

Factsheet: Opioids - the Irish situation 2026

January 2026

Table of Contents

Glossary of terms.....	1
What are opioids?	1
How do we know how many people use opioids in Ireland?.....	1
How many people use opioids in Ireland?	2
How many people use opioid pain relievers from the National Drug and Alcohol survey (NDAS)?.....	3
How many people receive treatment for opioid use?	4
How many people die from using opioids?.....	5
Non-fatal overdoses and drug-related emergencies	6
What does the law say about opioids?	6
Seizures of opioids.....	6
References.....	7

Glossary of terms

Drug prevalence – refers to the proportion of a population that has used a named drug during a particular time period. That is, how many people in specific group have used a drug during a specified timeframe.

Last month prevalence – refers to the proportion of a population that reported using a named drug in the 30-day period prior to the survey. Last month prevalence is often referred to as current use. Some of those reporting current use may be occasional or first-time users who happen to have used in the period leading up to the survey, so current use is not the same as regular use.

Last year prevalence – refers to the proportion of a population that reported using a named drug in the 12 months prior to the survey. Last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use.

Lifetime prevalence – refers to the proportion of a population that reported ever having used a named drug before the time they were surveyed. A person who records lifetime prevalence may or may not be currently using the drug. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted as meaning that people have used a drug over a long period of time or that they will use the drug again in future.

What are opioids?

Opioids are natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic chemicals that interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain, and reduce the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain. This class of drugs includes the semisynthetic drug heroin (diamorphine), synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain medications available legally by prescription.¹

Opiates refer to natural opioids such as morphine and codeine.

Opioids refer to all natural, semisynthetic, and synthetic opioids.

Opioid analgesics (prescription opioids) are medications that have been used to treat moderate to severe pain in some patients, and include:

- Natural opioid analgesics, such as morphine and codeine,
- Semi-synthetic opioid analgesics, such as drugs such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and oxymorphone,
- Methadone, a synthetic opioid that can be prescribed for pain reduction or for use in Medication-assisted treatment (MAT– treatment for opioid use disorder combining the use of medications (methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) with counseling and behavioral therapies),
- Synthetic opioid analgesics other than methadone, such as drugs such as tramadol and fentanyl.

Naloxone is a drug that can reverse the effects of opioid overdose and can be lifesaving if administered in time.

How do we know how many people use opioids in Ireland?

Researchers in Ireland use a number of sources of information to estimate problematic opioid use in Ireland. One way to measure is the four-source capture-recapture method. Three of the four data

sources that have been used were derived from the Central Treatment List (CTL), which is a register of the number of people who are receiving methadone or another opioid as a substitute drug treatment, (clinics, general practitioners and prisons) and the fourth data source was derived from the Probation Service.

How many people use opioids in Ireland?

A total of 12,719 individual problematic opioid users were identified from the combined CTL and Probation Service data.² This figure represents the known number of problematic opioid users from which subsequent estimates were derived. Table 1 provides details on the age, sex, and regional distribution of these individuals. Notably, the majority of problematic opioid users were in the older age group of 35–64 years (79.8%) and were predominantly male (70.7%). Additionally, most problematic opioid users lived in the east of Ireland (in the HSE Dublin and North East, HSE Dublin and Midlands, and HSE Dublin and South East RHAs).

Table 1: Summary of the known number of problematic opioid users aged 15–64 years (2022)

Variable	Number (N) (%) N=12,719	Variable	number (N) (%) [*] N=12,719
Age Group		RHA	
15–24 years	264 (2.1%)	HSE Dublin and North East	4,228 (33.2%)
25–34 years	2,304 (18.1%)	HSE Dublin and Midlands	4,072 (32.0%)
35–64 years	10,151 (79.8%)	HSE Dublin and South East	2,483 (19.5%)
Sex		HSE South West	967 (7.6%)
Male	8,989 (70.7%)	HSE Mid West	575 (4.5%)
Female	3,730 (29.3%)	HSE West and North West	394 (3.1%)

^{*}Due to rounding, the percentages in this column do not add up to 100%

In 2014 there were an estimated 18,988 opiate users in Ireland, a rate of 6.18 per 1,000 of the population aged 15–64.² The 2025 study, *Prevalence of problematic opioid use in Ireland, 2020–2022*.² found that there were an estimated 19,460 problematic opioid users in Ireland in 2022 (Table 2), which equates to a prevalence rate of 5.79 per 1,000 population.

