

Factsheet: Sedatives and tranquillisers - the Irish situation 2026

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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.

Representative sample – a subset of a larger population that reflects the characteristics of that entire group.

What are sedatives and tranquillisers?

Sedatives and tranquillisers are medicines that can be obtained from a doctor and which are sometimes prescribed to help people sleep, calm down, or to relax their muscles.¹

What do sedatives and tranquillisers do?

Sedatives and tranquillisers are commonly used terms for the same group of prescribable medicines which depress, slow down, or calm the brain and central nervous system. They are mainly benzodiazepines ('benzos'), but other drugs with the same effects (e.g. zolpidem and zopiclone) are included in this group. Medically they are often referred to as hypnotics, which induce sleep, and as anxiolytics or anti-anxiety agents.¹

How do we know how many people use sedatives or tranquillisers in Ireland?

The Healthy Ireland survey is an annual survey designed to increase knowledge of the population's health and health behaviours.² It is commissioned by the Department of Health, carried out by Ipsos B&A, and conducted with a representative sample of the population of the Republic of Ireland aged 15 years and over. A section of the survey asking questions relating to other drug use is included periodically. The most recent data for sedatives/tranquillisers is from 2023.

(For other populations, see our [prevalence sources](#).)

How many people use sedatives or tranquillisers in Ireland?

Recent sedative/tranquilliser use was reported by 7.0% of the adult population, with females more likely than males to report use (10.2% versus 3.7%)²:

- 13% of respondents report lifetime use of sedatives/tranquillisers. 7% report last year use, with 4% reporting last month use.
- Sedative/tranquilliser use within the last year is more common among women (10%) than men (3%).
- Those aged 65 and over (9%) report the highest prevalence of last year sedative/tranquilliser use, compared to 4% of those aged 25-34.
- Women aged 65 and over (14%) report the highest prevalence of last year sedative/tranquilliser use, compared to 4% of men in the same age group.
- Of those who have used sedatives/tranquillisers, 91% said they were all prescribed, 6% report none were prescribed, and 4% report that some were prescribed while others were not.
- Of those who have used sedatives/tranquillisers, men (13%) were more likely to take non-prescription sedatives/tranquillisers than women (4%).

Table 1: Last year prevalence of sedatives/tranquillisers use by age group (%)

	2002/03	2006/07	2010/11	2014/15	2019/20	2022/23
15–64 years	~	4.7	6.5	6.1	4.9	6.4
15–34 years	8.7	10.6	10.3	13.8	13.8	14.8

~ Prevalence not asked
Source: Mongan and Millar 2025³

Use among young people

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) has conducted surveys of school-going children every four years since 1995, using a standardised method and a common questionnaire (see www.espad.org). The eighth survey⁴ was undertaken in 37 European countries during 2024 and collected information on alcohol, tobacco and other substance use among 15-16-year-old students. In Ireland the final sample included 1,880 students born in 2008. The study found that:

2.9% of students in Ireland used tranquillisers or sedatives without prescription in their lifetime (3% of male and 2.6% female).

For further information go to the [ESPAD data portal](#) where you can search for “tranquillisers or sedatives” and filter by Ireland.

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

How many people receive treatment for sedative and tranquilliser use?

The [National Drug Treatment Reporting System](#) (NDTRS) provides data on treated drug and alcohol misuse in Ireland.^a When someone in treatment has been using multiple drugs, one is identified as their ‘main problem’ drug. The most recent published data from the NDTRS⁵ shows that:

Z-drugs (non-benzodiazepine hypnotic sedative drugs such as zolpidem, zopiclone) as a main problem accounted for 0.9% of cases in 2024 and has been increasing slowly in numbers and relative proportion since a low of 0.5% in 2018.

Benzodiazepines as a main problem increased from 9.7% in 2017 to 13.4% in 2024. The number of cases treated for benzodiazepines has doubled from 868 in 2017 to 1,788 in 2024.

^a The NDTRS 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.

Table 2: 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	13,395
Benzodiazepines	868 (9.7)	999 (9.7)	1,082 (10.1)	1,097 (11.3)	1,218 (11.3)	1,287 (10.7)	1,477 (11.3)	1,788 (13.4)
Z-drugs	82 (0.9)	48 (0.5)	72 (0.7)	72 (0.7)	80 (0.7)	98 (0.8)	107 (0.8)	115 (0.9)
New cases	3257	3962	3979	3796	4206	4456	4792	4,771
Benzodiazepines	290 (8.9)	345 (8.7)	340 (8.5)	392 (10.3)	418 (9.9)	374 (8.4)	416 (8.7)	490 (10.3)
Z-drugs	22 (0.7)	17 (0.4)	24 (0.6)	27 (0.7)	26 (0.6)	15 (0.3)	27 (0.6)	29 (0.6)
Previously treated cases	5,242	5,872	5,927	5,441	6,090	6,860	7,588	7,717
Benzodiazepines	534 (10.2)	596 (10.1)	661 (11.2)	631 (11.6)	742 (12.2)	829 (12.1)	981 (12.9)	1,102 (14.3)
Z-drugs	56 (1.1)	31 (0.5)	43 (0.7)	42 (0.8)	54 (0.9)	79 (1.2)	77 (1.0)	75 (1.0)

Note: N is the number of cases. The percentage is in brackets

See the NDTRS report⁴ for more information on polydrug use - additional problem drugs for all cases and new cases.

