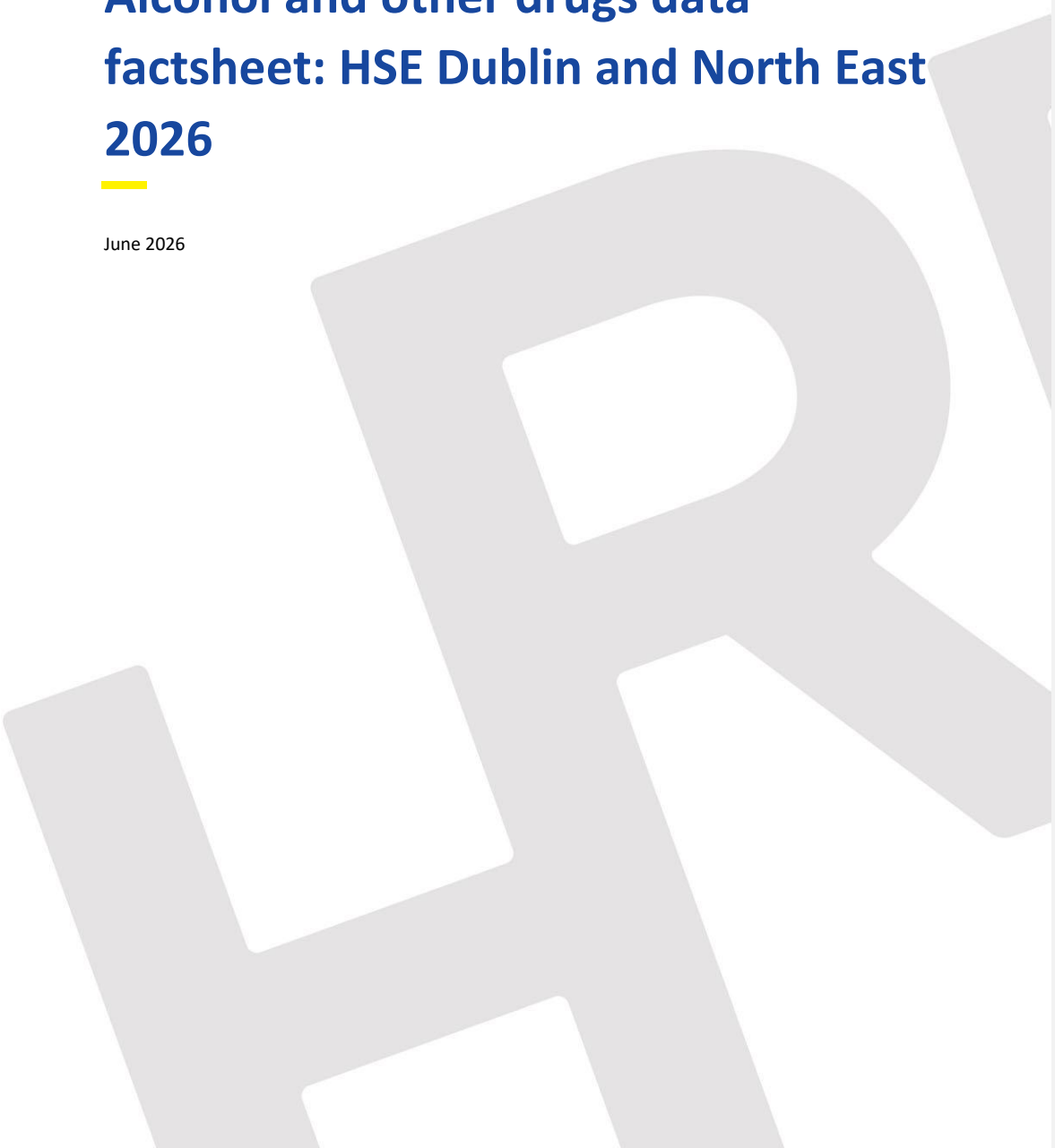




# Alcohol and other drugs data factsheet: HSE Dublin and North East 2026

June 2026



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## Glossary of terms

The **Capture-Recapture** method utilises data on drug users identified from two or more sources, such as hospital admissions, methadone registers, police, prison or treatment agency data to estimate drug prevalence. The method examines the overlap between sources and uses modelling techniques to provide an estimate of the hidden population, that is, those not identified from the available sources. For more information see [European Drugs Agency](#).

