2025	3.5	2.8	9.4	7.3
2024	3.5	2.8	9.4	7.3
2023	3.5	2.7	9.4	7.3
2022	3.5	2.8	9.5	7.4
2021	3.6	2.8	9.6	7.5

Note: Myocardial infarction columns show the percentage of people with diabetes who have ever had a record of a heart attack and survived.

Foot Ulceration

Table 9 **Percentage of people with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as ever having had a foot ulcer by type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.**

Year	Recorded as ever having had a foot ulcer (%)	
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
2025	7.6	3.7
2024	7.8	3.7
2023	7.9	3.8
2022	7.9	3.9
2021	8.0	4.0

Lower Limb Amputation

Table 10 Number and percentage of people with diabetes (type 1 and type 2 combined) who had a record of ever having had a major lower limb amputation by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Lower limb amputation	
	People (n)	%
2025	1,718	0.5
2024 (a)	1,716	0.5
2023	1,620	0.5
2022	1,549	0.5
2021	1,492	0.5

Note: (a) Data for 2024 were calculated on the 5th Sept 2025, after errors in the initial calculation on the 31st Dec 2024.

Mortality

The numbers and proportion of people with diabetes who have died each year in Scotland were higher during the period 2020-2022 than in previous years.

Table 11 Number and percentage of people with diabetes (type 1 and type 2 combined) who died by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Deaths	
	People (n)	%
2025	14,042	3.6
2024	14,452	3.8
2023	13,651	3.7
2022	13,641	3.9
2021	13,784	4.0

Note: These data were calculated from all people with diabetes who died in the prior year expressed as a percentage of all people with diabetes still alive at the end of the year plus those who died during the year. This does not take account of the fact that the size of the population changes during the year as people develop diabetes or die.

Diabetic Retinopathy

Table 12 Percentage of people with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as having diabetic retinopathy, by diabetes type, Scotland 2025.

Year	Recorded as having diabetic retinopathy (%)	
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
2025	51.8	20.7
2024	52.5	21.2
2023	52.3	21.1
2022	53.0	21.9
2021	52.5	21.6

Note: Excludes children under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 1,221, type 2 n = 71).

Section 2: Data Relevant to the Diabetes Improvement Plan

This section provides currently available data relevant to the Diabetes Improvement Plan (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/diabetes-improvement-plan-diabetes-care-scotland-commitments-2021-2026/pages/4/>). We hope to extend the inclusion of other relevant data in subsequent years.

Commitment 1.1 We will continue to support the implementation of the Framework for the Prevention, Early Detection and Early Intervention of Type 2 Diabetes.

To ensure progress against this commitment we will review the:

- Percentage of adults who are newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes

Table 13 Numbers and percentage of people aged 20 years old or older, with type 2 diabetes, whose diabetes was diagnosed in previous year as a percentage of those with a date of diagnosis recorded, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Type 2 diabetes (20+ years old)	
	People (n)	%
2025	25,629	7.6
2024	26,007	8.0
2023	25,575	8.2
2022	22,521	7.6
2021	22,190	7.7

Note: Data given for 20+ year olds as not available for 18+ year olds. In 2025, there were 1,470 people of all ages with type 2 diabetes whose date of diagnosis was not recorded.

In 2025, the date of diagnosis was recorded for 99.6% of people of all ages with type 2 diabetes.

- Percentage of adults with type 2 who achieve optimal glycaemic ($\text{HbA}_{1c} < 58 \text{ mmol/mol}$) control at 1 year post diagnosis

Table 14 Proportions and numbers of people with $\text{HbA}_{1c} < 58 \text{ mmol/mol}$ one year (+/- 90 days) after diagnosis of type 2 and other (non-type 1) forms of diabetes for people 18+ years of age who have HbA_{1c} data available for that period, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Achieving measure		Number of eligible people that have HbA_{1c} recorded
	People (n)	%	
2025	12,645	77.2	16,380
2024	11,990	74.7	16,048
2023	10,270	73.1	14,055
2022	9,631	73.5	13,109
2021	6,484	71.8	9,033

Note: At present it has not been possible to estimate proportions of people with missing HbA_{1c} in this period after diagnosis of diabetes.

Commitment 1.3 We will ensure care pathways support individuals to have their processes of care completed while considering the principles of realistic medicine.

To ensure progress against this commitment we will review the:

- Percentage of people with diabetes who have all age-appropriate processes of care recorded

Table 15 Proportions of people that have received age-appropriate measures with type 1 or type 2 diabetes in specific age bands, by type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Process measured within previous 15 months (%)			
	Both recommended processes of care for 0-11 year olds	All 6 recommended processes of care for 12-17 year olds	All 9 recommended processes of care for 18+ year olds	
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 1 diabetes	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
2025	95.3	23.6	33.5	33.9
2024	94.3	23.8	33.2	32.5
2023	94.9	24.0	28.9	29.7
2022	94.0	16.1	18.5	18.2
2021	88.9	12.7	13.5	12.4

Note: Age-appropriate measures are described in Table 1. Proportions receiving individual processes of care for all ages by type of diabetes are reported in Table 24 and Table 25 with selected individual processes of care reported by type of diabetes and age group in Table 26 and Table 27.

- Percentage of people with diabetes who have had foot screening

Table 16 Percentage of adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who have a recorded foot risk score by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded as having foot risk score (%)	
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
2025	76.7	71.2
2024	70.4	66.7
2023	60.4	58.8
2022 (a)	39.7	42.6
2021 (a)	33.4	36.7

Note: a) Data prior to 2023 includes those under 18 years of age. After 2023, data excludes those under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 3,389, type 2 n = 134). Additionally, since 2023 the Survey has included scores recorded in the previous 15 months for those at moderate or high risk (defined by their previous risk score category), or if low risk, in the previous 24 months. Longer screening intervals for people at low risk were introduced in 2021.

- Percentage of people with diabetes who have had screening for microalbuminuria

Table 17 Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who have a record of measurement of urinary albumin value or albumin/creatinine ratio within the previous 15 months, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded urinary albumin/ACR measurements (%)	
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
2025	65.6	63.5
2024	64.5	61.6
2023	61.3	59.7
2022	56.4	56.0
2021	52.4	52.8

Note: Excludes children under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth have not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 1,221, type 2 n = 71).

Priority 2 - Type 1 Diabetes

To improve the care and outcomes of all people living with type 1 diabetes

Commitment 2.1 We will support early optimisation of glycaemic control in new onset type 1 diabetes.

To ensure progress against this commitment we will review the:

- Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes who achieve optimal glycaemic control ($HbA_{1c} < 58 \text{ mmol/mol}$ in adults) at one year post diagnosis with the aim of 58% of people achieving this.

Table 18 Proportions and numbers of people with $HbA_{1c} < 58 \text{ mmol/mol}$ one year (+/- 90 days) after diagnosis of type 1 diabetes for people of 18+ years of age who have HbA_{1c} data available for that period by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Achieving measure		Number diagnosed during the year and have HbA_{1c} recorded
	People (n)	%	
2025	202	51.8	390
2024	221	54.0	409
2023	192	50.7	379
2022	229	53.0	432
2021	172	53.3	323

Note: At present it has not been possible to estimate proportions of people with missing HbA_{1c} in this period after diagnosis of diabetes.

Commitment 2.2 We will support appropriate and timely access to technologies to improve glycaemic control and quality of life for people living with type 1 diabetes.

- Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes who have access to continuous glucose monitoring.

Table 19 Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes recorded as using continuous glucose measurement devices, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Survey Year	Date of extract	Recorded as using a continuous glucose monitoring device, type 1 diabetes (%)
2025	Jan 2026	88.2
2024 (a)	Feb 2025	85.7
2023	May 2024	82.5
2023	Dec 2023	61.9
2022	May 2023	59.9
2021	Feb 2022	52.7

Note: a) Data for 2024 excludes 12 people whose method of measurement was undetermined. Data were extracted later than for most other sections of this report. Data have been recorded since 2021.

- Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes who have access to insulin pump therapy

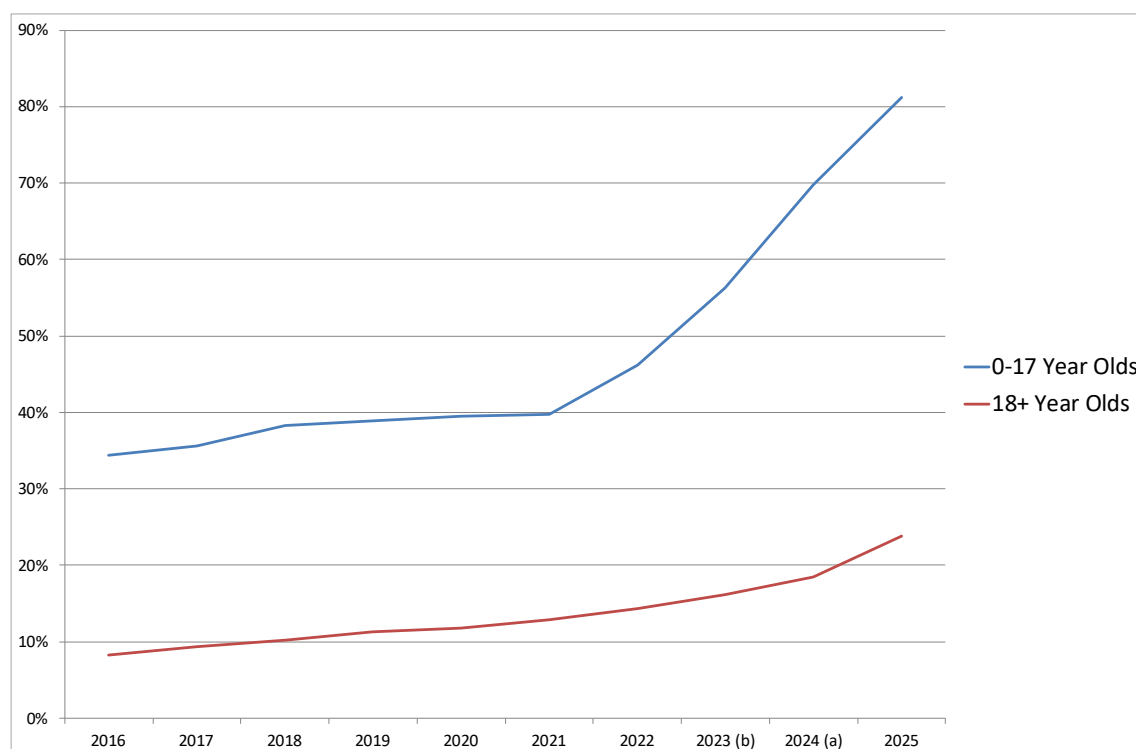
The use of Continuous Subcutaneous Insulin Infusion (CSII or insulin pump therapy) as a method to manage type 1 diabetes has increased in many developed countries during the last 20 years. The Scottish Diabetes Group, supported by the Government, have emphasised the importance of ensuring individuals who fulfil the clinical criteria for CSII therapy have access to this technology. The results in Table 20 describe the proportion of people recorded as receiving treatment with insulin pumps in Scotland and show that the proportions have increased between 2021 and 2025.

Table 20 Numbers and percentages of people with type 1 diabetes using insulin pumps by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Aged under 18 years			Aged 18 years or over			All ages		
	People (n)	On pump		People (n)	On pump		People (n)	On pump	
		n	%		n	%		n	%
2025	3,371	2,739	81.3	33,894	8,057	23.8	37,265	10,796	29.0
2024 (a)	3,384	2,361	69.8	33,399	6,172	18.5	36,783	8,533	23.2
2023 (b)	3,430	1,931	56.3	32,943	5,305	16.1	36,373	7,236	19.9
2022	3,375	1,560	46.2	32,219	4,613	14.3	35,594	6,173	17.3
2021	3,329	1,321	39.7	31,573	4,067	12.9	34,902	5,388	15.4

Note: Pump use is changing rapidly, completeness of recording is still being validated. a) 2024 numbers/proportions reflect estimates in February 2025. b) 2023 numbers/proportions reflect estimates in May 2024.

Figure 3 Type 1 diabetes: Insulin pump use by age group, Scotland 2016 - 2025.



Note: Data for previous years are available in previous Surveys. a) 2024 numbers/proportions reflect estimates in February 2025. b) 2023 numbers/proportions reflect estimates in May 2024.

Commitment 2.5 We will continue to support improvements in care and outcomes for adults living with Type 1 diabetes.

- Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes with optimal glycaemic control

Table 21 Type 1 diabetes (any duration, all age groups): Percentage of people with a record of HbA_{1c} below 58 mmol/mol by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded as having HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol, type 1 diabetes (%)
2025	34.4
2024	33.0
2023	32.1
2022	30.9
2021	30.1

Note: Lower proportions of people had their HbA_{1c} recorded in 2020-2022 than in previous years. However, it appears that proportions with good glycaemic control (defined as HbA_{1c}<58mmol/mol) have increased and proportions of people with poor control (defined as HbA_{1c} ≥58 mmol/mol) have decreased over time.

- Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes with most recent blood pressure in the last 15 months <130 mmHg (systolic) and ≤80 mmHg (diastolic)

Table 22 Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes and recorded blood pressure in the last 15 months whose most recent blood pressure was <130 mmHg (systolic) and ≤80 mmHg (diastolic), by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Most recent recorded blood pressure <130 mmHg (systolic) and ≤80 mmHg (diastolic), type 1 diabetes (%)
2025	39.6
2024	38.2
2023	38.7
2022 (a)	38.3
2021 (a)	37.3

Note: Data excludes those under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 1,221, type 2 n = 71). a) Data prior to 2023 includes those under 12 years of age.

Priority 3 - Person-Centred Care

Commitment 3.1 We will ensure timely and appropriate access to structured education and support for people living with diabetes.

- Percentage of people living with diabetes who are recorded as having ever attended structured education

Table 23 Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as having ever attended structured education, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded as having ever attended structured education (%)	
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
2025	27.2	6.1
2024	25.8	5.8
2023	25.2	5.3
2022	24.7	4.9
2021	23.9	4.7

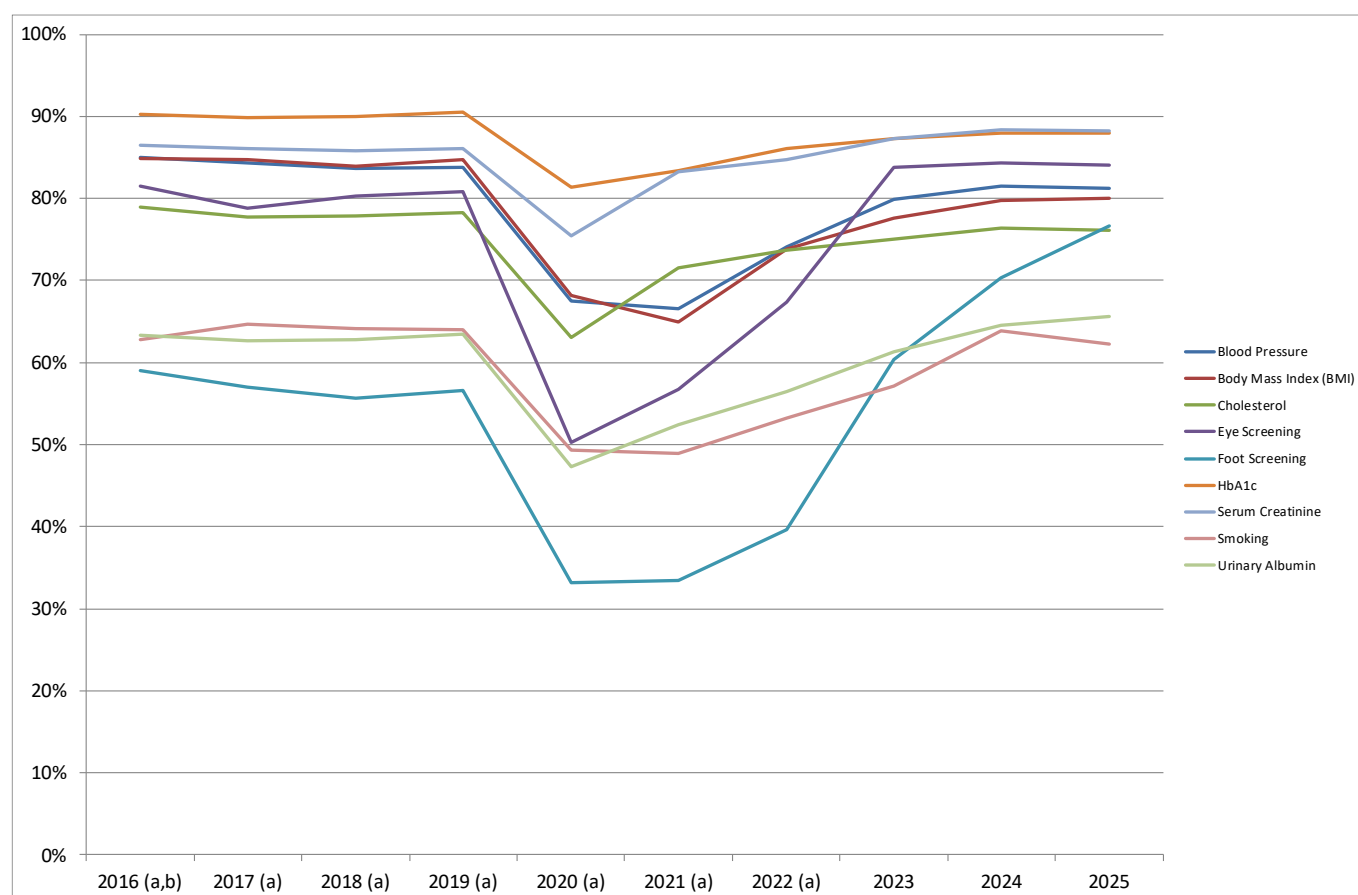
Note: These data are known to be inaccurate and to underestimate the proportions of people that have received structured education. Work is in progress to improve the completeness of recording of receipt of structured education.

Section 3: National Completion of Processes of Care and Achievement of Treatment Targets by Type of Diabetes

Processes of Care

Completion of processes of care (recording of measurement of risk factors or of screening for eye or foot disease) fell in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Figure 4 Completion of processes of care for people with type 1 diabetes, Scotland 2016-2025.



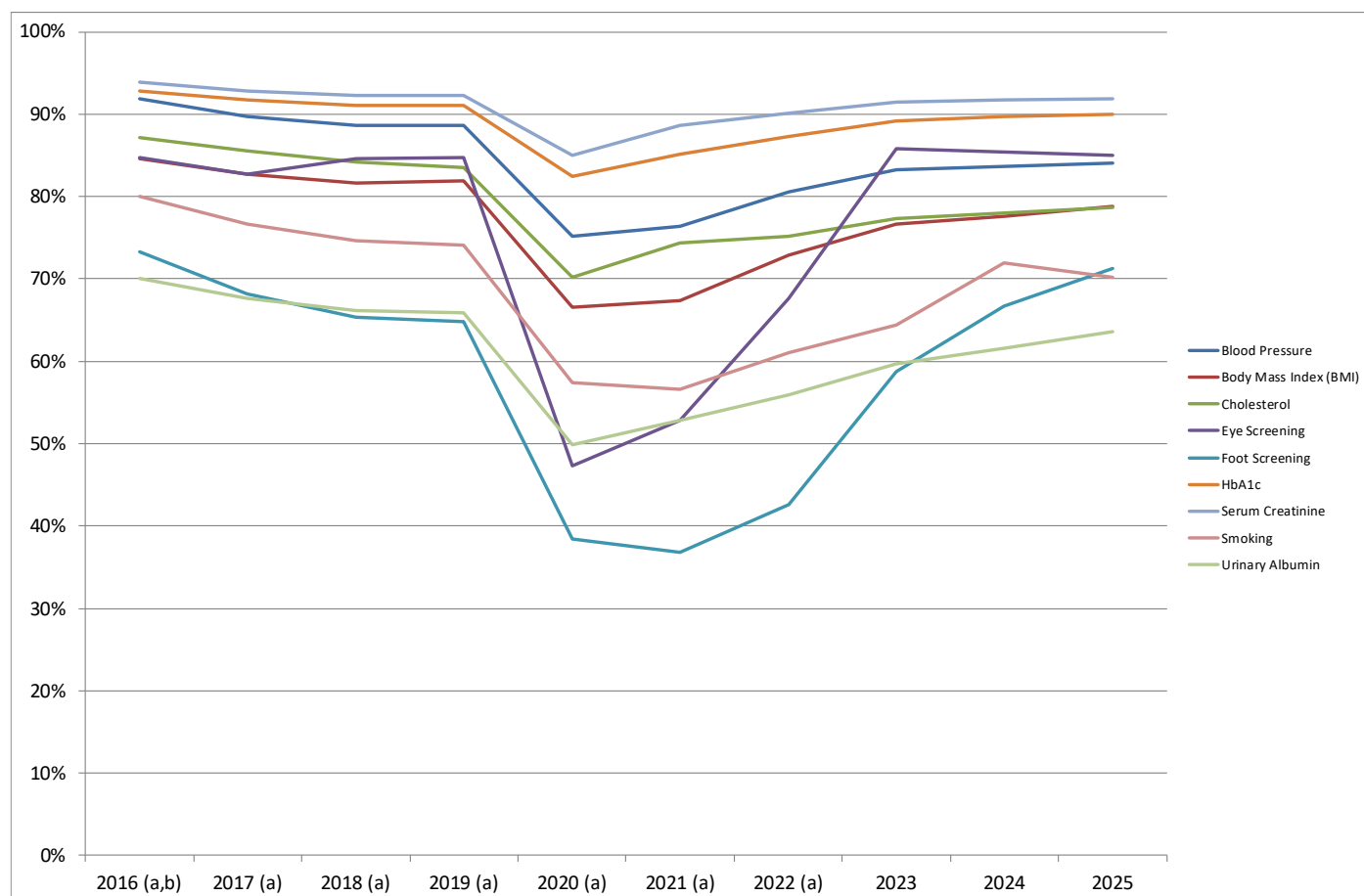
Note: Cholesterol, Foot Screening and Serum Creatinine: Excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 3,389). Blood Pressure, Eye Screening, Smoking and Urinary Microalbumin: Excludes children under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 1,221). In some cases, urinary albumin was estimated from albumin / creatinine ratio (ACR). a) Prior to 2023 Serum Creatinine excluded people under 12 years of age, and Blood Pressure, Foot Screening and Smoking included all ages. b) Data for Eye Screening prior to 2017 exclude those having ophthalmology care or an appropriate suspension from screening. Data for Body Mass Index (BMI) prior to 2017 excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded. Erratum: The BMI data for 2016 has been corrected as it mistakenly excluded data from children.

