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| **The reintroduction of the Banned Drinker Register in the Northern Territory, Australia: Findings from a process evaluation of an alcohol policy initiative** |
| **Background/Objectives**An independent review of alcohol policies and legislation in the Northern Territory (NT), Australia released in October 2017 led to the development of whole-of-government response in February 2018. This included a Ministerial commitment to implement a suite of alcohol harm minimisation strategies across the NT, including the (re)introduction of the Banned Drinker Register (BDR), which had been implemented for a period of approximately one year some six years prior. The BDR is a supply reduction measure that involves placing people that consume alcohol at harmful levels, to themselves or others, onto a register which prohibits the consumption, possession or purchase of alcohol. There was an explicit public commitment by the Minister for Health that the BDR would be evaluated with independent oversight after six months of implementation. This presentation draws on findings from this evaluation. **Methods**This mixed-methods evaluation involved three integrated elements: (a) *descriptive analysis of* *administrative data* relating to people placed onto the BDR; (b) a *desktop audit* of the planning processes used across different agencies; and (c) *key informant interviews* with policy-makers, frontline staff and industry representatives involved in the planning and/or early implementation of the BDR.**Results**Key issues that supported or hindered the planning and early implementation of the BDR, included capacity to learn from BDR Version 1; alignment with broader alcohol harm minimisation reforms in the NT; working together within the context of a whole-of-government response; effectiveness of communication; BDR referral pathways; the potential for BDR Phase 2; and matters internal to the NT Government environment.**Discussion**Seven key messages and 23 recommendations were included in the final evaluation report released in June 2018. In August 2018, the NT Government publicly released a response indicating its support for 14 recommendations and in-principle support for the remaining 9 recommendations. An up-date on the uptake and implementation of these recommendations, and subsequent stakeholder engagement, will be discussed.**Keywords**Alcohol, harm minimisation, health policy, public policy, supply reduction |