**Central Treatment List (CTL)**, a register of the number of people who are receiving methadone or another opioid as a substitute drug treatment, (clinics, general practitioners and prisons), maintained by the Health Service Executive.

**Confidence interval (CI)** – A way of expressing how certain we are about the findings from a study, using statistics. It gives a range of results that is likely to include the 'true' value for the population. A wide confidence interval (CI) indicates a lack of certainty about the true effect of the test or treatment - often because a small group of patients has been studied. A narrow CI indicates a more precise estimate (for example, if a large number of patients have been studied). The CI is usually stated as '95% CI', which means that the range of values has a 95 in a 100 chance of including the 'true' value. For example, a study may state that 'based on our sample findings, we are 95% certain that the 'true' population blood pressure is not higher than 150 and not lower than 110'. In such a case the 95% CI would be 110 to 150. (From the [NICE glossary](#))

**HSE health regions** - The Health Service Executive (HSE) remains a single organisation with six health regions. Services will integrate across hospitals and community organisations in these health regions. The six operational regions have responsibility for the planning and coordinated delivery of health and social care services within their respective defined geographies. Note that health regions are not separate statutory bodies. They will use the HSE logo and operate under the governance of the HSE Board. The regions management structure will replace existing Community Healthcare Organisations (CHO) and Hospital Group management structures. HSE national will oversee standards, and guidelines for implementation at regional level.

**Prevalence** – refers to the proportion of a population that has used a drug over a particular time period.

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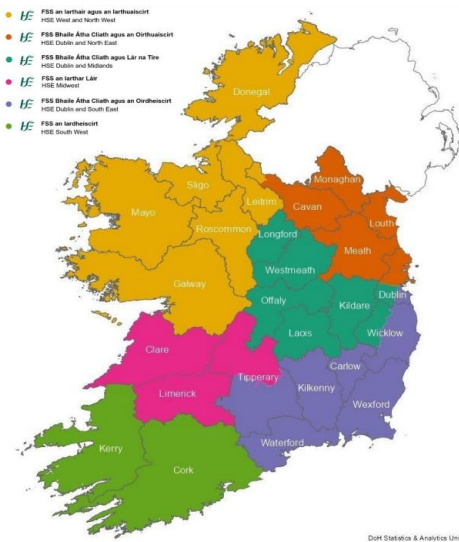
## Introduction

This factsheet presents the most recently available alcohol and other drug data on treatment demand, drug-related deaths, and opioid prevalence for the HSE Dublin and North East region, which includes North Dublin, Meath, Louth, Cavan, Monaghan.

There are six HSE health regions. This is a change from previous reporting of data by nine community healthcare organisations (CHOs).<sup>a</sup> For more information or to compare data across regions see our [Alcohol and other drugs data factsheet: HSE health regions 2026](#).

The 6 health regions cover the following areas:

- HSE Dublin and North East: North Dublin, Meath, Louth, Cavan, and Monaghan
- HSE Dublin and Midlands: Longford, Westmeath, Offaly, Laois, Kildare, and parts of Dublin South and Wicklow
- HSE Dublin and South East: Tipperary South, Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wexford, Wicklow, part of South Dublin
- HSE Mid West: Limerick, Tipperary and Clare
- HSE South West: Kerry and Cork
- HSE West and North West: Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway



Source: Department of Health (2023) [Organisational reform: HSE health regions. Implementation plan](#). Dublin: Government of Ireland.

Note: West county Wicklow continues to be aligned with Kildare for health services, and a small portion of west county Cavan continues to be aligned with Sligo/Leitrim for health services, in recognition of existing patient flow patterns.

As the six regions each serve large populations, it is recognised that a sub-structure within each region will be required and must be designed from the ground up. It is currently proposed that these sub-structures will be called Integrated Health Areas (IHAs). Serving a population of up to 300,000.

<sup>a</sup> For information on Sláintecare, visit: <https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/slaintecare-implementation-strategy/>

We include some alcohol data in this publication. Please also see the 2024 factsheet [Alcohol-related harm: HSE Regional Health Areas](#), and the [Alcohol Statistics Dashboard](#) which contain additional information.