Table 24 Completion of processes of care during the previous 15 months for people with type 1 diabetes by year, Scotland 2016-2025.

Year	Processes of Care recorded during the previous 15 months (%)								
	Blood Pressure	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Cholesterol	Eye Screening	Foot Screening	HbA _{1c}	Serum Creatinine	Smoking	Urinary Albumin
2025	81.3	80.0	76.1	84.1	76.7	87.9	88.2	62.2	65.6
2024	81.4	79.7	76.4	84.3	70.4	88.0	88.4	63.9	64.5
2023	79.9	77.6	75.0	83.8	60.4	87.3	87.3	57.2	61.3
2022 (a)	74.0	73.8	73.7	67.4	39.7	86.0	84.8	53.2	56.4
2021 (a)	66.5	65.0	71.6	56.8	33.4	83.4	83.3	48.9	52.4
2020 (a)	67.5	68.1	63.1	50.2	33.1	81.3	75.4	49.3	47.4
2019 (a)	83.7	84.7	78.2	80.9	56.5	90.5	86.1	64.0	63.5
2018 (a)	83.6	83.9	77.9	80.2	55.7	90.0	85.8	64.1	62.8
2017 (a)	84.3	84.7	77.7	78.8	56.9	89.9	86.0	64.6	62.6
2016 (a,b)	84.9	84.9	79.0	77.8	59.1	90.3	86.5	62.7	63.3

Note: Cholesterol, Foot Screening and Serum Creatinine: Excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 3,389). Blood Pressure, Eye Screening, Smoking and Urinary Microalbumin: Excludes children under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 1,221). In some cases, urinary albumin was estimated from albumin / creatinine ratio (ACR). a) Prior to 2023 Serum Creatinine excluded people under 12 years of age, and Blood Pressure, Foot Screening and Smoking included all ages. b) Data for Eye Screening prior to 2017 exclude those having ophthalmology care or an appropriate suspension from screening. Data for Body Mass Index (BMI) prior to 2017 excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded. Erratum: The BMI data for 2016 has been corrected as it mistakenly excluded data from children.

Figure 5 Completion of processes of care for people with type 2 diabetes by year, Scotland 2016-2025.



Note: Cholesterol, Foot Screening and Serum Creatinine: Excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 134). Blood Pressure, Eye Screening, Smoking and Urinary Microalbumin: Excludes children under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 71). In some cases, urinary albumin was estimated from albumin / creatinine ratio (ACR). a) Prior to 2023 Serum Creatinine excluded people under 12 years of age, and Blood Pressure, Foot Screening and Smoking included all ages. b) Data for Eye Screening prior to 2017 exclude those having ophthalmology care or an appropriate suspension from screening. Data for Body Mass Index (BMI) prior to 2017 excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded. Errata: In the 2023 and 2024 Scottish Diabetes Surveys, Foot Screening data prior to 2021 was mistakenly recorded as being for the previous year.

Table 25 Completion of processes of care during the previous 15 months for people with type 2 diabetes by year, Scotland 2016-2025.

Year	Processes of Care recorded during the previous 15 months (%)								
	Blood Pressure	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Cholesterol	Eye Screening	Foot Screening	HbA _{1c}	Serum Creatinine	Smoking	Urinary Albumin
2025	84.1	78.8	78.7	85.0	71.2	89.9	91.9	70.2	63.5
2024	83.6	77.6	78.0	85.4	66.7	89.7	91.8	72.0	61.6
2023	83.3	76.6	77.3	85.9	58.8	89.2	91.5	64.4	59.7
2022 (a)	80.6	72.9	75.2	67.6	42.6	87.2	90.1	61.0	56.0
2021 (a)	76.4	67.4	74.4	52.8	36.7	85.1	88.6	56.6	52.8
2020 (a)	75.1	66.5	70.2	47.3	38.5	82.5	85.0	57.4	49.8
2019 (a)	88.6	81.9	83.6	84.8	64.7	91.1	92.3	74.1	65.8
2018 (a)	88.6	81.7	84.2	84.7	65.4	91.1	92.3	74.7	66.2
2017 (a)	89.8	82.7	85.5	82.8	68.1	91.8	92.8	76.6	67.6
2016 (a,b)	91.8	84.6	87.2	84.8	73.2	92.8	93.8	80.0	70.1

Note: Cholesterol, Foot Screening and Serum Creatinine: Excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 134). Blood Pressure, Eye Screening, Smoking and Urinary Microalbumin: Excludes children under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 71). In some cases, urinary albumin was estimated from albumin / creatinine ratio (ACR). a) Prior to 2023 Serum Creatinine excluded people under 12 years of age, and Blood Pressure, Foot Screening and Smoking included all ages. b) Data for Eye Screening prior to 2017 exclude those having ophthalmology care or an appropriate suspension from screening. Data for Body Mass Index (BMI) prior to 2017 excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded. Errata: In the 2023 and 2024 Scottish Diabetes Surveys, Foot Screening data prior to 2021 was mistakenly recorded as being for the previous year.

Processes of Care by Age Group

Table 26 Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes who had a record of selected diabetes processes of care within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by age group (in years), Scotland 2025.

Age group	Process of care recorded during the previous 15 months (%)						Total Eligible (n)
	Blood Pressure	BMI / Weight	DRS Eye Screening	HbA _{1c}	Micro-albumin	Smoking	
0-4	N/A	93.7	N/A	97.6	N/A	N/A	127
05-11	N/A	98.2	N/A	98.4	N/A	N/A	1,077
12-17	82.3	95.2	84.0	96.8	54.8	38.7	2,168
18+	81.1	78.4	84.1	87.0	66.2	64.4	33,889

Note: N/A: data not collected for this age group. Excludes people whose date of birth has not been recorded (type 1 n = 17).

Table 27 **Percentage of people with type 2 diabetes who had a record of selected diabetes processes of care within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by age group (in years), Scotland 2025.**

Age group	Process of care recorded during the previous 15 months (%)						Total Eligible (n)
	Blood Pressure	BMI	DRS Eye Screening	HbA _{1c}	Micro-albumin	Smoking	
12-17	61.9	84.1	71.4	92.1	33.3	30.2	63
18+	84.1	78.8	85.1	89.9	63.5	70.3	335,837

Note: Excludes people under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (type 2 n = 71).

Glycaemic Control

The proportion of people with type 1 diabetes with HbA_{1c} <58 mmol/mol was 34.4% in 2025 (Table 28) and is the highest it has been in the last 10 years (see green-shaded regions in Figure 6). However approximately 1 in 8 people with type 1 diabetes and 1 in 10 people with type 2 diabetes did not have an HbA_{1c} recorded in 2025 (Table 28 and Table 29).

Figure 6 **Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes with a record of HbA_{1c} in each HbA_{1c} category by year, Scotland 2016-2025.**

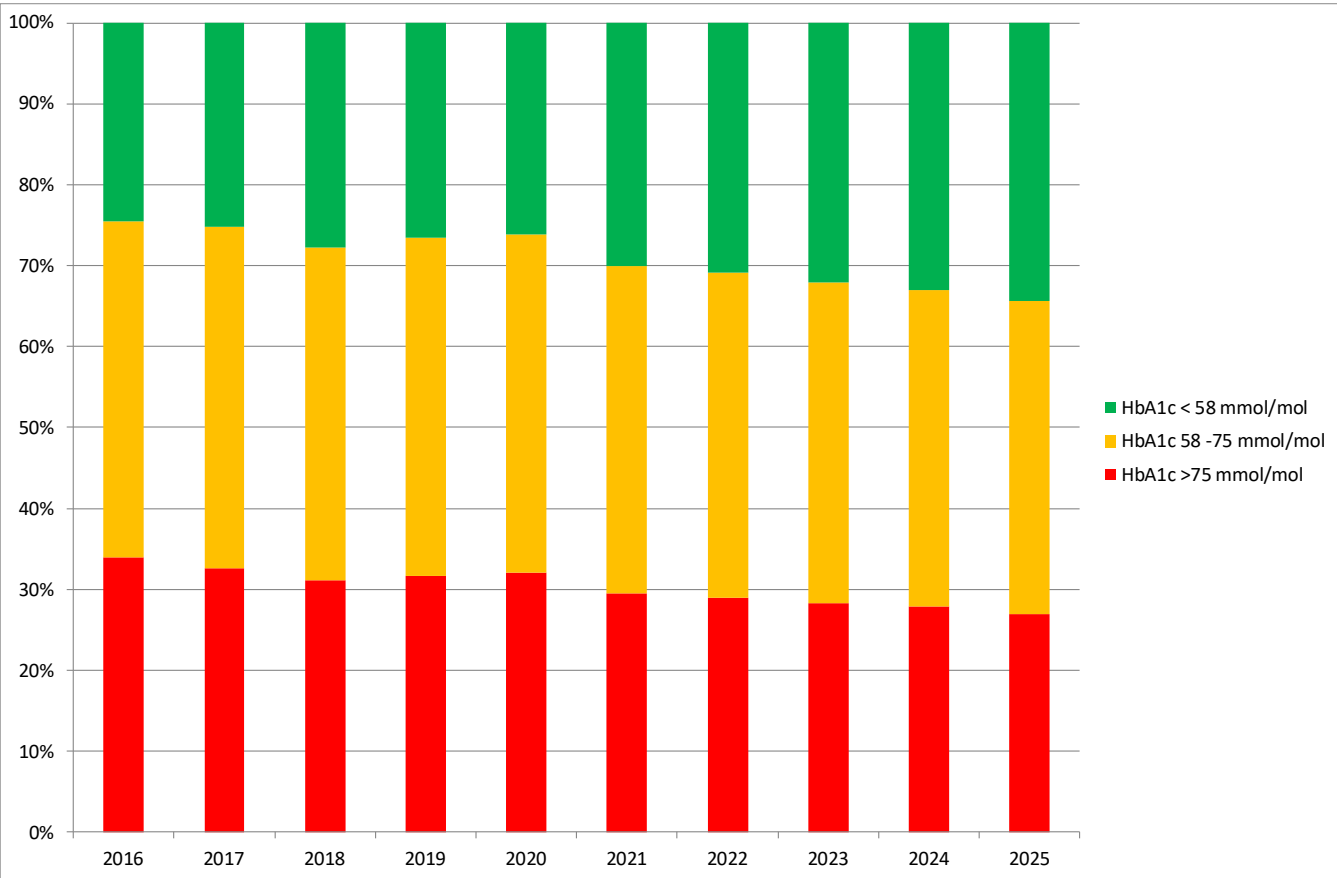


Table 28 Number and percentage of people with type 1 diabetes with a record of HbA_{1c} in each HbA_{1c} category and percentage with HbA_{1c} not recorded and the number of people with type 1 diabetes by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	HbA _{1c} category (mmol/mol)						Not recorded (%)	Population (n)
	<58		58-75		>75			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
2025	11,266	34.4	12,668	38.7	8,840	27.0	12.1	37,270
2024	10,675	33.0	12,674	39.2	9,003	27.8	12.0	36,781
2023	10,149	32.1	12,554	39.7	8,958	28.3	12.7	36,249
2022	9,465	30.9	12,296	40.1	8,889	29.0	14.0	35,619
2021	8,756	30.1	11,789	40.5	8,588	29.5	16.6	34,928

Note: Lower proportions of people had their HbA_{1c} recorded in 2021-2022 than in previous years. However, it appears that proportions with good glycaemic control have increased and with poor control have decreased. Data for previous years are available in previous Surveys.

Figure 7 Percentage of people with type 2 diabetes with a record of HbA_{1c} in each HbA_{1c} category by year, Scotland 2016-2025.

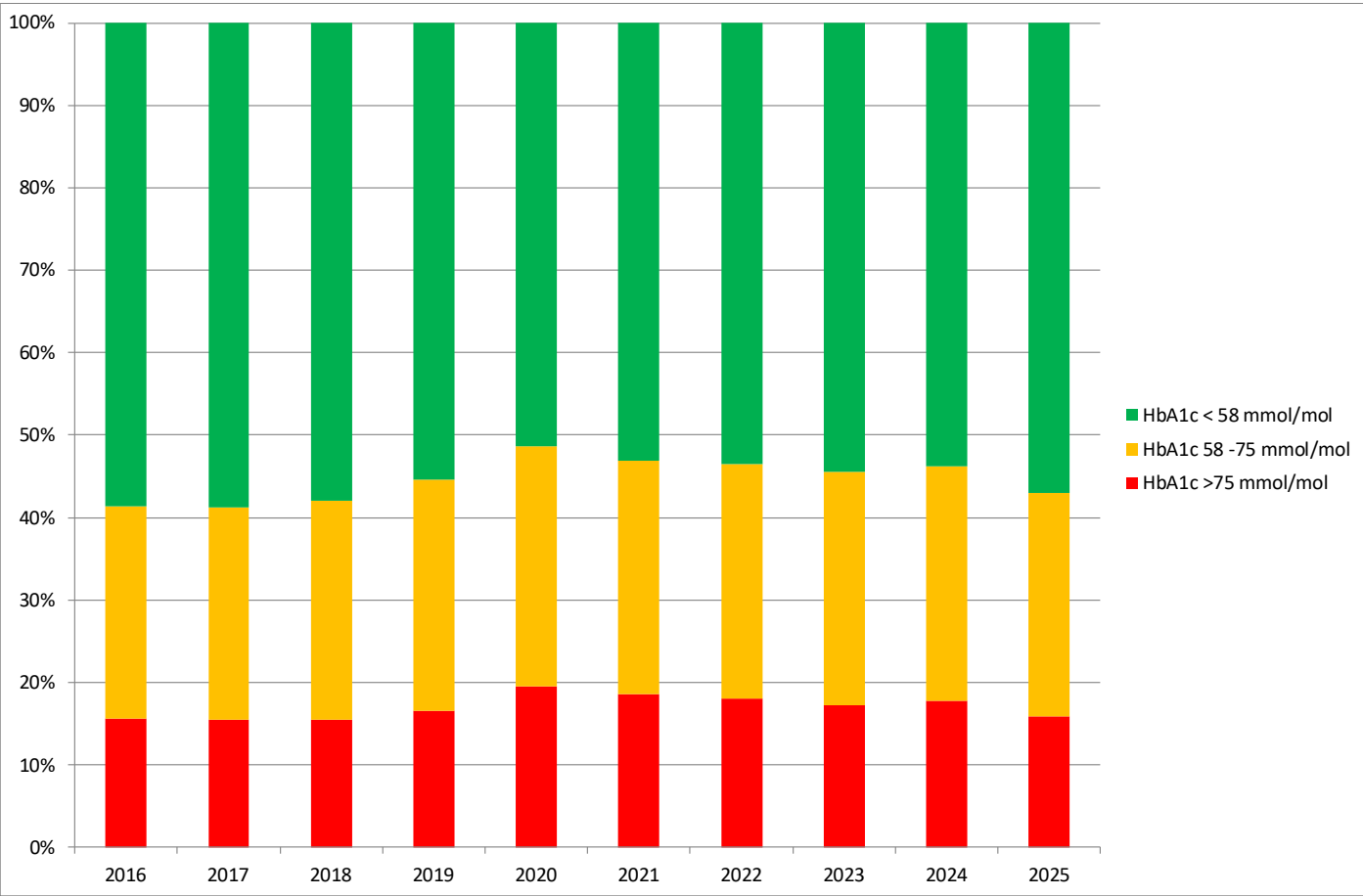


Table 29 Number and percentage of people with type 2 diabetes with a record of HbA_{1c} in each HbA_{1c} category and percentage with HbA_{1c} not recorded and the number of people with type 2 diabetes by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	HbA _{1c} category (mmol/mol)						Not recorded (%)	Population (n)
	<58		58-75		>75			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
2025	172,127	57.0	81,908	27.1	48,120	15.9	10.1	335,974
2024	156,113	53.7	83,036	28.6	51,478	17.7	10.3	323,911
2023	150,664	54.4	78,640	28.4	47,686	17.2	10.8	310,541
2022	138,798	53.5	74,011	28.5	46,699	18.0	12.8	297,504
2021	129,852	53.0	69,545	28.4	45,417	18.6	14.9	287,606

Note: Lower proportions of people had their HbA_{1c} recorded in 2020-2022 than in previous years. Data for previous years are available in previous Surveys.

Blood Pressure

Table 30 Percentage of people 12 years of age and older with diabetes with systolic blood pressure (SBP) ≤ 140 mmHg as a percentage of those recorded and percentage not recorded by type of diabetes and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Type 1 diabetes				Type 2 diabetes			
	Systolic BP (mmHg) category (%)		Not recorded (%)	Population (n)	Systolic BP (mmHg) category (%)		Not recorded (%)	Population (n)
	≤ 140	> 140			≤ 140	> 140		
2025	74.9	25.1	20.4	36,048	76.1	23.9	20.1	335,831
2024	73.6	26.4	21.5	35,532	74.8	25.2	21.1	323,840
2023	72.8	27.2	21.7	34,967	73.8	26.2	21.9	310,476
2022 (a)	72.3	27.7	26.0	35,619	71.6	28.4	19.4	297,504
2021 (a)	73.2	26.8	33.5	34,928	70.5	29.5	23.6	287,606

Note: Data excludes people under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 1,221, type 2 n = 71). a) Data for years before 2023 includes data for all ages, but only children of 12 years of age and older were expected to have their blood pressure measured.

Total Cholesterol

More than 1 in 5 people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes did not have total cholesterol recorded in 2025 (Table 31). Of the people with cholesterol recorded the proportions meeting the target of ≤ 5 mmol/l have remained approximately constant over the last five years.

Table 31 Number and percentage adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes by type of diabetes, cholesterol category and year (denominator those with recording of cholesterol within the previous 15 months), Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Type 1 diabetes				Type 2 diabetes			
	Cholesterol (mmol/l) category (%)		Not Recorded (%)	Total Eligible (n)	Cholesterol (mmol/l) category (%)		Not Recorded (%)	Total Eligible (n)
	≤ 5	> 5			≤ 5	> 5		
2025	72.0	28.0	23.9	33,881	77.1	22.9	21.3	335,840
2024	70.1	29.9	23.6	33,374	76.3	23.7	22.0	323,779
2023	70.1	29.9	25.0	32,839	76.7	23.3	22.7	310,421
2022	69.3	30.7	26.3	32,219	76.1	23.9	24.8	297,354
2021	70.2	29.8	28.4	31,573	77.2	22.8	25.6	287,450

Note: Excludes people under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 3,389, type 2 n = 134).

