

## Division Case Examples

**1. Technique chosen** – Agency representation on the Smoke Free Knox Committee

**2. Background:** Data from the Cancer Council Victoria indicated that smoking is the leading cause of preventable deaths in the Knox Local Government area. The primary aim of the Smoke Free Knox program is to raise community awareness strategies. A broad-based steering committee was engaged to work collaboratively in developing a strategic model around smoking cessation. Local agencies were emailed individually, seeking their interest in participating collaboratively in developing localised smoking cessation strategies. The program was contextualised in the initial correspondence and follow-up phone calls were made with interested agencies.

**3. Why this technique was chosen:** This technique facilitated a strong affiliation towards smoking cessation in the area of Knox. What's more and the high level of participation was inductive to agencies in ensuring they were represented.

**4. Details of the processes involved:** The smoking cessation committee convened bi-monthly. Eleven agencies were involved spanning across multiple community sectors including; Education, General Practice, community health, community welfare, mental health, acute, drug and alcohol, allied health, women's health and local government.

**5. Associated costs:** A GP was remunerated for their time to sit on the Smoke Free Knox Committee. GPs are also remunerated to participate in School community education

**6. Outcomes.** The Smoke Free Schools committee was successful in receiving local government funding to run smoking cessation education sessions with GPs across all the secondary schools in the Knox municipality. The committee also developed a parent tip sheet which became a resource tool disseminated through all participating agencies.

**7. Strengths.** Passionate agency representatives and shared vision

**8. Weaknesses** Limited funding to pursue broader scale strategies