## Treatment data for HSE health region areas

### Data from the National Drug Treatment Reporting System

The data are drawn from the [National Drug Treatment Reporting System \(NDTRS\)](#)<sup>2,3</sup> which is the national database that records and reports on treated problem alcohol and drug use in Ireland. Treatment in Ireland is provided by statutory and non-statutory services, including residential centres, community-based addiction services, general practices, and prison services. The dataset contains information only on those who started treatment in a particular year (for the first time or returning to treatment). It does not include service users in continuous care. As there is currently no national system-wide unique identifier in the Irish health system, the NDTRS records cases of treatment. In any given year, individuals may appear more than once if treated in different centres or if they return to treatment in the same centre. NDTRS data were analysed using HSE health regions to describe the national treatment data based on where the client resided in the 30 days prior to treatment, see Tables 1-6. Data are published in [annual bulletins](#) and can be viewed in interactive tables on the [HRB National Drugs Library website](#) see also our [Addiction Treatment Services map](#) for services in this region.

Note: As participation in the NDTRS is not uniform across the country, conclusions based on geographic analyses are limited. Also, treatment figures in 2020 were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Tables 1 to 3 provide data for the number of cases who entered treatment for drugs (excluding alcohol) each year in Ireland and the HSE Dublin and North East region, showing all cases, new cases (never treated before) and previously treated cases.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1: Number of cases treated for drugs (excluding alcohol) as a main problem, by HSE Dublin and North East and year, NDTRS 2017–2025**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All cases	8,922	10,274	10,664	9702	10,769	12,009	13,104	13,295	15,422
HSE Dublin and North East	2,462	3,006	2,980	2,825	3,517	4,026	4,693	4,649	5,104

Source for tables 1-3<sup>2</sup>: Tierney, P et al (2026) [National Drug Treatment Reporting System: 2025 drug treatment demand](#). Dublin: HRB.

**Table 2: Number of new cases treated for drugs (excluding alcohol) as a main problem, by HSE Dublin and North East and year, NDTRS 2017–2025**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All new cases	3,257	3,962	3,979	3,796	4,206	4,456	4,792	4,471	5,134
HSE Dublin and North East	711	1,006	971	1,002	1,259	1,229	1,481	1,391	1,393

**Table 3: Number of previously treated cases treated for drugs (excluding alcohol) as a main problem, by HSE Dublin and North East and year, NDTRS 2017–2025**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All previously treated cases	5,242	5,872	5,927	5,441	6,090	6,860	7,588	7,717	9,333
HSE Dublin and North East	1,627	1,826	1,708	1,659	2,074	2,519	2,853	2,850	3,359

Tables 4 to 6 provide data for the number of cases who entered treatment for alcohol as the main problem each year in Ireland and the HSE Dublin and North East region, showing all cases, new cases (never treated before) and previously treated cases.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 4: Number of cases treated for alcohol as a main problem by HSE Dublin and North East area of residence, NDTRS 2017 to 2025**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All cases	7,350	7,464	7,546	5,824	6,859	7,421	8,163	8,745	8,798
HSE Dublin and North East	1,360	1,350	1,417	1,181	1,548	1,671	2,193	2,011	2,297

Source for tables 4-6<sup>3</sup>: Ní Luasa, S et al (2026) [National Drug Treatment Reporting System: 2025 alcohol treatment demand](#). Dublin: HRB.

**Table 5: Number of new cases treated for alcohol as a main problem by HSE Dublin and North East area of residence, NDTRS 2017 to 2025**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All new cases	3,500	3,230	3,296	2,490	3,026	3,278	3,625	3,800	3,790
HSE Dublin and North East	632	570	510	507	661	645	928	845	983

**Table 6: Number of previously treated cases treated for alcohol as a main problem by HSE Dublin and North East area of residence, NDTRS 2017 to 2025**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All previously treated cases	3,652	3,705	3,400	3,170	3,596	3,868	4,257	4,619	4,662
HSE Dublin and North East	679	688	532	624	818	926	1,163	1,065	1,217

You can access more detailed information on the number and characteristics of cases in treatment in the HSE Dublin and North East area on our interactive tables <https://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/tables/> (Under the final option, 'Select geographical region of residence' – choose 'health area').