Kidney Function

Serum Creatinine

Approximately 1 in 9 people with type 1 diabetes and 1 in 12 people with type 2 diabetes did not have a serum creatinine recorded in 2025 (Table 32). More than 1 in 3 people with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes did not have urinary albumin level recorded (Table 33).

Table 32 Percentage of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes who had a record of serum creatinine within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Type 1 diabetes		Type 2 diabetes	
	Recorded within previous 15 months (%)	Total eligible population (n)	Recorded within previous 15 months (%)	Total eligible population (n)
2025	88.2	33,881	91.9	335,840
2024	88.4	33,374	91.8	323,779
2023	87.3	32,839	91.5	310,421
2022 (a)	84.8	34,311	90.1	297,403
2021 (a)	83.3	33,647	88.6	287,503

Note: Data excludes children under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 3,389, type 2 n = 134). a) Prior to 2023, Serum Creatinine recording excluded people under 12 years of age.

Urinary Albumin Excretion

Table 33 Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who had a record of measurement of urinary albumin or albumin / creatinine ratio within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Type 1 diabetes		Type 2 diabetes	
	Recorded within previous 15 months (%)	Total eligible population (n)	Recorded within previous 15 months (%)	Total eligible population (n)
2025	65.6	36,049	63.5	335,903
2024	64.5	35,532	61.6	323,840
2023	61.3	34,967	59.7	310,476
2022	56.4	34,311	56.0	297,403
2021	52.4	33,647	52.8	287,503

Note: Excludes children under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 1,221, type 2 n = 71).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Table 34 Percentage (%) of adults with type 1 diabetes and a record of BMI in the previous 15 months in different BMI categories and percentage with BMI not recorded by BMI category and by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	BMI category (kg/m2)						Not recorded (%)	Total Eligible (n)
	<25		25-29.99		>30			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
2025	8,568	32.2	9,513	35.8	8,487	31.9	21.6	33,881
2024	8,429	32.3	9,298	35.7	8,333	32.0	21.9	33,374
2023	8,307	33.4	8,873	35.6	7,713	31.0	24.2	32,839
2022	7,664	33.2	8,278	35.9	7,147	31.0	28.3	32,219
2021	6,651	33.8	7,170	36.4	5,883	29.9	37.6	31,573

Note: Excludes people under 18 years of age as BMI categories are classified differently for children, and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 3,389).

Table 35 Percentage (%) of adults with type 2 diabetes and a record of BMI in the previous 15 months in different BMI categories and percentage with BMI not recorded by BMI category and by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	BMI category (kg/m2)						Not recorded (%)	Total Eligible (n)
	< 25		25-29.99		> 30			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
2025	36,063	13.6	83,682	31.6	145,114	54.8	21.1	335,840
2024	33,606	13.4	78,640	31.3	139,073	55.3	22.4	323,779
2023	31,746	13.4	75,026	31.6	131,019	55.1	23.4	310,421
2022	28,356	13.1	68,150	31.4	120,298	55.5	27.1	297,354
2021	24,603	12.7	60,062	31.0	109,042	56.3	32.6	287,450

Note: Excludes people under 18 years of age as BMI categories are classified differently for children, and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 n = 134).

Smoking Status

Smoking status was recorded within the last 15 months for 62.2% of those 12 years old and over with type 1 diabetes and 70.2% for those 12 years old and over with type 2 diabetes. Of those 12 years old and over with a record of smoking status, 14.4% of people with type 1 and 13.3% of people with type 2 had a record of being a current smoker. The requirement for recording of smoking status within the last 15 months for lifelong non-smokers is being reviewed for future Surveys.

Table 36 Percentage of people of 12+ years of age with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who were recorded as current smokers (denominator those with a record of smoking status) in the previous 15 months by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Type 1 diabetes			Type 2 diabetes		
	Current smoker (%)	Not recorded (%)	Population (n)	Current smoker (%)	Not recorded (%)	Population (n)
2025	14.4	37.8	36,048	13.3	29.8	335,831
2024	14.9	36.1	35,532	13.1	28.0	323,840
2023	16.4	42.8	34,967	14.9	35.6	310,476
2022 (a)	16.8	46.8	35,619	15.1	39.0	297,504
2021 (a)	16.9	51.1	34,928	15.5	43.4	287,606

Note: The data displayed for 2023 excludes people under 12 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 1,221, type 2 n = 71). a) Data displayed for years prior to 2023 for those with type 1 diabetes exclude people under 18 years of age and for those with type 2 diabetes include data for all ages.

Foot Risk Score

Table 37 Type 1 diabetes: Percentage of adults with active foot disease, high, moderate or low foot risk score recorded by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded as having active foot disease (%)	Recorded as having high foot risk score (%)	Recorded as having moderate foot risk score (%)	Recorded as having low foot risk score (%)	Foot risk score not recorded (%)
2025	2.4	5.0	4.7	88.0	23.3
2024	2.4	5.2	5.0	87.4	29.6
2023	2.4	5.8	5.9	85.9	39.6
2022 (a)	3.4	8.1	7.9	80.6	60.3
2021 (a)	3.6	9.5	7.6	79.2	66.6

Note: Active foot disease and risk score percentages are percentages of those recorded. Data excludes those under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 = 3,389). a) Data prior to 2023 includes those under 18 years of age, but as only adults were expected to have their feet screened, the proportions will underestimate the proportions of adults of who had their feet screened. Additionally, since 2023 the Survey has included scores recorded in the previous 15 months for those at moderate or high risk (defined by their previous risk score category), or if low risk, in the previous 24 months. Longer screening intervals for people at low risk were introduced in 2021.

Table 38 Type 2 diabetes: Percentage of adults with active foot disease, high, moderate or low foot risk score recorded by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded as having active foot disease (%)	Recorded as having high foot risk score (%)	Recorded as having moderate foot risk score (%)	Recorded as having low foot risk score (%)	Foot risk score not recorded (%)
2025	1.5	3.2	6.9	88.4	28.8
2024	1.5	3.4	7.9	87.2	33.3
2023	1.5	3.9	9.3	85.2	41.2
2022 (a)	2.0	5.4	12.3	80.3	57.4
2021 (a)	2.4	6.0	12.2	79.4	63.3

Note: Active foot disease and risk score percentages are percentages of those recorded. Data excludes those under 18 years of age and people whose date of birth have not been recorded (in 2025 type 2 = 134). a) Data prior to 2023 includes those under 18 years of age, but as only adults were expected to have their feet screened, the proportions will underestimate the proportions of adults of who had their feet screened. Additionally, since 2023 the Survey has included scores recorded in the previous 15 months for those at moderate or high risk (defined by their previous risk score category), or if low risk, in the previous 24 months. Longer screening intervals for people at low risk were introduced in 2021.

Diabetic Retinal Screening

Table 39 shows the proportion of people who were either screened, were getting eye-care via specialist services, or were deliberately (for clinical or social reasons) suspended from screening as a proportion of the total number of people who had a record of date of birth and were over 12 years of age.

Further information is available from Healthcare Improvement Scotland's February 2026 report on Diabetic eye screening standards:

<https://www.healthcareimprovementscotland.scot/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/HIS-Diabetic-Eye-Screening-standards-February-2026.pdf>.

Table 39 Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who were recorded as having had diabetic eye-screening, ophthalmology care or an appropriate suspension from screening by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded within previous 15 months (%)	
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes
2025	84.1	85.0
2024	84.3	85.4
2023	83.8	85.9
2022 (a)	67.4	67.6
2021 (a)	56.8	52.8

Note: a) Since 2023 the Survey has included scores recorded in the previous 15 months for those at moderate or high risk (defined by their previous risk score category), or if low risk, in the previous 24 months. Longer screening intervals for people at low risk were introduced in 2021. Excludes children under 12 years and people whose date of birth has not been recorded (in 2025 type 1 n = 1,221, type 2 n = 71).

Section 4: National Paediatric Data

Data on incidence and prevalence of diabetes in children in Scotland are described in the Overall Prevalence and Incidence (New Cases) sections, the overall completion of age-appropriate standard processes of care are reported in Table 15 and the use of technology in people with type 1 diabetes under 18 years of age is reported in Table 20. This section describes completion of individual processes of care and achievement of HbA_{1c} targets in populations under 18 years of age or under 16 years of age with type 1 diabetes. Numbers of children with type 2 diabetes in Scotland are increasing (16 children under 15 years of age received a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes in Scotland in 2025) and further data for this group may be presented in subsequent Surveys. Please note that different age categories are used for different parts of this section (e.g. data were not extracted from SCI-Diabetes for those aged 16 and 17 years old for some measures).

Completion of Processes of Care and Proportions in HbA_{1c} Categories for Children with Diabetes

Table 40 Summary of age-appropriate care processes for children

Age (years)	Care processes applicable
0-11	HbA _{1c} and BMI
12+	HbA _{1c} , BMI, BP, smoking status, eye screening*, urinary albumin**
All ages	Thyroid function, coeliac disease screening

Note: * Retinopathy screening = Latest DRS Screening Status is "Attended - Successfully Screened" or "Attended - Unsuccessfully Screened". If the patient has been suspended from eye screening this is counted as having received this "process of care". **Urinary Albumin test = any of the following: albumin / creatinine ratio (ACR), microalbumin concentration, protein / creatinine ratio (PCR) or total urinary protein, timed overnight albumin excretion rate, or 24hr albumin excretion rate.

Table 41 Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes with a recorded HbA_{1c} within the previous 15 months, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Aged 0-11 years			Aged 12-17 years		
	Achieving measure		All aged (n)	Achieving measure		All aged (n)
	n	%		n	%	
2025	1,204	96.9	1,243	2,219	95.8	2,316
2024	1,220	95.8	1,274	2,228	97.2	2,293
2023	1,264	96.9	1,305	2,159	96.2	2,244
2022	1,266	95.8	1,321	2,110	96.0	2,197
2021	1,235	95.4	1,294	2,075	95.4	2,176

Table 42 Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes diagnosed within the last year and a recorded HbA_{1c} where HbA_{1c}<58 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Aged 0-11 years			Aged 12-17 years		
	HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol		Recorded HbA _{1c} (n)	HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol		Recorded HbA _{1c} (n)
	n	%		n	%	
2025	117	61.3	191	121	69.1	175
2024	91	51.1	178	105	55.6	189
2023	90	46.9	192	80	54.4	147
2022	107	42.6	251	102	53.1	192
2021	68	40.2	169	82	45.8	179

Table 43 Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA_{1c} within the previous 15 months regardless of duration of diabetes where HbA_{1c}<58 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Aged 0-11 years			Aged 12-17 years		
	HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol		Recorded HbA _{1c} (n)	HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol		Recorded HbA _{1c} (n)
	n	%		n	%	
2025	684	56.8	1,204	1,053	47.5	2,219
2024	590	48.4	1,220	946	42.5	2,228
2023	559	44.2	1,264	807	37.4	2,159
2022	492	38.9	1,266	682	32.3	2,110
2021	485	39.3	1,235	714	34.4	2,075

Figure 8 Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA_{1c} within the previous 15 months regardless of duration of diabetes where HbA_{1c}<58 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2019-2025.

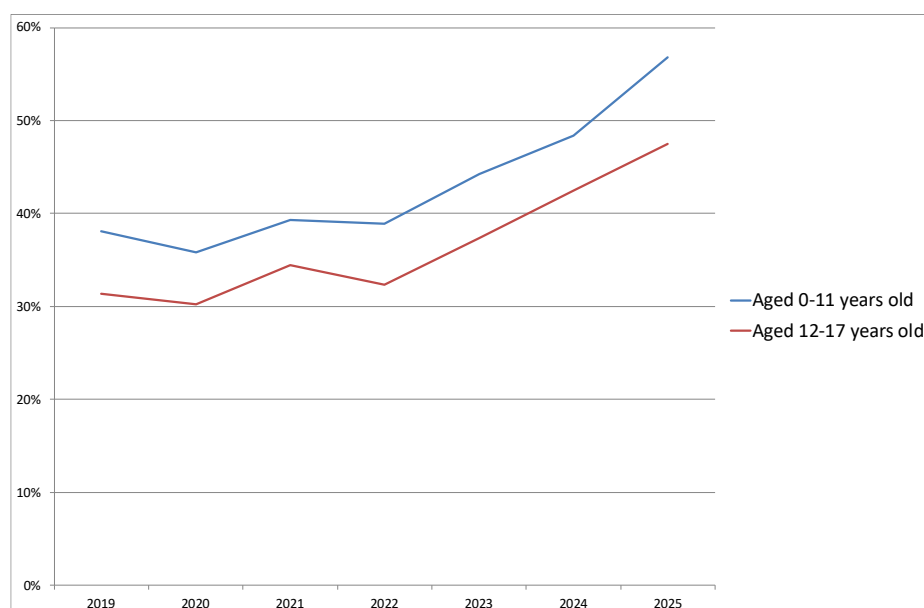


Table 44 Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA_{1c} within the previous 15 months where HbA_{1c}>75 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Aged 0-11 years			Aged 12-17 years		
	HbA _{1c} >75 mmol/mol		Recorded HbA _{1c} (n)	HbA _{1c} >75 mmol/mol		Recorded HbA _{1c} (n)
	n	%		n	%	
2025	82	6.8	1,204	346	15.6	2,219
2024	114	9.3	1,220	433	19.4	2,228
2023	153	12.1	1,264	506	23.4	2,159
2022	142	11.2	1,266	541	25.6	2,110
2021	155	12.6	1,235	526	25.3	2,075

Table 45 Number and percentage of children between 12 and 15 years of age with type 1 diabetes eligible for diabetic eye screening (DES) who were screened within the last 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Screened		Aged 12-15 years
	n	%	
2025	1,081	80.6	1,342
2024	1,111	83.2	1,336
2023	1,143	84.4	1,355
2022	1,119	83.3	1,343
2021	947	71.1	1,332

Note: Only eligible children, from their 12th birthday until the day before their 16th birthday, are included in these figures. Data were not extracted from SCI-Diabetes for those aged 16 and 17 years old for this measure.

Table 46 Number and percentage of children between 12 and 15 years of age with type 1 diabetes with a recorded blood pressure within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded		Aged 12-15 years
	n	%	
2025	1,497	86.2	1,736
2024	1,510	87.2	1,732
2023	1,562	86.8	1,800
2022	1,390	80.3	1,732
2021	1,408	81.1	1,737

Note: Only children of 12 years of age and older are expected to have their blood pressure measured. Data were not extracted from SCI-Diabetes for those aged 16 and 17 years old for this measure.

Table 47 Number and percentage of children between 12 and 15 years of age with type 1 diabetes with a recorded albumin / creatinine ratio (ACR) within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Recorded		Aged 12-15 years
	n	%	
2025	758	52.2	1,453
2024	753	51.9	1,451
2023	736	50.2	1,467
2022	623	44.1	1,413
2021	632	45.0	1,403

Note: Only children of 12 years of age and older are expected to have their ACR measured. Data were not extracted from SCI-Diabetes for those aged 16 and 17 years old for this measure.

Table 48 Number and percentage of people under 16 years of age with type 1 diabetes recorded as having had thyroid screening (TSH) within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Screened		Aged under 16 years
	n	%	
2025	1,992	78.2	2,546
2024	2,014	78.5	2,567
2023	1,982	75.7	2,618
2022	1,843	70.2	2,625
2021	1,831	70.8	2,587

Table 49 Number and percentage of people under 16 years of age with type 1 diabetes recorded as having had coeliac screening (TTG) within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Screened		Aged under 16 years
	n	%	
2025	550	21.6	2,546
2024	609	23.7	2,567
2023	660	25.2	2,618
2022	535	20.4	2,625
2021	689	26.6	2,587

Data on the use of insulin pumps by people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes is recorded in Table 20.

Section 5: Regional Epidemiology and Key Characteristics of People with Diabetes

Prevalence Regional Detail

Age-adjusted prevalence is based on direct age/sex standardisation using the Scottish population as the reference population. Population figures are based on mid-year population estimates published by National Records of Scotland from the previous year so that, for example, the 2025 survey uses diabetes data from 2025 but mid-year population estimates from 2024. Table 50, Figure 9 and Figure 10 show crude and age-adjusted figures for the prevalence of diabetes of all types.

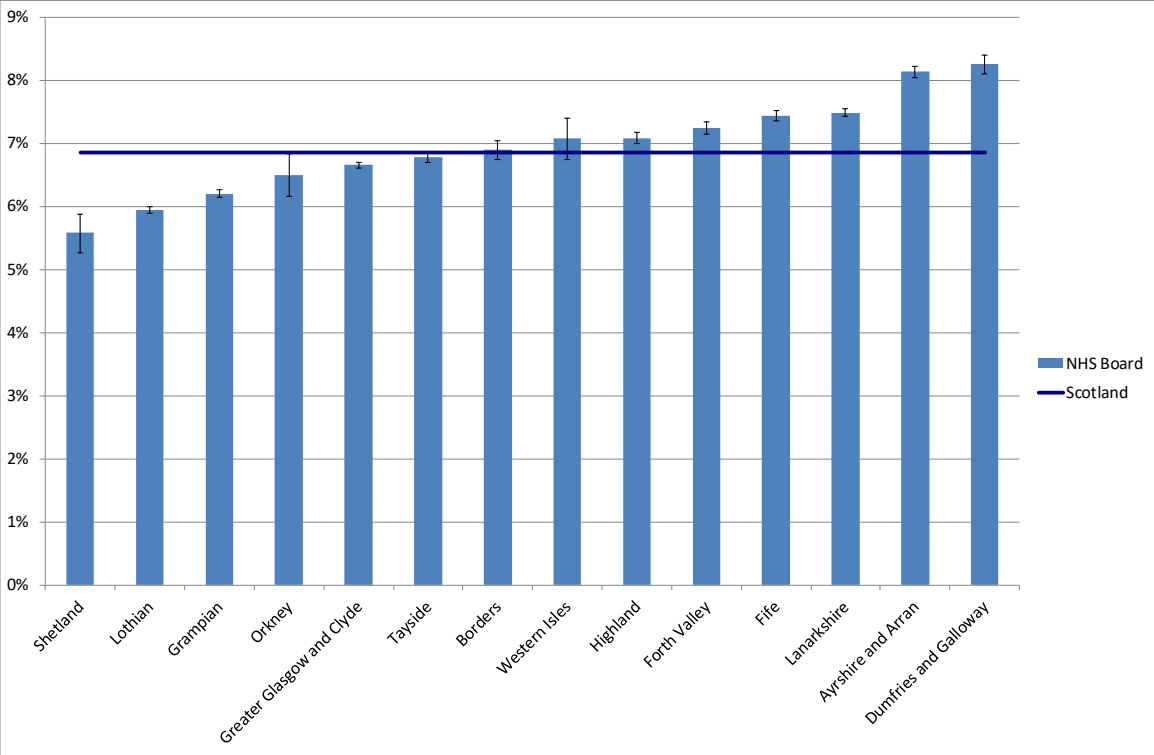
The age-adjusted figures take account of the fact that the average age of the resident population differs between boards and that older populations have higher diabetes prevalence.

Adjusting for age results in decreases in prevalence for Boards with older than average populations and increases in prevalence for Boards with younger than average populations compared to crude prevalence.

Table 50 Crude and age-adjusted prevalence of diabetes (all types), by NHS board, ranked by age-adjusted prevalence, Scotland 2025.