- The majority of these individuals were male (67.9%).
- Three quarters (75.3%) fell within the older age group of 35–64-year-olds.
- There were an estimated 11,100 problematic opioid users in County Dublin in 2022, reflecting a rate more than three times higher than that in the rest of Ireland.
- The prevalence of problematic opioid use among younger age groups (15–24-year-olds and 25–34-year-olds) appears to be in decline.

Table 2: Total estimated number of problematic opioid users, by age group and sex (2022)

Variable	Known	Estimate	95% CI	Rate	95% CI
Total	12,719	19,460	19,348–23,158	5.79	5.76–6.89
Age Group					
15–24 years	264	527	-2.70%	524–627	0.82
25–34 years	2,304	4,283	-22.00%	4,258–5,097	6.82
35–64 years	10,151	14,650	-75.30%	14,566–17,434	7.02
Sex					
Male	8,989	13,218	-67.90%	13,142–15,730	7.96
Female	3,730	6,242	-32.10%	6,206–7,428	3.67

It is estimated that 0.3 % of the EU adult population, or around 86,000 people, used opioids in 2023. Opioids, often in combination with other substances were present in 7 out of 10 cases of fatal overdose in 2023 for which toxicological information is available.³

How many people use opioid pain relievers from the National Drug and Alcohol survey (NDAS)?

The 2019–20 NDAS general population survey asked multiple questions about opioid pain relievers, such as codeine, (please see the report for more detail).⁴ Table 3 shows the percentage of respondents who said they had used opioid pain relievers during three specific time periods.

Table 3: Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence of opioid pain reliever+ use among 15–64-year-olds (%)

	2010–11	2014–15	2019–20
Lifetime	38.8	63.8	54.7
Last year	27.9	45.8	33.4
Last month	14.2	21.0	13.1

Note: The results for opioid pain relievers are not comparable with the 2002–03 and the 2006–07 surveys and are therefore not presented here.

Over the counter codeine products were the most used opioid pain reliever taken by those who had used within the last 30 days, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Type of opioid pain reliever used by current users in the last 30 days (%)

Type of opioid pain reliever (N=751)	%
Over the counter (OTC) codeine products	80.2
Prescription codeine (e.g. Panadeine Forte)	14.4
Tramadol	4.0
Morphine, hydromorphone	1.0

Type of opioid pain reliever (N=751)	%
Oxycodone 0.8	0.8
Fentanyl	0.2
Other	3.7

The NDAS results in relation to opioid pain relievers showed that:

- 53.1% of respondents had used opioid pain relievers in their lifetime, corresponding to 1,834,000 of the general population in Ireland aged 15 years and older.
- 32.2% of respondents (or 1,258,000 of the general population) and 13.1% of respondents (or 512,000 of the general population) had used opioid pain relievers in the last year and last month, respectively.
- 1.8% of respondents (or 70,000 of the general population) had used opioid pain relievers in a non-medical way in the last 12 months.
- The average age of first opioid pain reliever use was 25.1 years (median: 20 years).
- The average age of respondents who reported recent opioid pain reliever use was 44.4 years (median: 43 years).

For further information on opioid use (prevalence and treatment) see our [Regional data factsheets](#).

How many people receive treatment for opioid use?

The Central Treatment List (CTL) is a complete register of all patients receiving opioid substitution treatment (OAT) in Ireland and is administered by the Health Service Executive's National Drug Treatment Centre. The total number of clients in receipt of OAT (outside prisons) as of the end of February 2025 was 10,072.⁵

The HRB's [National Drug Treatment Reporting System](#) (NDTRS) provides data on treated drug and alcohol misuse in Ireland.^a

Opioids (mainly heroin) were the second most common main problem drug reported in 2024. Heroin accounted for 84.9% of all opioid cases in 2024. The proportion of cases treated for opioids decreased from 45.0% in 2017 to 25.0% in 2024.⁶

Of the 3,326 cases who entered treatment in 2024 and reported opiates as their main problem drug (Table 5):

- 413 (8.7%) were new cases.
- 2,772 (35.9%) were previously treated cases.

^a The NDTRS data contains information only on those who started treatment in a particular year (for the first time or returning to treatment). It does not include the number in continuous care. Note: Cases are episodes of treatment not individuals, which means there is a possibility that individuals appear more than once in the data; for example, where a person receives treatment at more than one centre, or at the same centre more than once in a calendar year.