## National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System (NPIRS)

The [National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System \(NPIRS\)](#)<sup>4</sup> gathers data on patient admissions to, and discharges from, psychiatric hospitals and units throughout Ireland. The most recent annual report on the activities of Irish psychiatric units and hospitals, 2024 has a breakdown by HSE health regions (Excel NPRIS data tables 2024 2.21, 2.22 & 2.25).

**Table 7: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2024 for Ireland and the HSE Dublin and North East region, Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population.**

	Alcohol-related disorders		Other drug disorders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Ireland	696	13.5	860	16.7
HSE Dublin and North East	157	13.2	195	16.4

Source: NPIRS annual report on the activities of Irish psychiatric units and hospitals, 2024. (Excel data table 2.21)

**Table 8: Number of new cases treated for alcohol as a main problem by HSE Dublin and North East area of residence, NDTRS 2017 to 2024**

	Alcohol-related disorders		Other drug disorders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Ireland	259	5.0	385	7.5
HSE Dublin and North East	59	5.0	93	7.8

Source: NPIRS annual report on the activities of Irish psychiatric units and hospitals, 2024. (Excel data table 2.22)

**Table 9: Discharges (including deaths) from psychiatric hospitals and units by primary discharge diagnosis, 2024 by HSE Dublin and North East health region**

	Alcohol-related disorders		Other drug disorders	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Ireland	943	6.07	994	6.40
HSE Dublin and North East	210	6.12	246	7.17

Source: NPIRS annual report on the activities of Irish psychiatric units and hospitals, 2024. (Excel data table 2.25)

## HSE data management key performance indicators

These reports<sup>5</sup> are prepared monthly by the Health Service Executive and provide detailed performance data for the full suite of key performance indicators, and activity targets contained in the [National Service Plan](#). We have included some of the available data here, for more information see the latest published report.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 10: HSE key performance indicator data, target/expected activity and activity, year to date (YTD), HSE Dublin & North East, March 2026 report.**

Key performance indicator	Reporting level	Target/EA YTD	Activity YTD
<b>Needle exchange:</b> SI46: No of unique individuals attending the Pharmacy Needle Exchange Programme	National	1,400	1,400
	HSE Dublin & North East	175	150
<b>Homeless services:</b> SI53: % of new individual homeless service users admitted to Supported Temporary Accommodations (STA), Private Emergency Accommodations (PEA), and/or Temporary Emergency Accommodations (TEA) during the quarter whose	National	85%	82.9%
	HSE Dublin & North East	85%	72.0%

Key performance indicator	Reporting level	Target/EA YTD	Activity YTD
health needs have been assessed and are being supported to manage e.g. their physical / general health, mental health and / or addiction issues as part of their care / support plan			
<b>Substance use:</b> SI22: % of substance users (over 18 years) for whom treatment has commenced within one calendar month following assessment	National	100%	96.8%
	HSE Dublin & North East	100%	98.1%
<b>Substance use:</b> SI25: % of substance users (under 18 years) for whom treatment has commenced within one week following assessment	National	100%	97.0%
	HSE Dublin & North East	100%	98.3%
<b>Opioid agonist treatment:</b> SI1: Total no. of clients in receipt of opioid agonist treatment (outside prisons)	National	10,100	9,842
	HSE Dublin & North East	3,100	3,003
<b>Problem alcohol use:</b> SI36: % of problem alcohol users (over 18 years) for whom treatment has commenced within one calendar month following assessment	National	100%	97.2%
	HSE Dublin & North East	100%	99.5%
<b>Problem alcohol use:</b> SI39: % of problem alcohol users (under 18 years) for whom treatment has commenced within one week following assessment	National	100%	95.2%
	HSE Dublin & North East	100%	
<b>Tobacco:</b> HWB27B: No. of smokers who received face to face or telephone intensive cessation support from a HSE trained and accredited stop smoking advisor (Community)	National	17,057	4,912
	HSE Dublin & North East	4,243	1,194
<b>Tobacco:</b> HWB27C: No. of smokers who received face to face or telephone intensive cessation support from a HSE trained and accredited stop smoking advisor (Hospitals)	National	3,277	825
	HSE Dublin & North East	1,265	318

Source: Health Service Executive (2026) [HSE data management report, March 2026](#). Dublin: Health Service Executive. Please note that the HSE issues regular data management reports, see the latest for the most up-to-date data.