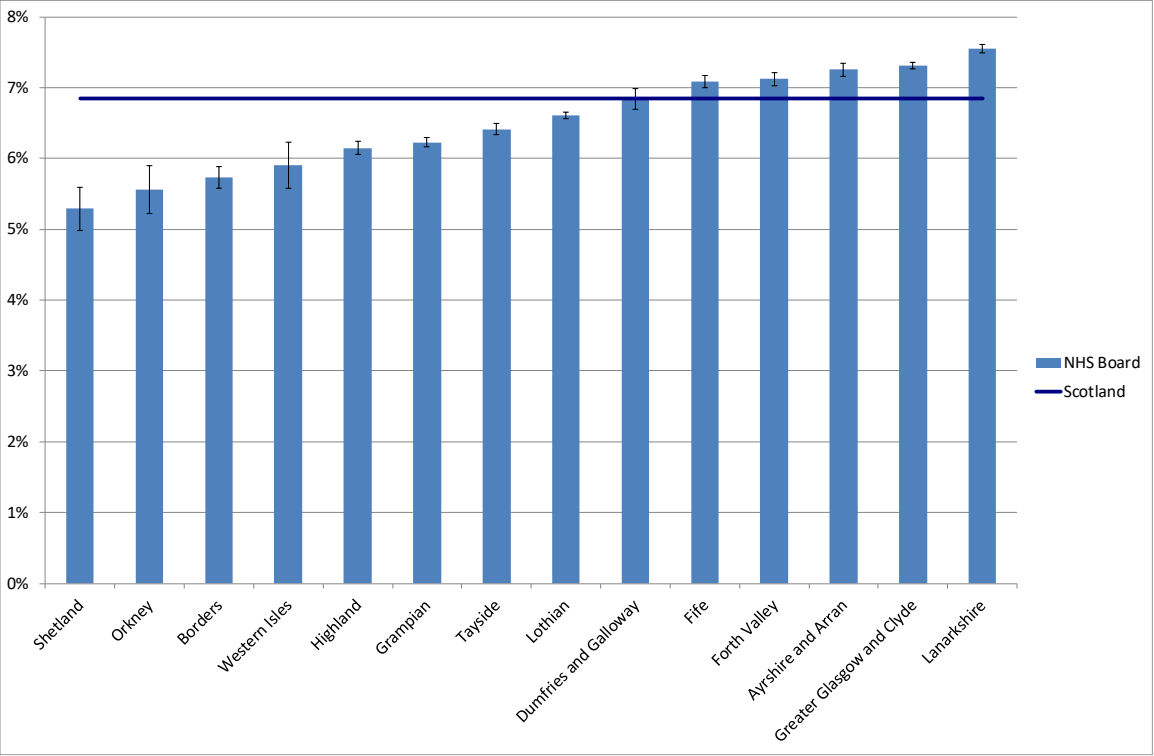
NHS board	Population (n)	Number on the diabetes register at the end of the year (n)	Crude prevalence (%)	Age-adjusted prevalence (%)
Shetland	23,190	1,293	5.6	5.3
Orkney	22,020	1,431	6.5	5.6
Borders	116,980	8,063	6.9	5.7
Western Isles	26,020	1,841	7.1	5.9
Highland	324,980	23,010	7.1	6.1
Grampian	591,870	36,704	6.2	6.2
Tayside	419,110	28,421	6.8	6.4
Lothian	932,180	55,408	5.9	6.6
Dumfries and Galloway	145,860	12,037	8.3	6.8
Fife	374,760	27,862	7.4	7.1
Forth Valley	306,340	22,192	7.2	7.1
Ayrshire and Arran	367,750	29,896	8.1	7.3
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	1,217,270	80,951	6.7	7.3
Lanarkshire	678,570	50,793	7.5	7.5
Scotland	5,546,900	379,902	6.8	6.8

Figure 9 Crude diabetes prevalence (all types) by NHS board, ranked by prevalence, Scotland 2025.

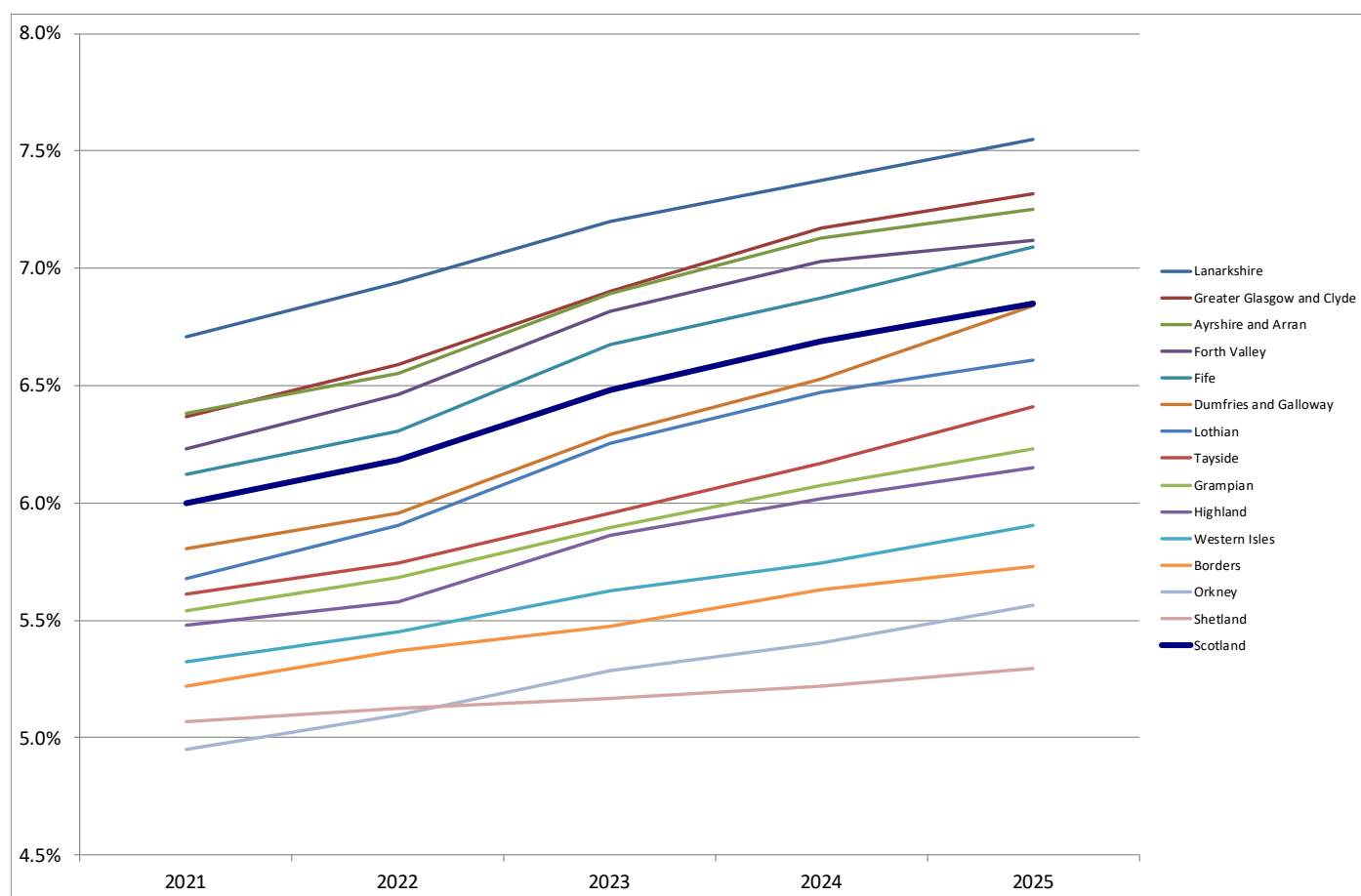


Note: Vertical capped lines show 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 10 Age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (all types) by NHS board, ranked by prevalence, Scotland 2025.



Note: Vertical capped lines show 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 11 Age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (all types) by NHS board and year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Note: Vertical axis (Age-adjusted diabetes prevalence) starts at 4.5%. See previous Surveys for data for earlier years.

Incidence (New Cases)

Crude incidence figures have been calculated retrospectively using numbers of people with diabetes of duration of less than one year identified from SCI-Diabetes data as the numerator and people that do not have a diagnosis of diabetes as the denominator. Numerator data may be affected by factors such as post-survey patient migration and subsequent validation of diabetes classification.

Table 51 Type 1 diabetes: Number of new cases and crude incidence rate for all ages (new cases per 100,000 population per year) by NHS board (excluding island boards due to small numbers), ranked by descending rate in the latest year, Scotland 2022-2025.

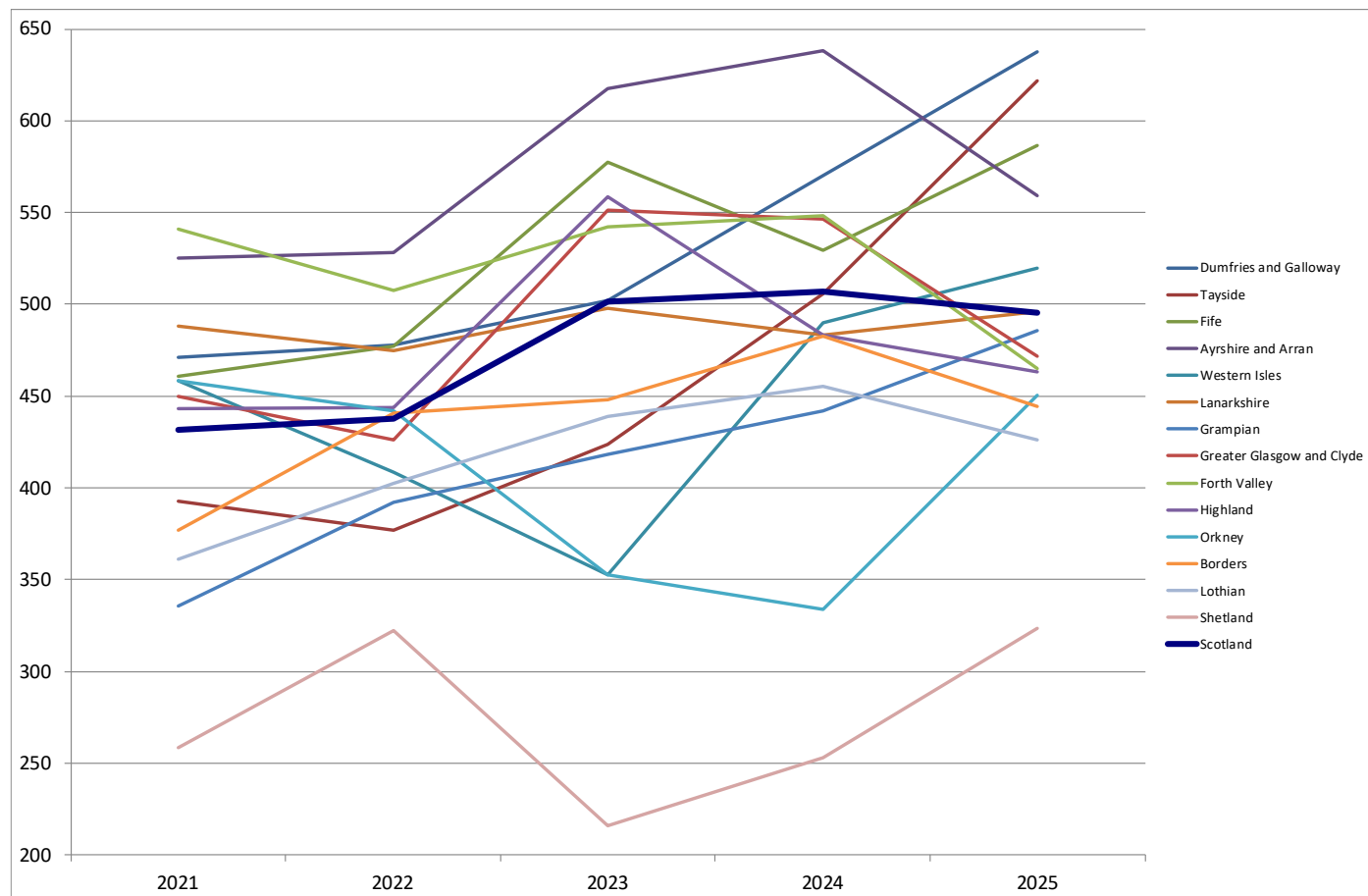
NHS board	2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Cases (n)	Rate	Cases (n)	Rate	Cases (n)	Rate	Mid 2024 Population without diabetes	Cases (n)	Rate
Borders	23	21	18	16	21	19	109,119	23	21
Forth Valley	56	20	79	28	60	21	284,648	59	21
Highland	64	21	71	23	73	24	302,645	61	20
Lothian	168	19	168	20	176	20	878,689	177	20
Lanarkshire	127	20	103	17	121	19	629,479	125	20
Dumfries and Galloway	38	27	43	32	29	22	134,417	26	19
Fife	90	26	73	21	75	22	347,996	67	19
Grampian	116	21	110	20	112	20	556,549	106	19
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	251	22	223	20	234	21	1,138,680	211	19
Ayrshire and Arran	62	18	59	17	45	13	338,578	62	18
Tayside	71	18	71	18	69	18	391,931	71	18
Scotland	1,082	21	1,034	20	1,030	20	5,179,542	1,001	19

Note: Island boards (i.e. Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles) have been excluded due to their small numbers of cases.

Table 52 Type 2 diabetes: Number of new cases and crude incidence rate for all ages (new cases per 100,000 population per year) by NHS board, ranked by descending rate in the latest year, Scotland 2022-2025.

NHS board	2022		2023		2024		2025		
	Cases (n)	Rate	Cases (n)	Rate	Cases (n)	Rate	Mid 2024 Population without diabetes	Cases (n)	Rate
Dumfries and Galloway	661	478	678	502	768	570	134,417	857	638
Tayside	1,481	377	1,646	423	1,980	506	391,931	2,436	622
Fife	1,673	477	2,002	578	1,839	529	347,996	2,042	587
Ayrshire and Arran	1,809	528	2,091	618	2,158	638	338,578	1,893	559
Western Isles	102	409	86	353	119	490	24,236	126	520
Lanarkshire	2,942	475	3,100	498	3,020	483	629,479	3,124	496
Grampian	2,174	392	2,297	418	2,444	442	556,549	2,702	485
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	4,755	426	6,110	551	6,111	546	1,138,680	5,369	472
Forth Valley	1,454	508	1,532	542	1,552	548	284,648	1,324	465
Highland	1,349	443	1,693	559	1,462	483	302,645	1,402	463
Orkney	94	442	73	353	69	334	20,643	93	451
Borders	480	441	490	448	526	482	109,119	485	444
Lothian	3,501	403	3,761	439	3,954	456	878,689	3,742	426
Shetland	70	322	47	216	55	253	21,932	71	324
Scotland	22,545	438	25,606	501	26,057	507	5,179,542	25,666	496

Figure 12 Type 2 diabetes: Crude incidence rate for all ages (cases per 100,000 population per year) by NHS board, Scotland 2021-2025.

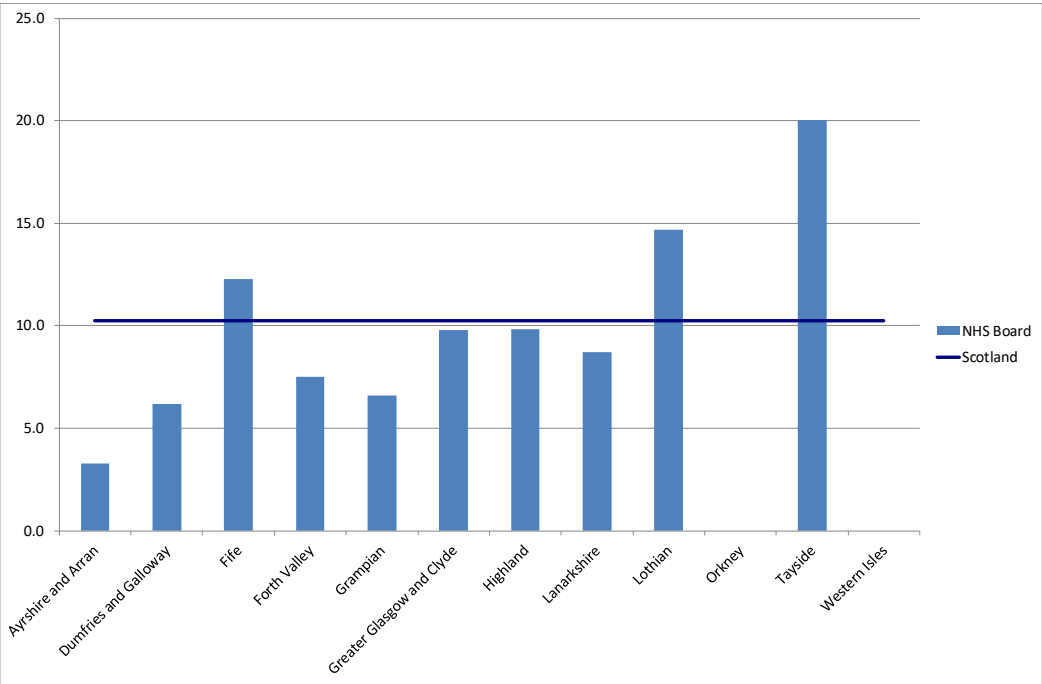


Note: Vertical axis (Crude incidence rate) starts at 200 cases per 100,000 population per year. See previous Surveys for data for earlier years.

Monogenic Diabetes

Differences in prevalence of monogenic diabetes by NHS board suggest differences in testing for this form of diabetes.

Figure 13 Prevalence of detected monogenic diabetes per 100,000 people, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.



Note: Bars for boards with hidden data due to small numbers (1-4) are not shown.

Table 53 Numbers of people with monogenic diabetes that has been detected and prevalence per 100,000 people, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.

NHS board	Monogenic diabetes (n)	Prevalence
Ayrshire and Arran	12	3.3
Borders	*	*
Dumfries and Galloway	9	6.2
Fife	46	12.3
Forth Valley	23	7.5
Grampian	39	6.6
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	119	9.8
Highland	32	9.8
Lanarkshire	59	8.7
Lothian	137	14.7
Orkney	0	0.0
Shetland	*	*
Tayside	84	20.0
Western Isles	0	0.0
Scotland	568	10.2

Note: * Indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that indirectly reveals such figures.

Mortality Regional Detail

Table 54 The number and crude percentage of the population with a diagnosis of diabetes (all types) who have died within the last year, by NHS board, ranked by mortality, Scotland 2025.

NHS board	Deaths	
	People (n)	% of population
Orkney	43	2.9
Shetland	41	3.1
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	2,763	3.3
Dumfries and Galloway	422	3.4
Highland	821	3.4
Fife	1,001	3.5
Lothian	2,019	3.5
Lanarkshire	1,861	3.5
Tayside	1,082	3.7
Forth Valley	868	3.8
Borders	319	3.8
Western Isles	73	3.8
Grampian	1,462	3.8
Ayrshire and Arran	1,267	4.1
Scotland	14,042	3.6

Note: These data were calculated from all people with diabetes who died in the prior year expressed as a percentage of all people with diabetes still alive at the end of the year plus those who died during the year. This does not take account of the fact that the size of the population changes during the year as people develop diabetes or die. Also, note that comparisons between NHS boards do not account for important differences in age structure which result in higher mortality in boards with older populations.

Section 6: Additional Statistics Related to Technology Use for Type 1 Diabetes

Device Use

One of the commitments in the Diabetes Improvement Plan (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/diabetes-improvement-plan-diabetes-care-scotland-commitments-2021-2026/pages/4/>) is:

Commitment 2.2 We will support appropriate and timely access to technologies to improve glycaemic control and quality of life for people living with type 1 diabetes.

Progress against this commitment was to be measured by the percentage of people with type 1 diabetes:

- Who have access to continuous glucose monitoring
- Who have access to insulin pump therapy
- Who have access to hybrid closed loop
- In Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 1 areas in comparison to SIMD 5 areas that have access to diabetes technologies

Note: SIMD is a relative measure of deprivation. For more details see <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>. SIMD 1 refers to the most deprived fifth of the Scottish population and SIMD 5 refers to the least deprived fifth of the Scottish population.

Regional device-use data were extracted on the 15th Jan 2026 with national data reported in Table 19. An additional measure of progress against this commitment is to use data from other countries to benchmark against – the collation of comparable data is in progress.

Regional Device Use

Table 55 Numbers and percentages of people of any age with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by NHS board in alphabetical order, Scotland 2025.

NHS Board	MDI with CBGM (%)	CGM (%)	Pump (%)		Pop. (n)
			Pump only	Loop-compatible	
Ayrshire & Arran	16.8	83.0	26.8	25.7	2,625
Borders	9.5	90.1	29.0	23.6	808
Dumfries & Galloway	7.1	92.9	36.3	35.2	1,181
Fife	13.3	86.5	32.3	28.1	2,561
Forth Valley	11.5	88.4	33.6	32.6	2,235
Grampian	14.4	85.5	25.7	24.7	4,060
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	10.7	89.2	29.6	28.0	7,374
Highland	15.4	84.5	23.2	19.9	2,538
Lanarkshire	10.9	88.9	26.1	22.0	4,970
Lothian	9.7	89.9	33.5	27.9	5,757
Orkney	6.3	93.7	37.7	37.7	159
Shetland	4.3	95.7	25.2	25.2	163
Tayside	9.5	90.2	25.3	20.8	2,589
Western Isles	6.1	92.7	20.0	13.9	245
Scotland	11.6	88.2	29.0	26.0	37,265

Note: MDI with CBGM indicates multiple daily insulin injections with capillary blood glucose monitoring. CGM indicates a continuous glucose measurement device. Loop-compatible indicates the use of both a monitor and a pump suitable for use in a closed loop pump system. The categories overlap, which is why the total exceeds 100%. These data are changing rapidly and completeness and accuracy of recording still being validated.