For more detailed treatment data (age, gender, employment status) up to 2024 see library [interactive tables](#).

How many people die from misuse of sedatives and tranquillisers?

The [National Drug-Related Deaths Index](#) (NDRDI) is a database of cases of death by alcohol and other drug poisoning. Diazepam (29.2%) and alprazolam (28.0%) were the most common benzodiazepines, and each was implicated in 3 in 10 deaths overall. While there was a small increase (1.2%) in the number of deaths with benzodiazepines implicated over the ten-year period differences were apparent across individual drugs; alprazolam increased by 100.0% between 2013 and 2022, while diazepam and flurazepam decreased by 11.5% and 48.9% respectively. Between 2020 and 2022, there were decreases in the number of deaths with diazepam, alprazolam, and flurazepam.⁶

Table 3: Benzodiazepines and other prescription drugs 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
Drug group:										
Any benzodiazepine implicated	163	163	149	150	150	199	192	245	194	165
Individual drug:										
Zopiclone	57	75	68	68	48	44	75	71	63	55

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alprazolam	48	49	51	54	70	115	101	132	110	96
Diazepam	113	122	113	101	99	122	106	141	115	100
Flurazepam	47	38	38	47	36	51	33	32	29	24

Non-fatal overdoses and drug-related emergencies

According to the [Hospital In-Patient Enquiry Scheme](#) (HIPE), there were 4,476 cases of non-fatal overdose discharged from Irish hospitals in 2024. There was evidence of benzodiazepines in 832 of cases.⁷

What does the law say about sedatives and tranquillisers?

In Ireland, under the Medicinal Products (Prescription and Control of Supply) Regulations 2003–2008, a prescription medication can only be supplied in accordance with a prescription, and the supply must be made from a registered pharmacy by or under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist. It is illegal for prescription medicines to be supplied through mail-order or internet sites. A person who has in his possession a prescription medicine containing a substance controlled under the misuse of drugs legislation for the purpose of selling or otherwise supplying it is guilty of an offence under that legislation.

Changes to regulations under the [Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 2016](#) introduced stricter controls on benzodiazepines and an initiative to tackle overprescribing. You can find more information about Irish drug laws, offences and penalties on the [Citizens Information Board website](#).

Seizures of sedatives and tranquillisers

Following a peak in 2013 (N=861), the number of seizures of hypnotic and sedative substances decreased annually until 2016. A 73% increase in these seizures was recorded between 2016 and 2017, followed by a 49% decrease between 2017 and 2018. However, the number of seizures analysed in 2019 (N=1269) was more than four times higher than those reported in 2018 (N=309). Increases were evident between 2019 and 2020 (8%) and again between 2020 and 2021 (6%). Between 2021 and 2022 there was a significant increase in the analysis of hypnotic and sedative substances (44%). Hypnotic and sedative drugs analysed in 2023 (1197) were 43% lower than 2022 (2091).⁸

The most prominent drug in this category in 2022 was alprazolam, followed by zopiclone, diazepam, delorazepam, and then flualprazolam. Following the overall trend for this category between 2022 and 2023, alprazolam decreased by 43% in 2023, while decreases were also evident in zopiclone (44%) and diazepam (32%). Between 2021 and 2022 the analysis of delorazepam seizures decreased by 72%.⁸

References

1. Mongan D, Millar SR, and Galvin B (2021) [The 2019–20 Irish National Drug and Alcohol Survey: main findings](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.
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4. Hanafin J, Sunday S, Fitzmarice H and Clancy L (2025) [ESPAD Ireland 2024: results from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs](#). Dublin: TobaccoFree Research Institute Ireland for the Department of Health Ireland.
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7. Health Research Board. Irish National Focal Point to the European Drugs Agency (2025) [Ireland: national report for 2024 - harms and harm reduction](#). 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 - drug markets and crime](#). Dublin: Health Research Board.

Further reading:

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. (2018) [Perspectives on drugs: the misuse of benzodiazepines among high-risk opioid users in Europe](#). Lisbon: EMCDDA [Accessed 18 December 2025]

For regional Irish data, please see our [regional factsheets webpage](#).

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