- The most common additional drugs in 2024 among cases with heroin as a main problem were cocaine (62.9%), benzodiazepines (47.0%) and cannabis (40.5%). A total of 21.6% of cases reported opioids as both a main and an additional problem.
- There was a decline in current injecting rates among cases with opioids as the main problem, decreasing from 92.5% in 2017 to 74.9% in 2024.

Table 5: Main problem drug (excluding alcohol) reported in 30 days prior to treatment, NDTRS 2017 to 2024

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N(%)
All cases	8,922	10,274	10,664	9,702	10,769	12,009	13,104	13,295
Opioids	4,016 (45.0)	4,349 (42.3)	4,133 (38.8)	3,559 (36.7)	3,629 (33.7)	3,971 (33.1)	3,845 (29.3)	3,326 (25.0)
New cases	3,257	3,962	3,979	3,796	4,206	4,456	4,792	4,771
Opioids	809 (24.8)	719 (18.1)	676 (17.0)	550 (14.5)	530 (12.6)	597 (13.4)	505 (10.5)	413 (8.7)
Previously treated cases	5,242	5,872	5,927	5,441	6,090	6,860	7,588	7,717
Opioids	3,037 (57.9)	3,478 (59.2)	3,244 (54.7)	2,856 (52.5)	2,930 (48.1)	3,133 (45.7)	3,119 (41.1)	2,772 (35.9)

N is the number of cases and percentages are provided in the brackets

For more detailed treatment data (age, gender, employment status) up to 2024 see the library's [interactive tables](#). In the tables, 'other opioids' includes street/non medically used opium and morphine, codeine, synthetic opiates and opiate agonist-antagonists, as well as substitute opiates/opioids used as part of a drug treatment programme.

How many people die from using opioids?

The HRB's [National Drug-Related Deaths Index](#) (NDRDI) is a database of cases of death by alcohol and other drug poisoning, and deaths among drug users and those who are alcohol dependent. 343 people died from poisoning in 2022.⁷

Opioids (65.0%) were one of the three most common drug groups implicated in poisoning deaths overall (Table 6). Opioids were implicated in a greater proportion of deaths among males (67.2%) than among females (60.4%):

- Methadone was the most common opioid implicated in more than 1 in 3 (35.9%) deaths overall and in a greater proportion of deaths among males (38.8%) than among females (29.7%).
- In 2022, the majority (58.0%, 199/343) of deaths overall were polysubstance poisonings where opioids were implicated along with other non-opioid drugs.

Table 6: Opioids implicated in poisoning deaths, NDRDI 2013-2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All poisoning deaths	324	311	309	309	326	363	379	446	373	343
Any opioid implicated	207	215	219	205	220	240	258	282	244	188
Individual drug										

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Heroin	88	97	84	74	90	100	109	122	82	78
Methadone	94	105	91	106	102	125	126	151	136	123
Codeine	17	16	22	18	28	29	23	28	33	22
Tramadol hydrochloride	30	19	29	26	26	38	28	45	36	16
Oxycodone hydrochloride	9	14	15	8	8	11	20	22	19	13
Morphine	12	10	14	19	~	8	12	14	15	18

Non-fatal overdoses and drug-related emergencies

According to the [Hospital In-Patient Enquiry \(HIPE\)](#) scheme, 4,476 cases of non-fatal overdose were discharged from Irish hospitals in 2023. Opiates were used in 17.6% (786) of cases.⁸

What does the law say about opioids?

Heroin and other opiates are on the list of controlled drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Acts 1977 and 1984 and amending regulations. Under the legislation a person who has this controlled drug in their possession is guilty of an offence. You can find more information about Irish drug laws, offences and penalties on the [Citizens Information Board website](#).