Table 56 Numbers and percentages of people under 18 years old with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.

NHS Board	MDI with CBGM (%)	CGM (%)	Pump (%)		Pop. (n)
			Pump only	Loop-compatible	
Ayrshire & Arran	2.6	97.4	75.6	75.2	234
Borders	*	*	*	*	69
Dumfries & Galloway	5.3	94.7	85.0	82.3	113
Fife	3.9	96.1	85.7	85.3	231
Forth Valley	3.3	96.2	89.6	87.7	211
Grampian	3.6	96.4	74.9	73.9	387
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	2.6	97.4	80.0	79.4	700
Highland	5.3	94.1	81.8	77.5	187
Lanarkshire	3.1	96.9	82.4	81.8	488
Lothian	2.9	95.6	84.7	76.8	478
Orkney	*	*	*	*	8
Shetland	*	*	*	*	13
Tayside	5.8	93.8	78.3	77.0	226
Western Isles	*	*	38.5	38.5	26
Scotland	3.4	96.3	81.3	79.2	3,371

Note: * Indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that indirectly reveals such figures. MDI with CBGM indicates multiple daily insulin injections with capillary blood glucose monitoring. CGM indicates a continuous glucose measurement device. Loop-compatible indicates the use of both a monitor and a pump suitable for use in a closed loop pump system. The categories overlap, which is why the total exceeds 100%. These data are changing rapidly and completeness and accuracy of recording still being validated.

Table 57 Numbers and percentages of adults 18+ years of age with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.

NHS Board	MDI with CBGM (%)	CGM (%)	Pump (%)		Pop. (n)
			Pump only	Loop-compatible	
Ayrshire & Arran	18.2	81.6	22.0	20.9	2,391
Borders	*	*	22.7	17.1	739
Dumfries & Galloway	7.3	92.7	31.2	30.2	1,068
Fife	14.2	85.5	27.0	22.4	2,330
Forth Valley	12.4	87.6	27.8	26.9	2,024
Grampian	15.5	84.3	20.6	19.5	3,673
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	11.6	88.3	24.3	22.7	6,674
Highland	16.2	83.7	18.5	15.3	2,351
Lanarkshire	11.8	88.1	20.0	15.5	4,482
Lothian	10.3	89.4	28.9	23.5	5,279
Orkney	*	*	35.8	35.8	151
Shetland	*	*	20.7	20.7	150
Tayside	9.8	89.8	20.2	15.4	2,363
Western Isles	*	*	17.8	11.0	219
Scotland	12.5	87.3	23.8	20.7	33,894

Note: * Indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that indirectly reveals such figures. MDI with CBGM indicates multiple daily insulin injections with capillary blood glucose monitoring. CGM indicates a continuous glucose measurement device. Loop-compatible indicates the use of both a monitor and a pump suitable for use in a closed loop pump system. The categories overlap, which is why the total exceeds 100%. These data are changing rapidly and completeness and accuracy of recording still being validated.

National Device Use by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Table 58 Numbers and percentages of people of all ages with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), Scotland 2025.

SIMD	MDI with CBGM (%)	CGM (%)	Pump (%)		Population (n)
			Pump only	Loop-compatible	
1	14.5	85.4	21.8	19.8	7,155
2	12.6	87.2	26.5	23.8	7,280
3	12.4	87.4	28.0	24.9	7,415
4	10.1	89.7	31.3	28.0	7,579
5	9.0	90.7	36.0	32.2	6,741
NR	7.8	91.8	39.5	35.0	1,095
Scotland	11.6	88.2	29.0	26.0	37,265

Note: SIMD 1 refers to the most deprived fifth of the Scottish population and SIMD 5 refers to the least deprived fifth of the Scottish population. NR indicates data from postcodes that do not have a matching SIMD value. MDI with CBGM indicates multiple daily insulin injections with capillary blood glucose monitoring. CGM indicates a continuous glucose measurement device. Loop-compatible indicates the use of both a monitor and a pump suitable for use in a closed loop pump system. The categories overlap, which is why the total exceeds 100%. These data are changing rapidly and completeness and accuracy of recording still being validated.

Glucose Control with Device Use

Table 59 Percentages of adults with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA_{1c} where HbA_{1c}<58 mmol/mol, by device use, Scotland 2025.

Device	HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol (%)	HbA _{1c} recorded (n)
MDI with CBGM	30.4	4,053
CGM	32.4	29,526
Pump	49.6	8,048
Loop-compatible	50.8	7,003
Scotland	32.2	33,642

Note: MDI with CBGM indicates multiple daily insulin injections with capillary blood glucose monitoring. CGM indicates a continuous glucose measurement device. Loop-compatible indicates the use of both a monitor and a pump suitable for use in a closed loop pump system. The categories overlap, which is why the total exceeds 100%. These data are still being validated. At present it has not been possible to estimate proportions of people with missing HbA_{1c} by device use.

My Diabetes My Way

“My Diabetes My Way” (www.mydiabetesmyway.scot.nhs.uk) is the NHS Scotland interactive diabetes website that helps to support people who have diabetes and their carers.

Table 60 Numbers of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes registered to access and actively accessing their clinical information using the “My Diabetes My Way” website by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Year	Registered Users				Active Users	
	Type 1 diabetes (n)	Type 2 diabetes (n)	Total people (n)	Yearly change (%)	People (n)	Yearly change (%)
2025	18,389	70,504	88,893	13.7	48,430	12.7
2024 (a)	17,551	60,639	78,190	13.3	42,989	16.1
2023 (a)	16,509	52,473	68,982	9.2	37,037	11.0
2022 (a)	15,989	47,165	63,154	9.6	33,373	8.0
2021 (a)	15,196	42,433	57,629	10.4	30,909	8.8

Note: 2025 figures exclude 8 people not residing or registered to a GP in Scotland on 1 June 2026. In prior years (a) residence was recorded as the health board the user was initially registered with and may have resulted in a limited number of duplicates.

At the end of 2025, 48,430 people had accessed their results using “My Diabetes My Way” (Table 60). During the final 3 months of 2025, a total of 15,643 people (32.3% of all active users) had logged in. Healthcare providers across NHS Scotland are encouraged to raise awareness of My Diabetes My Way services amongst their patient cohorts.

My Diabetes My Way is currently offering to complete a mail-out on behalf of GP Practices to make unregistered people aware of the service. This mail-out will be completed at no cost to the practice on verification of a patient list, provided by SCI-Diabetes.

Further information and awareness materials may be requested by emailing the My Diabetes My Way project team on mydiabetes.myway@nhs.scot.

My Diabetes My Way Regional Detail

The table below shows the number of people who had registered to access their own clinical information using the website by the end of year. Records access is a key objective of the Scottish Diabetes Improvement Plan.

Table 61 Number and percentage of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes registered to access their clinical information using the “My Diabetes My Way” website by NHS board, ranked by decreasing total percentage of registered users, Scotland 2025.

NHS board	Type 1 diabetes			Type 2 diabetes			Total		
	n	%	Pop.	n	%	Pop.	n	%	Pop.
Tayside	1,385	53.5	2,587	8,110	32.0	25,308	9,495	34.0	27,895
Grampian	2,245	55.3	4,057	8,222	25.5	32,218	10,467	28.9	36,275
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	3,598	48.8	7,371	18,267	25.2	72,469	21,865	27.4	79,840
Borders	440	54.2	812	1,548	21.7	7,124	1,988	25.1	7,936
Western Isles	96	39.0	246	360	22.8	1,582	456	24.9	1,828
Orkney	97	61.0	159	231	18.5	1,251	328	23.3	1,410
Fife	1,010	39.5	2,559	5,352	21.4	24,987	6,362	23.1	27,546
Lothian	2,991	51.9	5,759	9,074	18.9	47,968	12,065	22.5	53,727
Shetland	78	47.6	164	206	18.5	1,113	284	22.2	1,277
Forth Valley	1,542	68.9	2,239	3,139	16.0	19,638	4,681	21.4	21,877
Lanarkshire	2,454	49.3	4,975	7,474	16.7	44,649	9,928	20.0	49,624
Ayrshire and Arran	1,018	38.9	2,619	4,661	17.2	27,089	5,679	19.1	29,708
Dumfries and Galloway	547	46.3	1,181	1,280	12.1	10,611	1,827	15.5	11,792
Highland	888	34.9	2,542	2,580	12.9	19,967	3,468	15.4	22,509
Scotland	18,389	49.3	37,270	70,504	21.0	335,974	88,893	23.8	373,244

Note: The above figures show the number of people who had registered to access their diabetes data at the end of the year based on their registration with a GP or place of residence on the 1st June 2026. The figures exclude 8 people not residing or registered to a GP in Scotland. Registration with My Diabetes My Way may be initiated by the patient via the My Diabetes My Way website, or by a clinician using SCI-Diabetes. Following registration, a patient must provide their consent to proceed and verify their email address. At this stage, a username and password are emailed to the patient.

NHS Research Scotland (NRS) Diabetes Research Register

The NRS Diabetes Research Register (<https://www.nhsresearchscotland.org.uk/research-areas/diabetes/get-involved>) allows patient with diabetes living in Scotland to give their permission to be matched to and contacted about taking part in diabetes-related research.

Table 62 Numbers of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes who had joined the NRS Diabetes Register by NHS board, Scotland 2025.

NHS board	People on the NRS Diabetes Register (n)			Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes on the NRS Diabetes Register (%)	People with type 1 or type 2 diabetes (n)
	Type 1 diabetes	Type 2 diabetes	Total		
Ayrshire and Arran	38	103	141	0.5	29,896
Borders	28	123	151	1.9	8,063
Dumfries and Galloway	106	326	432	3.6	12,037
Fife	400	2,311	2,711	9.7	27,862
Forth Valley	100	173	273	1.2	22,192
Grampian	308	3,421	3,729	10.2	36,704
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	1,028	4,355	5,383	6.6	80,951
Highland	450	508	958	4.2	23,010
Lanarkshire	259	664	923	1.8	50,793
Lothian	1,194	1,564	2,758	5.0	55,408
Orkney	*	*	8	0.6	1,431
Shetland	*	*	7	0.5	1,293
Tayside	584	4,381	4,965	17.5	28,421
Western Isles	49	188	237	12.9	1,841
Scotland	4,551	18,125	22,676	6.0	379,902

Note: * Indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that indirectly reveals such figures. The NRS Diabetes Register also includes a total of 192 people that have types of diabetes other than type 1 or type 2 diabetes.

NRS Diabetes offer a mail-out on behalf of GP Practices to give patients the opportunity to join the register. Signing up is a simple process which can be completed by email or by posting back a registration leaflet to NRS Diabetes for free. Mail-outs will be completed by NRS Diabetes at no cost or extra work to the practice. The only step required is for the practice to verify an externally produced list to remove any unsuitable patients.

To receive further information, registration leaflets or awareness materials or, if you are a researcher interested in using the register, please contact NRS Diabetes at administrator-sdrn@dundee.ac.uk.

Acknowledgements

The data for this survey were provided by the Diabetes Managed Clinical Networks in each health board and extracted and collated by Andrew Taylor from the SCI-Diabetes Team. Michael Bluett produced the tables and graphs and edited the report. .

List of Tables

Table 1	Proportions of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who had processes of care or risk factors recorded and meeting key treatment targets, Scotland 2025
Table 2	Number of people of all ages with all types of diabetes, crude prevalence and annual changes compared to the previous year in numbers/proportions by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 3	Type 1 diabetes: Number of new cases and incidence rate (per 100,000 population per year) by five-year age groups for under 20-year-olds and ten-year age groups for people over 19 years of age, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 4	Type 2 diabetes: Number of new cases and incidence rate (per 100,000 population per year), by 10-year age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 5	Age-specific numbers of people recorded as having type 1 or type 2 diabetes, proportion of people with that type of diabetes in each age group (%) and age-specific prevalence, by diabetes type, Scotland 2025.
Table 6	Completeness of recording of ethnic group for people with diabetes (type 1 and type 2 combined) by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 7	Distribution of ethnic group for type 1 and type 2 diabetes where ethnicity has been recorded, Scotland 2025.
Table 8	Percentage of people with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as having had a previous myocardial infarction (MI) or cardiac revascularisation by type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 9	Percentage of people with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as ever having had a foot ulcer by type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 10	Number and percentage of people with diabetes (type 1 and type 2 combined) who had a record of ever having had a major lower limb amputation by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 11	Number and percentage of people with diabetes (type 1 and type 2 combined) who died by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 12	Percentage of people with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as having diabetic retinopathy, by diabetes type, Scotland 2025.
Table 13	Numbers and percentage of people aged 20 years old or older, with type 2 diabetes, whose diabetes was diagnosed in previous year as a percentage of those with a date of diagnosis recorded, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.

Table 14	Proportions and numbers of people with HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol one year (+/- 90 days) after diagnosis of type 2 and other (non-type 1) forms of diabetes for people 18+ years of age who have HbA _{1c} data available for that period, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 15	Proportions of people that have received age-appropriate measures with type 1 or type 2 diabetes in specific age bands, by type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 16	Percentage of adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who have a recorded foot risk score by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 17	Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who have a record of measurement of urinary albumin value or albumin/creatinine ratio within the previous 15 months, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 18	Proportions and numbers of people with HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol one year (+/- 90 days) after diagnosis of type 1 diabetes for people of 18+ years of age who have HbA _{1c} data available for that period by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 19	Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes recorded as using continuous glucose measurement devices, by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 20	Numbers and percentages of people with type 1 diabetes using insulin pumps by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 21	Type 1 diabetes (any duration, all age groups): Percentage of people with a record of HbA _{1c} below 58 mmol/mol by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 22	Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes and recorded blood pressure in the last 15 months whose most recent blood pressure was <130 mmHg (systolic) and ≤80 mmHg (diastolic), by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 23	Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who are recorded as having ever attended structured education, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 24	Completion of processes of care during the previous 15 months for people with type 1 diabetes by year, Scotland 2016-2025.
Table 25	Completion of processes of care during the previous 15 months for people with type 2 diabetes by year, Scotland 2016-2025.
Table 26	Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes who had a record of selected diabetes processes of care within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by age group (in years), Scotland 2025.
Table 27	Percentage of people with type 2 diabetes who had a record of selected diabetes processes of care within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by age group (in years), Scotland 2025.

Table 28	Number and percentage of people with type 1 diabetes with a record of HbA _{1c} in each HbA _{1c} category and percentage with HbA _{1c} not recorded and the number of people with type 1 diabetes by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 29	Number and percentage of people with type 2 diabetes with a record of HbA _{1c} in each HbA _{1c} category and percentage with HbA _{1c} not recorded and the number of people with type 2 diabetes by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 30	Percentage of people 12 years of age and older with diabetes with systolic blood pressure (SBP) ≤140 mmHg as a percentage of those recorded and percentage not recorded by type of diabetes and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 31	Number and percentage adults with type 1 or type 2 diabetes by type of diabetes, cholesterol category and year (denominator those with recording of cholesterol within the previous 15 months), Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 32	Percentage of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes who had a record of serum creatinine within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 33	Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who had a record of measurement of urinary albumin or albumin / creatinine ratio within the previous 15 months and total eligible population, by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 34	Percentage (%) of adults with type 1 diabetes and a record of BMI in the previous 15 months in different BMI categories and percentage with BMI not recorded by BMI category and by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 35	Percentage (%) of adults with type 2 diabetes and a record of BMI in the previous 15 months in different BMI categories and percentage with BMI not recorded by BMI category and by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 36	Percentage of people of 12+ years of age with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who were recorded as current smokers (denominator those with a record of smoking status) in the previous 15 months by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 37	Type 1 diabetes: Percentage of adults with active foot disease, high, moderate or low foot risk score recorded by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 38	Type 2 diabetes: Percentage of adults with active foot disease, high, moderate or low foot risk score recorded by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 39	Percentage of people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who were recorded as having had diabetic eye-screening, ophthalmology care or an appropriate suspension from screening by diabetes type and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 40	Summary of age-appropriate care processes for children

Table 41	Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes with a recorded HbA _{1c} within the previous 15 months, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 42	Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes diagnosed within the last year and a recorded HbA _{1c} where HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 43	Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA _{1c} within the previous 15 months regardless of duration of diabetes where HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 44	Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA _{1c} within the previous 15 months where HbA _{1c} >75 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 45	Number and percentage of children between 12 and 15 years of age with type 1 diabetes eligible for diabetic eye screening (DES) who were screened within the last 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 46	Number and percentage of children between 12 and 15 years of age with type 1 diabetes with a recorded blood pressure within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 47	Number and percentage of children between 12 and 15 years of age with type 1 diabetes with a recorded albumin / creatinine ratio (ACR) within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 48	Number and percentage of people under 16 years of age with type 1 diabetes recorded as having had thyroid screening (TSH) within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 49	Number and percentage of people under 16 years of age with type 1 diabetes recorded as having had coeliac screening (TTG) within the previous 15 months by year, Scotland 2021-2025.
Table 50	Crude and age-adjusted prevalence of diabetes (all types), by NHS board, ranked by age-adjusted prevalence, Scotland 2025.
Table 51	Type 1 diabetes: Number of new cases and crude incidence rate for all ages (new cases per 100,000 population per year) by NHS board (excluding island boards due to small numbers), ranked by descending rate in the latest year, Scotland 2022-2025.
Table 52	Type 2 diabetes: Number of new cases and crude incidence rate for all ages (new cases per 100,000 population per year) by NHS board, ranked by descending rate in the latest year, Scotland 2022-2025.

Table 53	Numbers of people with monogenic diabetes that has been detected and prevalence per 100,000 people, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.
Table 54	The number and crude percentage of the population with a diagnosis of diabetes (all types) who have died within the last year, by NHS board, ranked by mortality, Scotland 2025.
Table 55	Numbers and percentages of people of any age with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by NHS board in alphabetical order, Scotland 2025.
Table 56	Numbers and percentages of people under 18 years old with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.
Table 57	Numbers and percentages of adults 18+ years of age with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.
Table 58	Numbers and percentages of people of all ages with type 1 diabetes using different device types, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), Scotland 2025.
Table 59	Percentages of adults with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA _{1c} where HbA _{1c} <58 mmol/mol, by device use, Scotland 2025.
Table 60	Numbers of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes registered to access and actively accessing their clinical information using the “My Diabetes My Way” website by year, Scotland 2020-2024.
Table 61	Number and percentage of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes registered to access their clinical information using the “My Diabetes My Way” website by NHS board, ranked by decreasing total percentage of registered users, Scotland 2025.
Table 62	Numbers of people with type 1 and type 2 diabetes who had joined the NRS Diabetes Register by NHS board, Scotland 2025.
Table 63	Progress towards links from SCI Store to SCI-Diabetes, Scotland, March 2026.
Table 64	Progress towards links from Patient Administration Systems to SCI-Diabetes, Scotland, March 2026.

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Prevalence of diabetes (all types, all ages) by year, Scotland 2016-2025.
- Figure 2 Number of people recorded with a diagnosis of diabetes (all types, all ages) by year, Scotland 2016-2025.
- Figure 3 Type 1 diabetes: Insulin pump use by age group, Scotland 2016 - 2025.
- Figure 4 Completion of processes of care for people with type 1 diabetes, Scotland 2016-2025.
- Figure 5 Completion of processes of care for people with type 2 diabetes by year, Scotland 2016-2025.
- Figure 6 Percentage of people with type 1 diabetes with a record of HbA_{1c} in each HbA_{1c} category by year, Scotland 2016-2025.
- Figure 7 Percentage of people with type 2 diabetes with a record of HbA_{1c} in each HbA_{1c} category by year, Scotland 2016-2025.
- Figure 8 Number and percentage of people under 18 years of age with type 1 diabetes and a recorded HbA_{1c} within the previous 15 months regardless of duration of diabetes where HbA_{1c}<58 mmol/mol, by age group and year, Scotland 2019-2025.
- Figure 9 Crude diabetes prevalence (all types) by NHS board, ranked by prevalence, Scotland 2025.
- Figure 10 Age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (all types) by NHS board, ranked by prevalence, Scotland 2025.
- Figure 11 Age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (all types) by NHS board and year, Scotland 2021-2025.
- Figure 12 Type 2 diabetes: Crude incidence rate for all ages (cases per 100,000 population per year) by NHS board, Scotland 2021-2025.
- Figure 13 Prevalence of detected monogenic diabetes per 100,000 people, by NHS board, Scotland 2025.

Appendix 1: SCI-Diabetes Data Sources

SCI-Diabetes is NHS Scotland's diabetes patient management system. It is used in all fourteen health boards and holds data on all people with a diagnosis of diabetes living in Scotland. Its purpose is to ensure that people receive the best possible care for their diabetes by providing authorised members of the healthcare team with the information they require to effectively support diabetes management.