## Use of drugs in HSE health region areas

There are [a number of studies](#) that collect data on drug use in Ireland however they have not as yet published regional health data. An exception is the report on opioid use in Ireland discussed below.

### Data from the problematic opioid use in Ireland report

The report, [Problematic opioid use in Ireland, 2020–2022](#),<sup>6</sup> estimates the prevalence of problematic opioid use in Ireland from 2020 to 2022 using a four-source capture-recapture method. Three of the four data sources used for the analysis were derived from opioid substitution treatment records from the Central Treatment List (clinics, general practitioners and prisons) and the fourth data source was from the Irish Probation Service. In total, it is estimated that there were 19,460 problematic opioid users aged 15–64 years in Ireland in 2022. This corresponds to a prevalence rate of 5.79 per 1,000 population.

This study also provided data for the number of known problematic opioid users by region. For the HSE Dublin and North East this number was 4,228 (33.2%), nationally this was 12,719.

- 2.2% were aged 15–24 years
- 18.7% were aged 25–34 years
- 79.1% were aged 35–64 years

**Table 11: Estimates of the number and rate per 1,000 population of problematic opioid users by age in the HSE Dublin and North East region (2022)**

	Known	Estimate	95% CI	Rate	95% CI
15–24 years	53	140	130–191	0.92	0.86–1.26
25–34 years	629	1,179	1,094–1,608	7.4	6.86–10.09
35–64 years	3,546	4,980	4,620–6,790	10.35	9.60–14.11

Source [Prevalence of problematic opioid use in Ireland, 2020–2022](#)

### Drug poisoning deaths for HSE health region areas

The Health Research Board's [National Drug-Related Deaths Index](#) (NDRDI) is a database which records cases of death by drug and alcohol poisoning, and deaths among drug users and those who are alcohol dependent. 343 people died from poisoning in 2022 (this number excludes alcohol only deaths, please see the report for further details).<sup>7</sup>

**Table 12: Number of drug poisoning deaths by HSE Dublin and North East region of incident, NDRDI 2013 to 2022, number and percentage**

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
HSE Dublin and North East	n	101	90	93	83	92	80	100	114	105	102
	%	31.2	28.9	30.0	26.9	28.3	22.2	26.4	25.6	28.1	29.7

Source: [Drug Poisoning Deaths in Ireland in 2022: Appendix - NDRDI data 2022 tables PDF – Table E-Appendix B](#)

**Table 13: Number of drug poisoning deaths by HSE health region of residence, NDRDI 2013 to 2022, number and percentage**

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
HSE Dublin and North East	n	114	87	91	83	92	89	97	116	105	100
	%	35.2	28.0	29.4	26.9	28.2	24.5	25.6	26.0	28.2	29.2

Source: [Drug Poisoning Deaths in Ireland in 2022: Appendix - NDRDI data 2022 tables PDF – Table E-Appendix C](#)

See also, E-Appendix D Number of drug poisoning deaths by county of residence, NDRDI 2013 to 2022.<sup>7</sup>

The NDRDI also collects data on deaths among people who were homeless at the time of their death.<sup>8</sup> There were 128 deaths among people known to be homeless at the time of death in 2021.

**Table 14: Deaths among people who were homeless by HSE Dublin and North East health region of incident, 2019 to 2022, number and percentage**

		2019	2020	2021	2022
HSE Dublin and North East	n (%)	33 (34.7)	39 (30.7)	49 (36.8)	40 (32.3)

Source: [Deaths among people who were homeless at time of death in Ireland, 2022](#)

## References

1. Department of Health (2023) [Organisational reform: HSE health regions. Implementation plan](#). Dublin: Government of Ireland.
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For additional data, see:

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Doyle, Anne (2024) Alcohol-related harm - HSE Regional Health Areas. Dublin: Health Research Board.

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Doyle, Anne (2023) Regional alcohol-related harm - County level factsheet. Dublin: Health Research Board.

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