Seizures of opioids

The Garda send drugs seized to [Forensic Science Ireland \(FSI\)](#) for analysis. From 2004, the number of heroin seizures analysed increased, reaching a peak in 2007 (1,698). Although heroin seizures subsequently decreased almost every year between 2007 and 2013, a substantial increase occurred between 2013 and 2014 (38%). Although an increase was evident between 2015 and 2016 (35%), decreases were shown from 2014 to 2015 (21%) and from 2016 to 2017 (25%), and an even larger decrease was shown between 2017 and 2018 (60%). The number of heroin seizures analysed in 2019 was more than four times higher than 2018. The number of diamorphine seizures analysed in 2020 was 21% lower than 2019. While a decrease of heroin seizures analysed was evident between 2019 and 2020, between 2020 and 2021 heroin seizures analysed increased by 38% (388). A further increase was evident between 2021 and 2022 (15%, 212). One case that was analysed contained both diamorphine and cannabis.⁹

Other opioids: Following a peak in the total number of seizures in 2014, the number of seizures of drugs in this category declined year on year, with the number of seizures in 2018 being approximately 77% lower than in 2014. However, in 2019, the total number of seizures analysed (N=66) was nearly four and-a-half times higher than in 2018 (N=15). A slight increase was evident between 2019 and 2020 (15%). The number of other opioids increased by 1% between 2020 and 2021. A further increase was evident between 2021 and 2022 (5%). Methadone has been the most prominent drug in this category since 2012 and accounted for 21% of products in this category in 2022, followed by tramadol (n=17) and codeine (n=13).⁹

An Garda Síochána reported drug seizures of diamorphine in 2024 (Garda Only) as 84,052 grams with a value of €11,767,242 and opioids other as 15,639 217 grams with a value of €3,574.¹⁰

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (2021) [Opioids: commonly used terms](#). Hyattsville, MD: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Accessed 28 May 2025].
2. Hanrahan MT, Millar SR, Mongan D Lyons, S and Galvin B (2025) [Prevalence of problematic opioid use in Ireland, 2020–2022](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.
3. European Union Drugs Agency. (2025) [European drug report 2025: trends and developments](#). Lisbon: Publications Office of the European Union.
4. Mongan D, Millar SR, and Galvin B (2021) [The 2019–20 Irish National Drug and Alcohol Survey: main findings](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.
5. Health Service Executive (2025) [HSE data management and performance profile reports January - March 2025](#). Quarterly report. Dublin: Health Service Executive. [Note for most recent report click [here](#)]
6. Lynch, T Tierney P and Lyons S (2025) [National drug treatment reporting system, 2024 drug treatment demand](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.
7. Kelleher, C Riordan F and Gopalakrishnan A (2025) [Drug poisoning deaths in Ireland in 2022: data from the National Drug-Related Deaths Index \(NDRDI\)](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.
8. Health Research Board. Irish National Focal Point to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2025) [Ireland: national report for 2024 - harms and harm reduction](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.
9. Health Research Board. Irish National Focal Point to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (2024) [Ireland: national report for 2023 - drug markets and crime](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.
10. An Garda Síochána. (2025) [An Garda Síochána annual report 2024](#). Dublin: An Garda Síochána

Further reading:

- European Monitoring Centre For drug and Drug Addiction (2022). Heroin drug profiles. [online] Available at: https://www.euda.europa.eu/publications/drug-profiles/heroin_en [Accessed 18 December 2025].
- Delargy I, Doran G and Patton P eds. (2018) [20 years of the Methadone Treatment Protocol in Ireland](#). Dublin: Irish College of General Practitioners.

How to cite this factsheet:

HRB National Drugs Library (2026) Opioids - the Irish situation 2026. HRB National Drugs Library, Dublin <https://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/44878/>

Other Factsheets in this series:

Alcohol - the Irish situation
Cannabis - the Irish situation
Cocaine - the Irish situation
Gambling - the Irish situation
MDMA/ecstasy - the Irish situation
New psychoactive substances (NPS) - the Irish situation
Sedatives and tranquillisers - the Irish situation
Smoking - the Irish situation
Young people, drugs and alcohol - the Irish situation

HRB National Drugs Library – Find the evidence

www.drugsandalcohol.ie

- Freely available collection of Irish and international drug and alcohol research
- Quick updates – e-newsletter, Drugnet Ireland and X (@HRBdrugslibrary)
- Key Irish data resources – treatment, deaths, prevalence, regional data, alcohol links
- Key Irish data summaries – factsheets & annual national reports
- Policy – policy webpage & Dail debates
- Practitioner portal – specific webpages for those working in the area
- Course directory
- Glossary – with explanations of terms and acronyms
- Research resources for those conducting literature searches and other research
- Search our collection – basic and advanced (you can save your results)

HRB National Drugs Library

w www.drugsandalcohol.ie

e drugslibrary@hrb.ie

X [@HRBdrugslibrary](https://twitter.com/HRBdrugslibrary)