Security and Confidentiality

SCI-Diabetes is available to members of the NHS Scotland healthcare team within the confines of the NHS intranet. SCI-Diabetes can only be accessed via a secure connection and data are never shared with any unauthorised third parties. Most NHS Boards have Diabetes Managed Clinical Networks that have the responsibility for managing access to SCI-Diabetes. In other NHS Boards this access is managed by eHealth colleagues.

Data Sources

SCI-Diabetes is used directly by many professionals, but it also receives data from a variety of data sources to maintain its shared electronic record for diabetes. A breakdown of the main sources in March 2026 is as follows:

- Community Health Index (master patient index)
- All ~900 general practices across Scotland (EMIS, Vision)
- Direct data entry on SCI-Diabetes across Primary and Secondary Care including 59 Main Domains of Care.
- 13 of 15 NHS boards linking to local laboratory data (SCI Store – see below)
- National Diabetic Eye Screening (DES – OptoMize) System
- Inpatient Management: 10 NHS boards linking to local patient administration system for admission, discharge and transfer data (TrakCare)
- Connected Ward Meters: 3 NHS boards linking ward-based blood glucose measurements. Priority implementation area for national diabetes inpatient management programme
- Scottish Ambulance Service: 6 NHS boards linking ambulance service data for ambulance callouts for hypoglycaemic events.
- Winscribe: 3 NHS Boards linking with Winscribe for digital dictation and letter generation.

Registration onto the system can be initiated via the primary and secondary care feeds, registration onto the DES system or web patient administration forms. As part of the DES registration process, primary care users are expected to review their SCI-Diabetes lists periodically to ensure that all people eligible for screening are included.

The current SCI-Store (laboratory data) and Inpatient Management Implementation matrices are shown below:

Table 63 Progress towards links from SCI Store to SCI-Diabetes, Scotland, March 2026.

NHS board	Implementation Requested	Status	Comments
Ayrshire and Arran	Yes	Live	
Borders	Yes	Live	
Dumfries and Galloway	Yes	Live	
Fife	Yes	Live	
Fife/Tayside	Yes	Live	
Forth Valley	Yes	Live	
Grampian	Yes	Live	
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	Yes	Live	
Highland	Yes	Not scheduled	Argyll & Bute data obtained from GG&C SCI-Store.
Lanarkshire	Yes	Live	
Lothian	Yes	Live	
Orkney	Yes	Live	
Shetland	Yes	Live	
Tayside	Yes	Live	
Western Isles	Yes	Live	

Table 64 Progress towards links from Patient Administration Systems to SCI-Diabetes, Scotland, March 2026.

NHS board	Implementation Requested	Status	Comments
Ayrshire and Arran	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Borders	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Dumfries and Galloway	Yes	Not scheduled	TOPAS
Fife	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Forth Valley	No	Live	TrakCare
Grampian	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Highland	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Lanarkshire	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Lothian	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Orkney	No	Not scheduled	
Shetland	No	Not scheduled	
Tayside	Yes	Live	TrakCare
Western Isles	No	Not scheduled	Cortix

SCI-Diabetes is supporting a national Healthcare Improvement Programme focusing on inpatient diabetes. To provide accurate reporting it is essential that SCI-Diabetes receives data from all hospital patient administration systems and, where relevant, connected ward-based

blood glucose meters from systems supplied by Roche and Abbott. At present, NHS Tayside and NHS Lothian and NHS Borders provide full support for diabetes inpatient management.

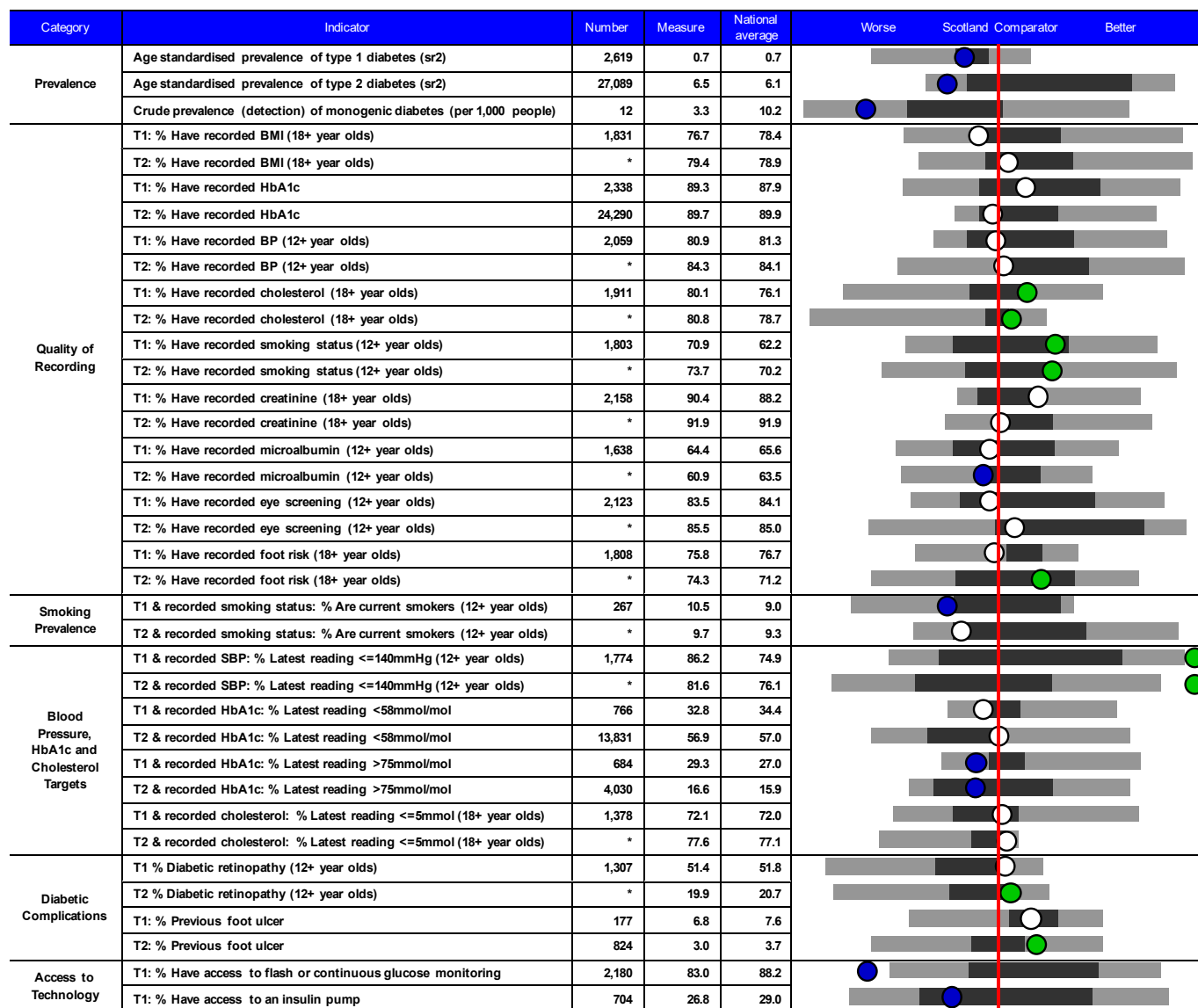
In addition to incoming feeds, SCI-Diabetes data are also transferred to external systems:

- National Diabetic Eye Screening: to maintain the call-recall system.
- My Diabetes My Way: people accessing their own information.
- SCI-Diabetes Audit Server: for regional and national reporting.
- Back-population of over 95% of GP systems: in support of a single-point of data entry.

More information about the Scottish Care Information – Diabetes Collaboration (SCI-DC) programme and SCI-Diabetes is available at <http://www.sci-diabetes.scot.nhs.uk/>

Appendix 2: Spine Charts Displaying Health Board Data

Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Ayrshire and Arran) 2025

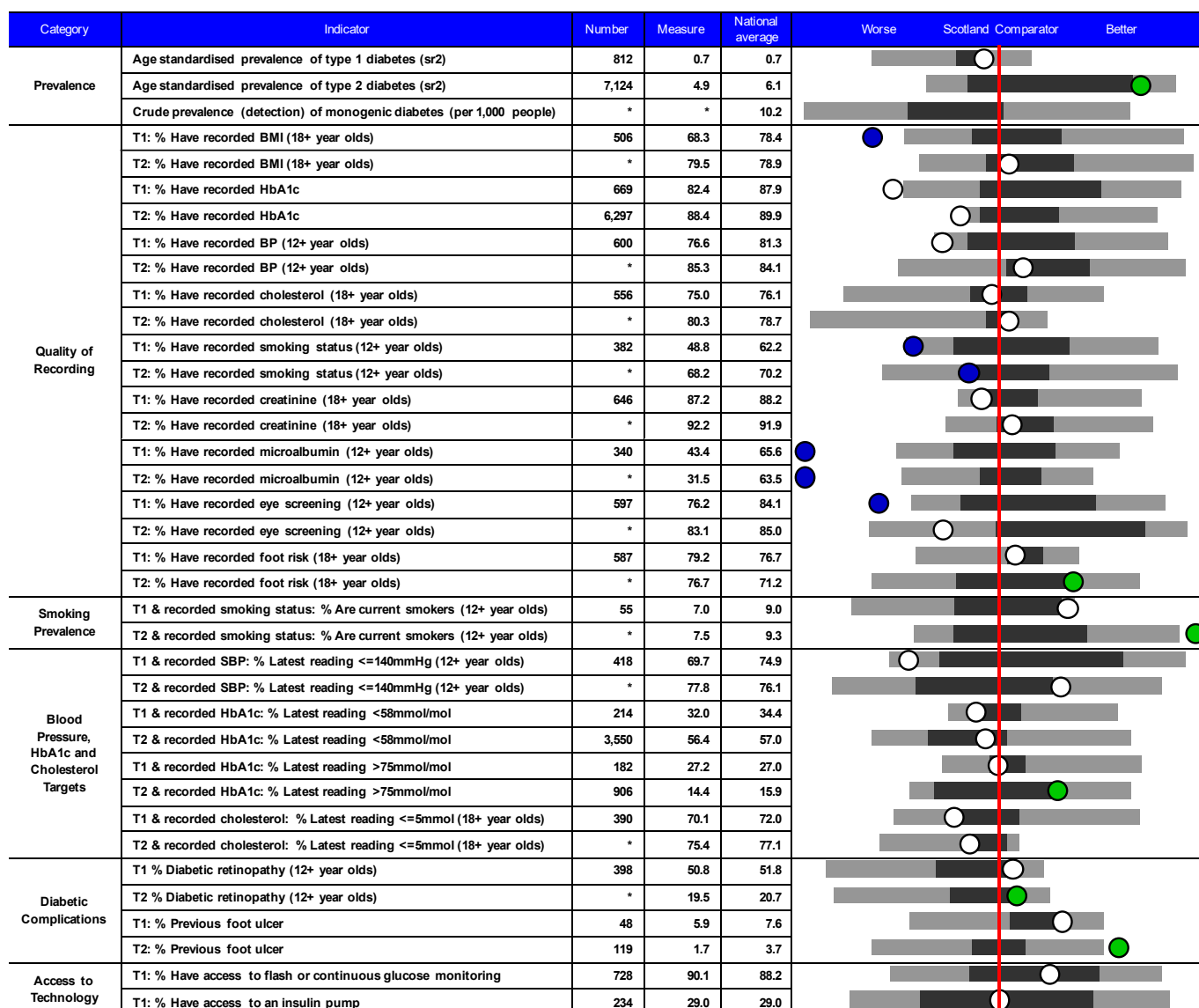


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
 T1=People with type 1 diabetes
 T2=People with type 2 diabetes
 E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
 "Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
 that have recorded BP"
 * indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that
 indirectly reveals such figures

Spine chart key:
 ● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
 ○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
 ● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

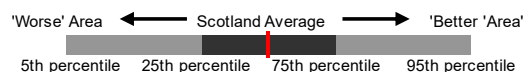
'Worse' Area ← Scotland Average → 'Better' Area
 5th percentile 25th percentile 75th percentile 95th percentile

Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Borders) 2025

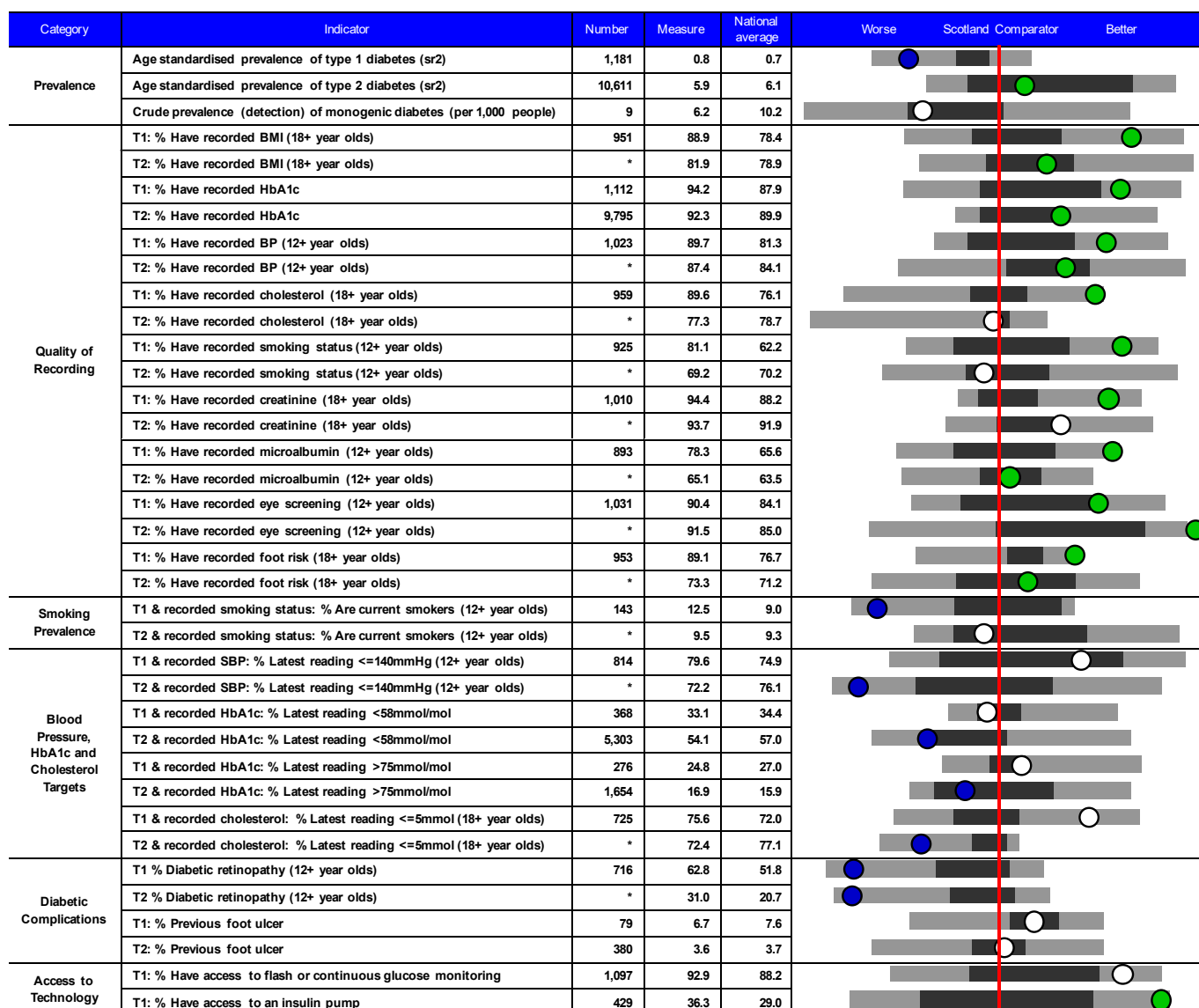


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
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E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
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* indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that
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Spine chart key: ● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

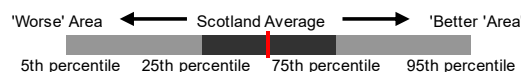


Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Dumfries and Galloway) 2025

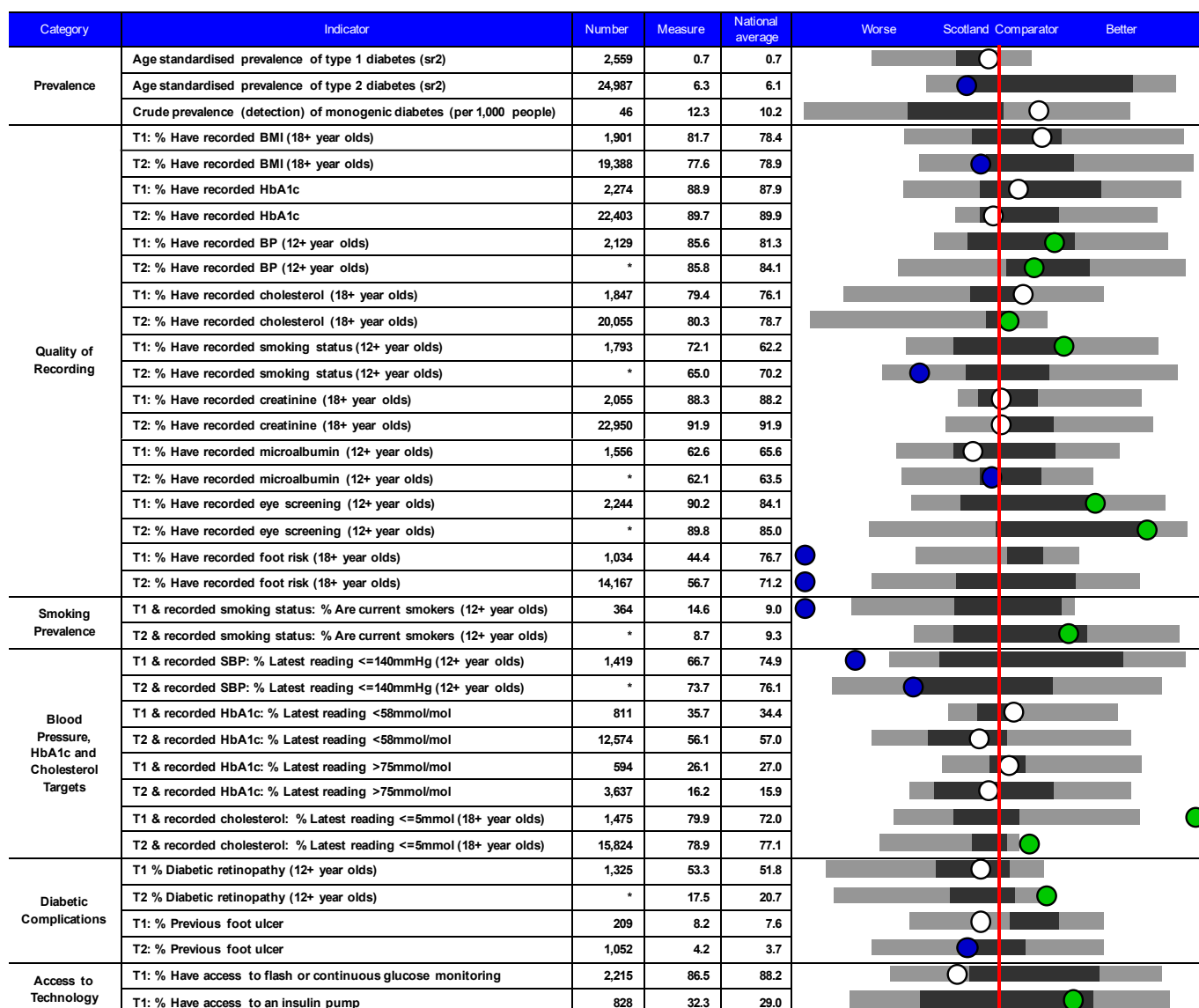


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
* indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that
indirectly reveals such figures

Spine chart key:
● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average



Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Fife) 2025



Spine chart key:

sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population

T1=People with type 1 diabetes

T2=People with type 2 diabetes

E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means

"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage that have recorded BP"

* indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that indirectly reveals such figures

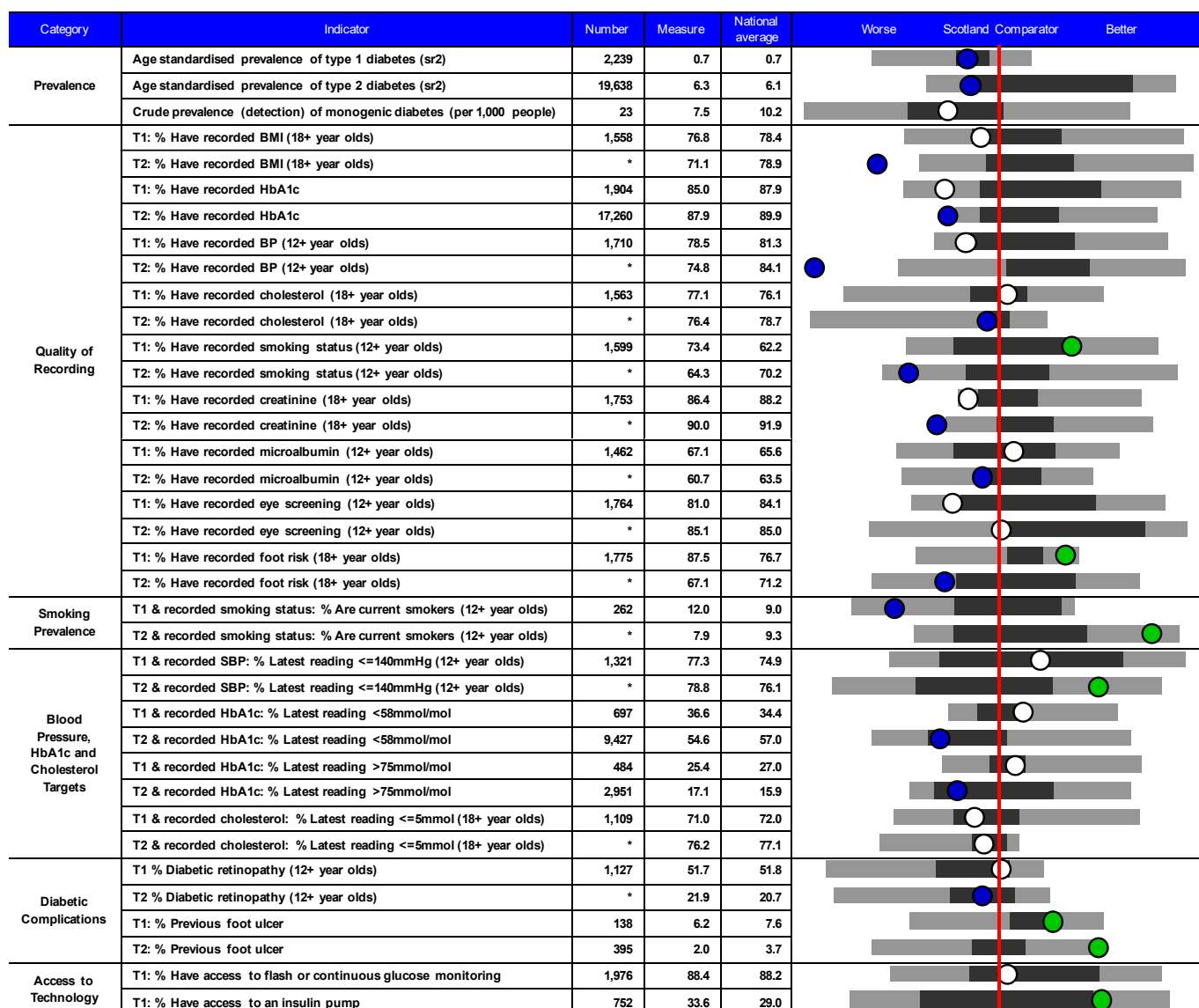
Spine chart key:

- Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
- Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

'Worse' Area ← Scotland Average → 'Better' Area

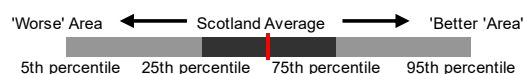
5th percentile 25th percentile 75th percentile 95th percentile

Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Forth Valley) 2025

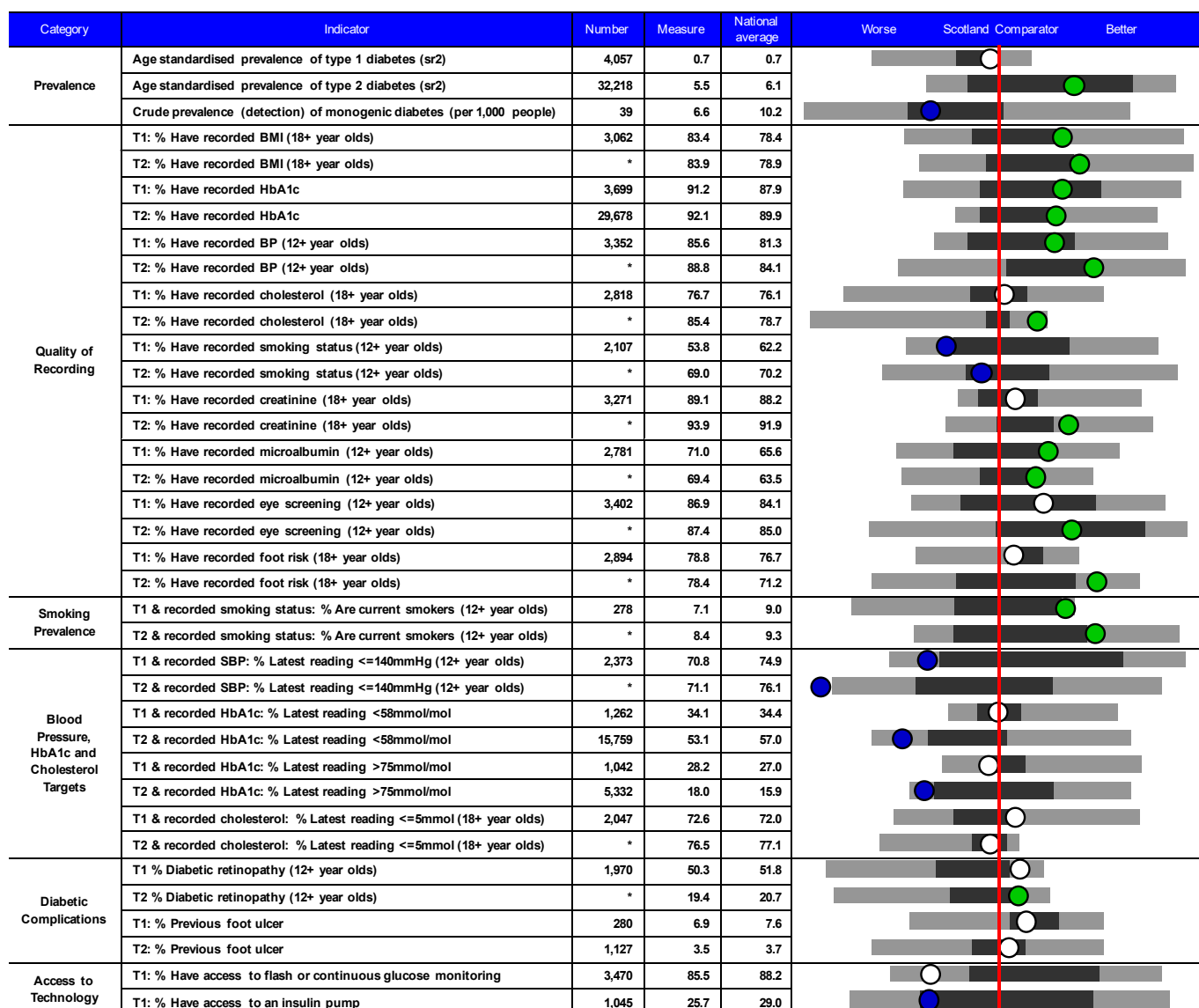


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
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Spine chart key:
● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

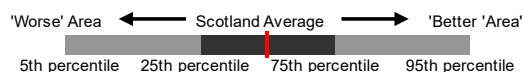


Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Grampian) 2025

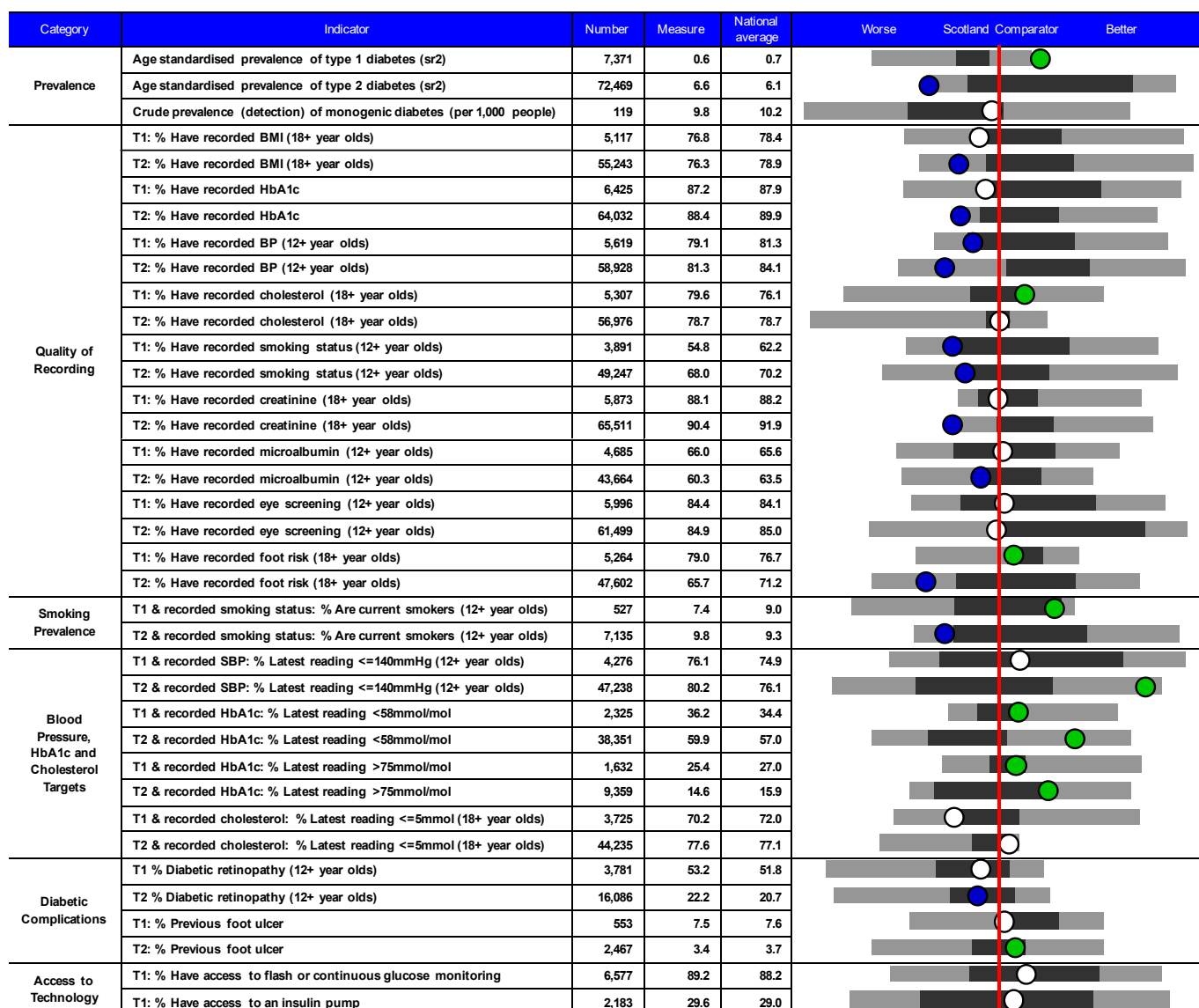


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
* indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that
indirectly reveals such figures

Spine chart key:
● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

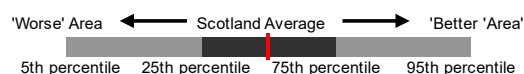


Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Greater Glasgow and Clyde) 2025

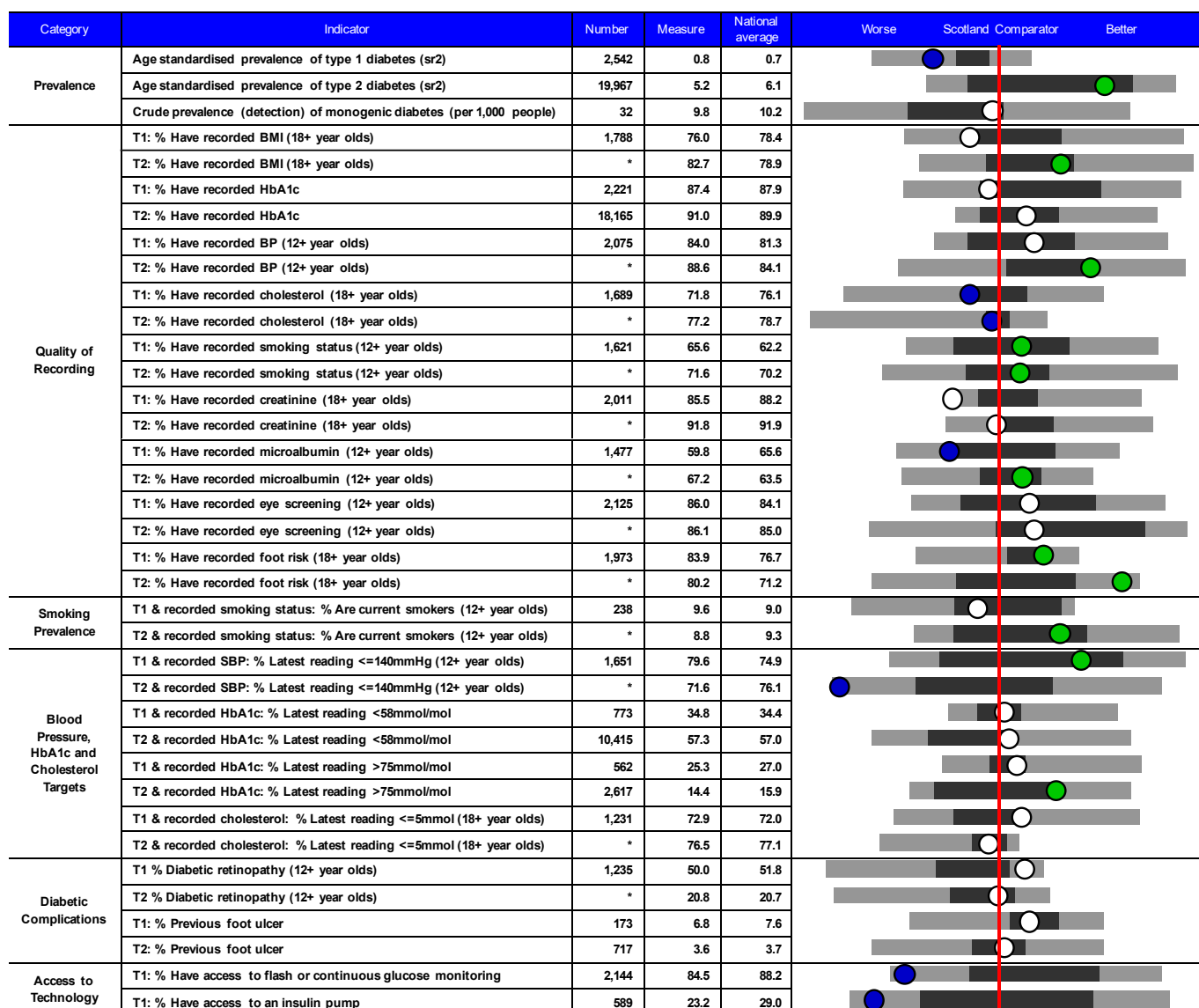


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
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Spine chart key:
● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

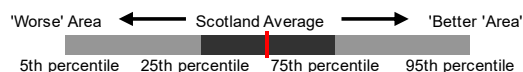


Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Highland) 2025

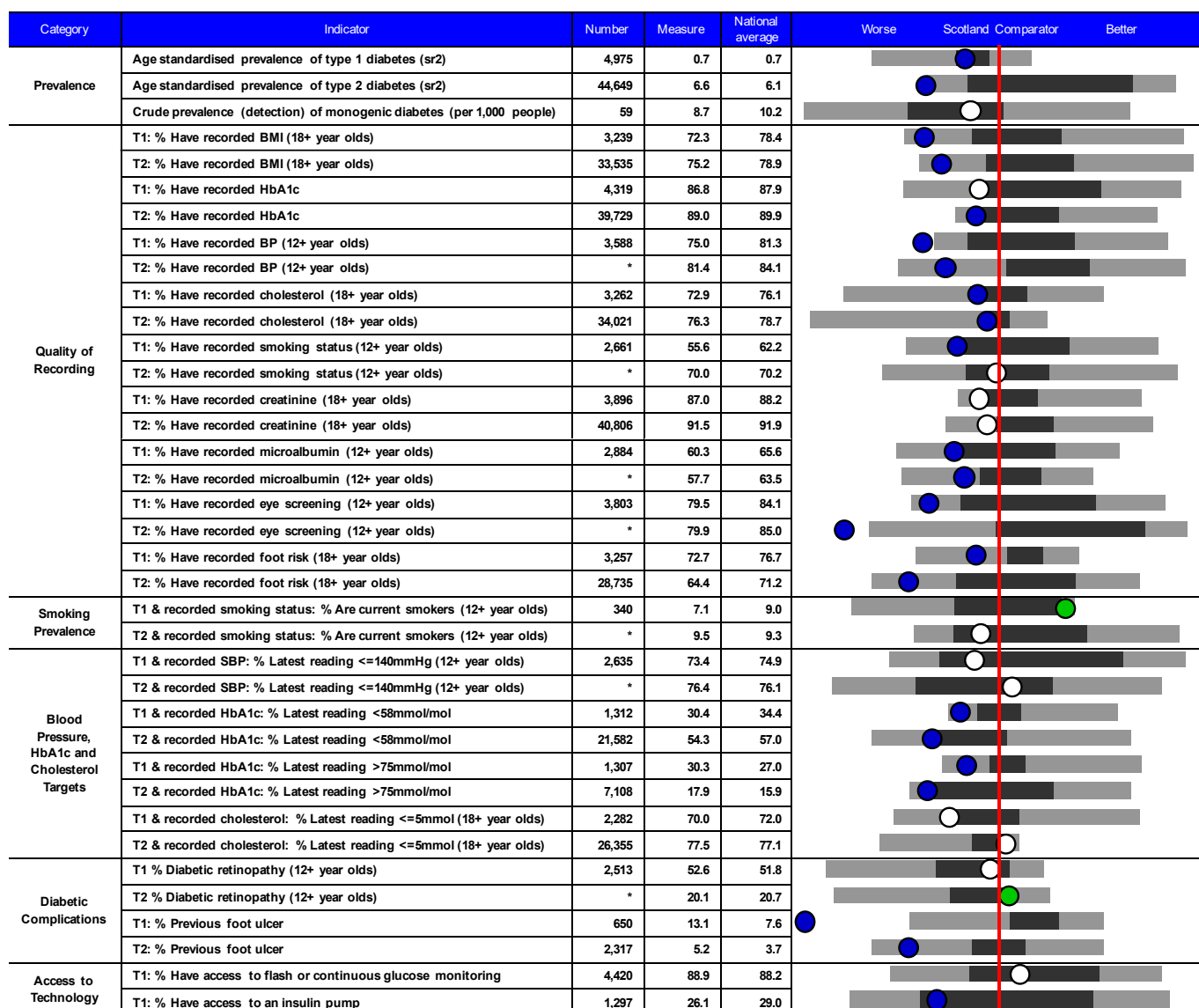


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
* indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that
indirectly reveals such figures

Spine chart key:
● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average



Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Lanarkshire) 2025

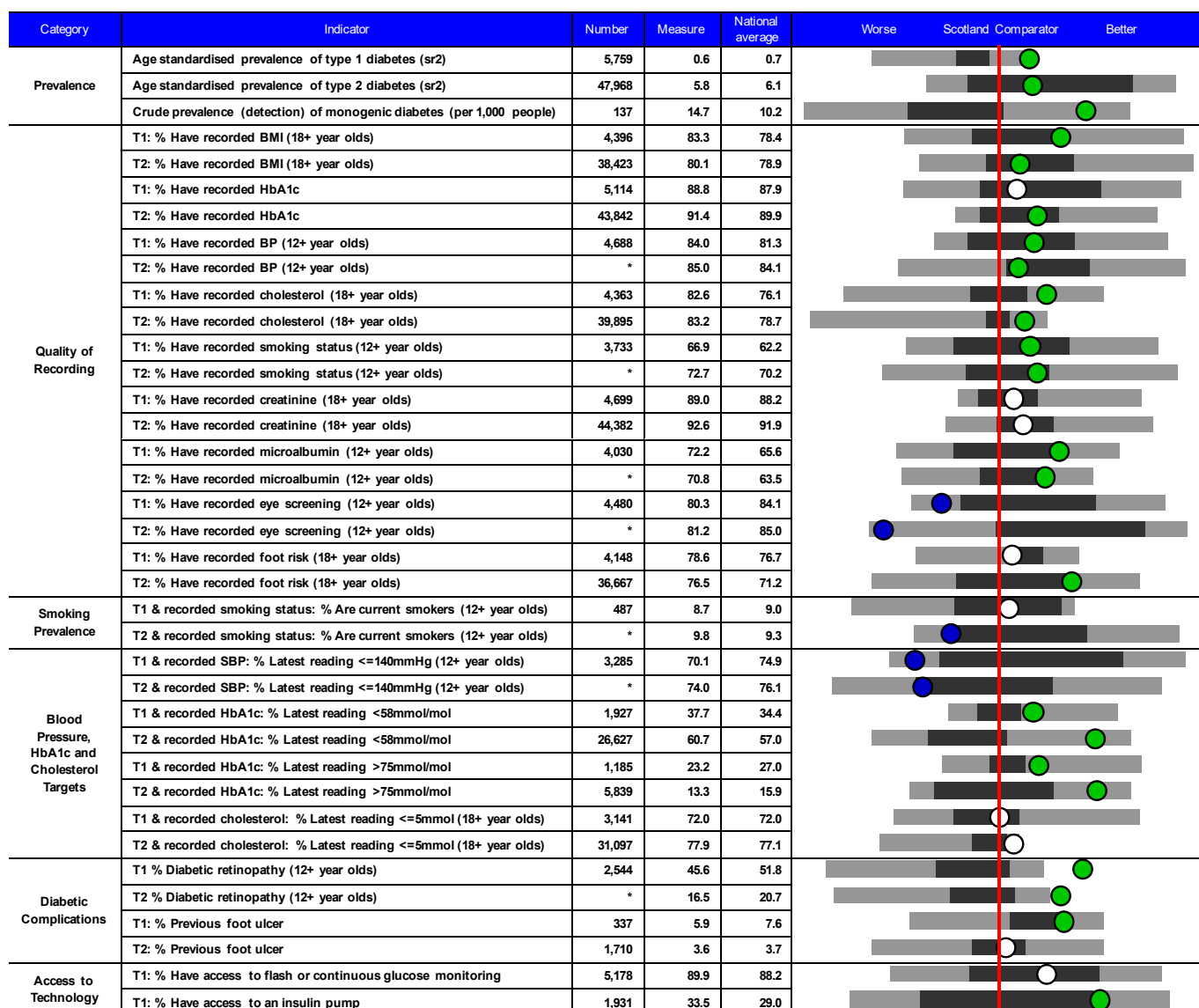


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
 T1=People with type 1 diabetes
 T2=People with type 2 diabetes
 E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
 "Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
 that have recorded BP"
 * indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that
 indirectly reveals such figures

Spine chart key: ● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
 ○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
 ● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

'Worse' Area ← Scotland Average → 'Better' Area
 5th percentile 25th percentile 75th percentile 95th percentile

Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Lothian) 2025

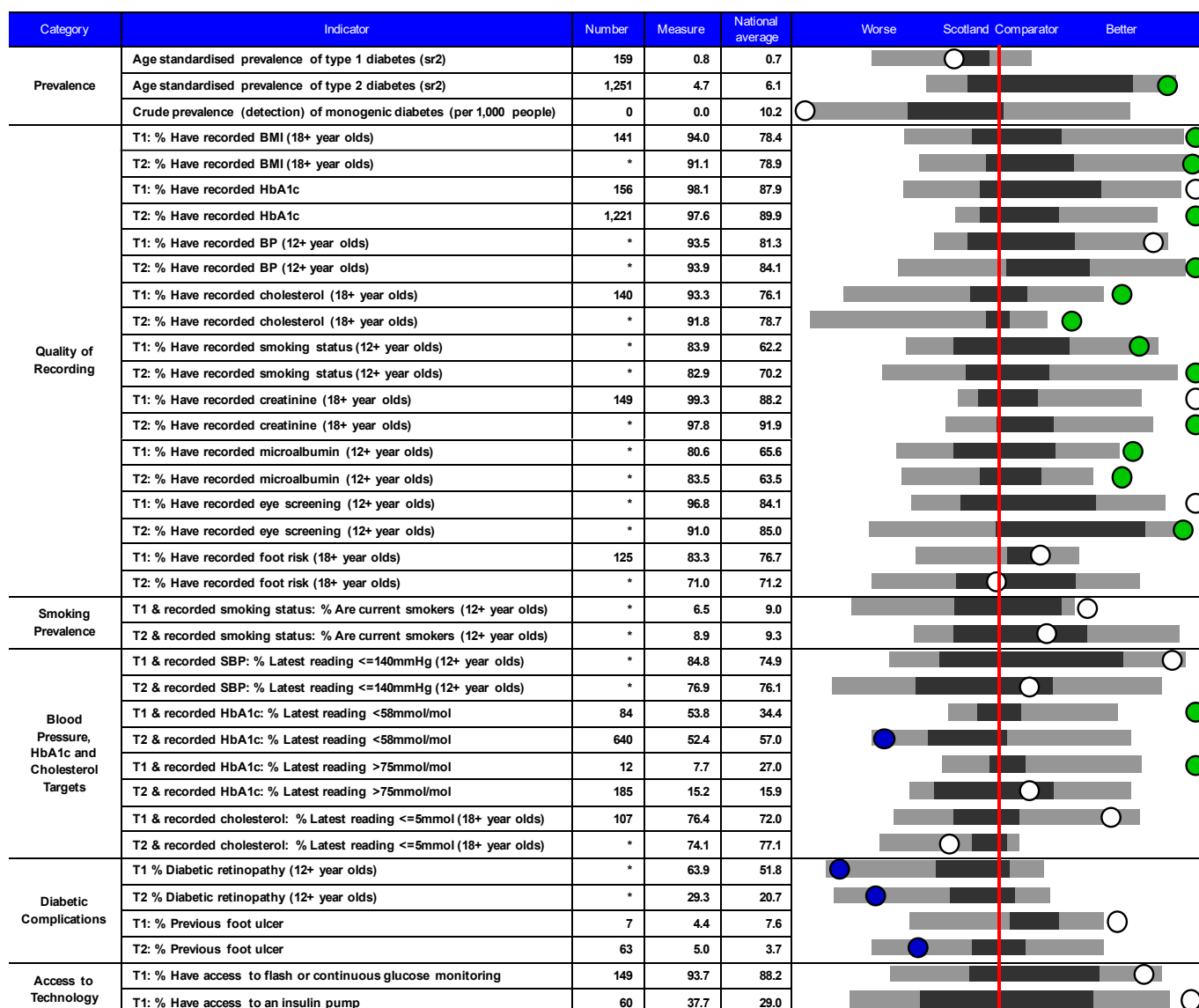


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
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indirectly reveals such figures

Spine chart key:
● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

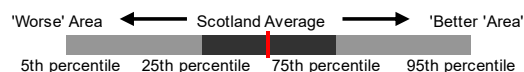
'Worse' Area ← Scotland Average → 'Better' Area
5th percentile 25th percentile 75th percentile 95th percentile

Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Orkney) 2025

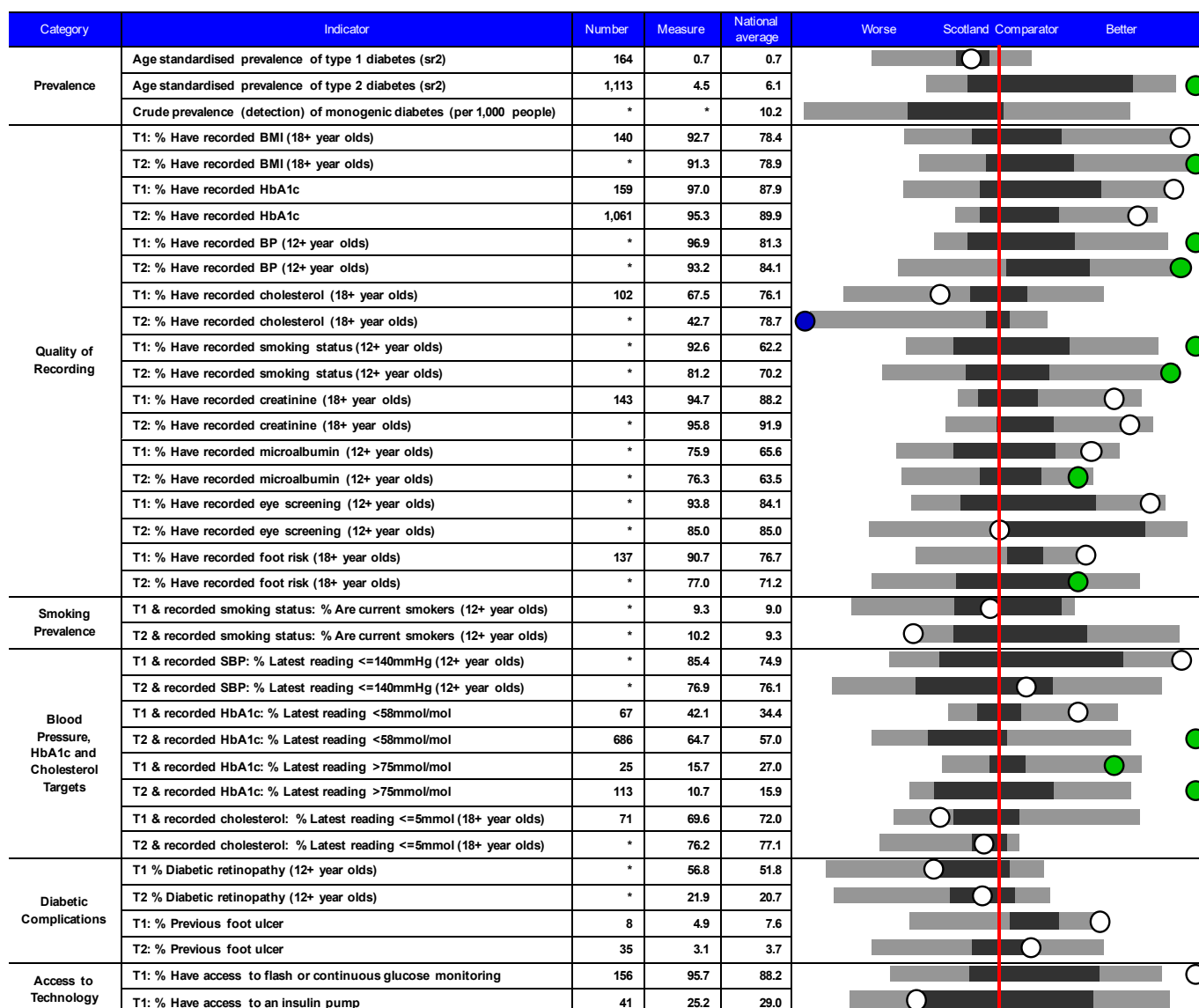


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
* indicates a figure between 1 and 4 or a figure that
indirectly reveals such figures

Spine chart key:
● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average



Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Shetland) 2025

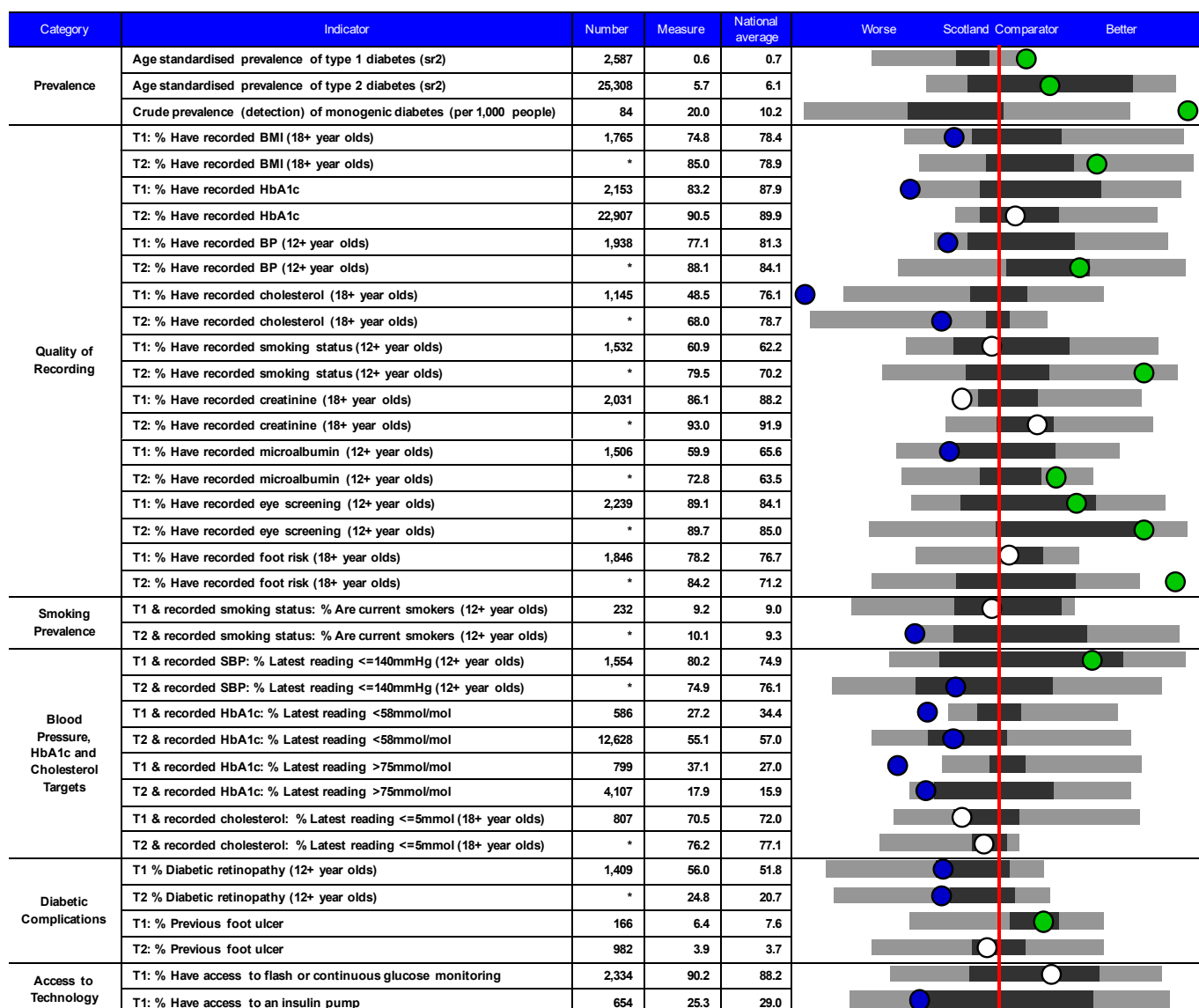


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
 T1=People with type 1 diabetes
 T2=People with type 2 diabetes
 E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
 "Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
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Spine chart key:
 ● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
 ○ Statistically not significantly different from National average
 ● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average

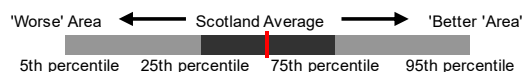
'Worse' Area ← Scotland Average → 'Better' Area
 5th percentile 25th percentile 75th percentile 95th percentile

Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Tayside) 2025

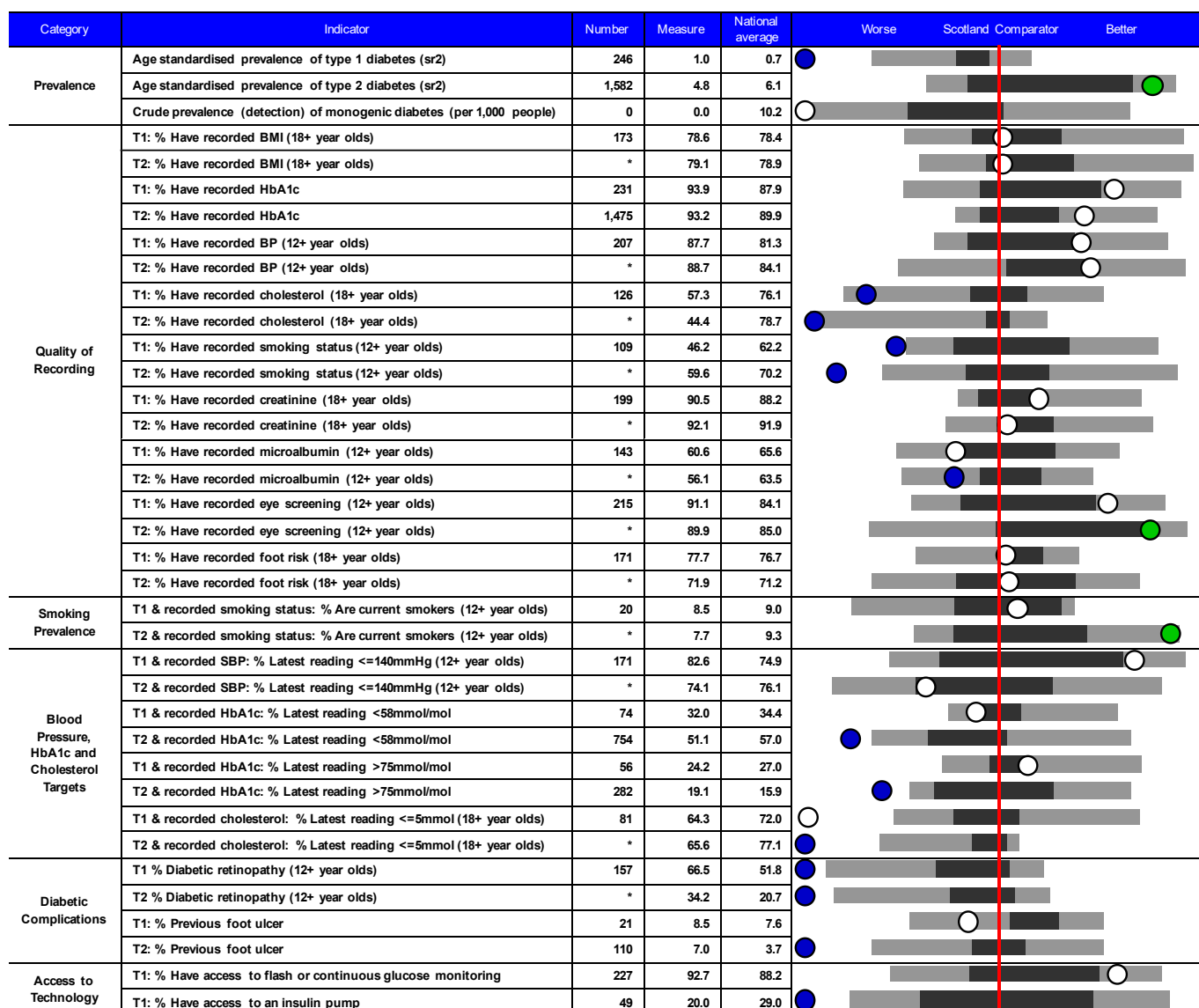


Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
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Spine chart key:
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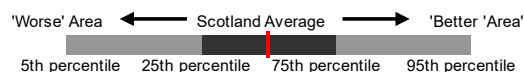


Diabetes Health Board Spine Chart (Western Isles) 2025



Spine chart key: sr2=age-sex standardised rate per 100 population
T1=People with type 1 diabetes
T2=People with type 2 diabetes
E.g. "T1: % Have recorded BP" means
"Of people with type 1 diabetes: The percentage
that have recorded BP"
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Spine chart key: ● Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
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● Statistically significantly 'better' than National average



Appendix 3: Errata

There have been errors when stating the recording levels of Body Mass Index (BMI) and Serum Creatinine in the Executive Summary sections of the Scottish Diabetes Surveys for the period 2021-2024 (the data was stated correctly elsewhere within the Surveys). Corrected data are available in Section 3: National Completion of Processes of Care and Achievement of Treatment Targets by Type of Diabetes. The Executive Summary of the Scottish Diabetes Survey 2024 stated incorrect BMI recording levels for people with type 1 diabetes and Serum Creatinine recording levels for those with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. The Scottish Diabetes Survey 2023 stated incorrect Serum Creatinine recording levels for those with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. The Scottish Diabetes Surveys in 2021 and 2022 stated incorrect BMI recording levels for people with type 1 diabetes.