

INTRODUCING...

COFFEE WITH QLIP

A regular informal space for Islington youth workers to convene, share best practice, and hear examples of great work in the borough.

NEXT MEETING

Thursday
6th March
11:00–12:30

at Prospex,
N7 8TQ

Join us for this workshop on

Multi-Agency Working

Bring your lunch or a cuppa and come ready to share, reflect and ask questions!

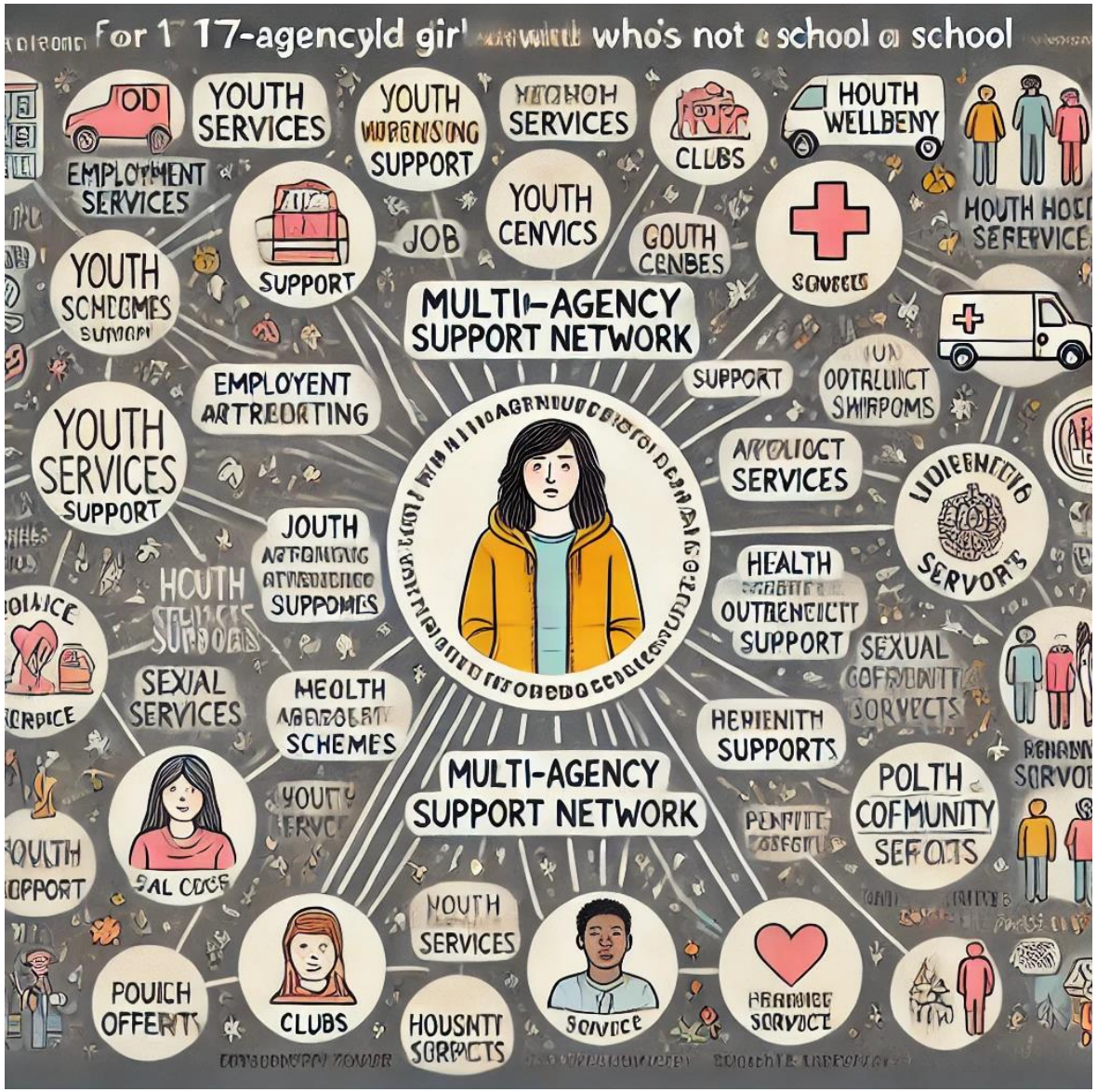
QLIP.ORG.UK/COFFEE

QUALITY LEADERSHIP IMPACT PARTNERSHIP

The importance of multi-agency collaboration



The importance of multi-agency collaboration



The importance of multi-agency collaboration



Breaking the Silos

Who do you work with ?

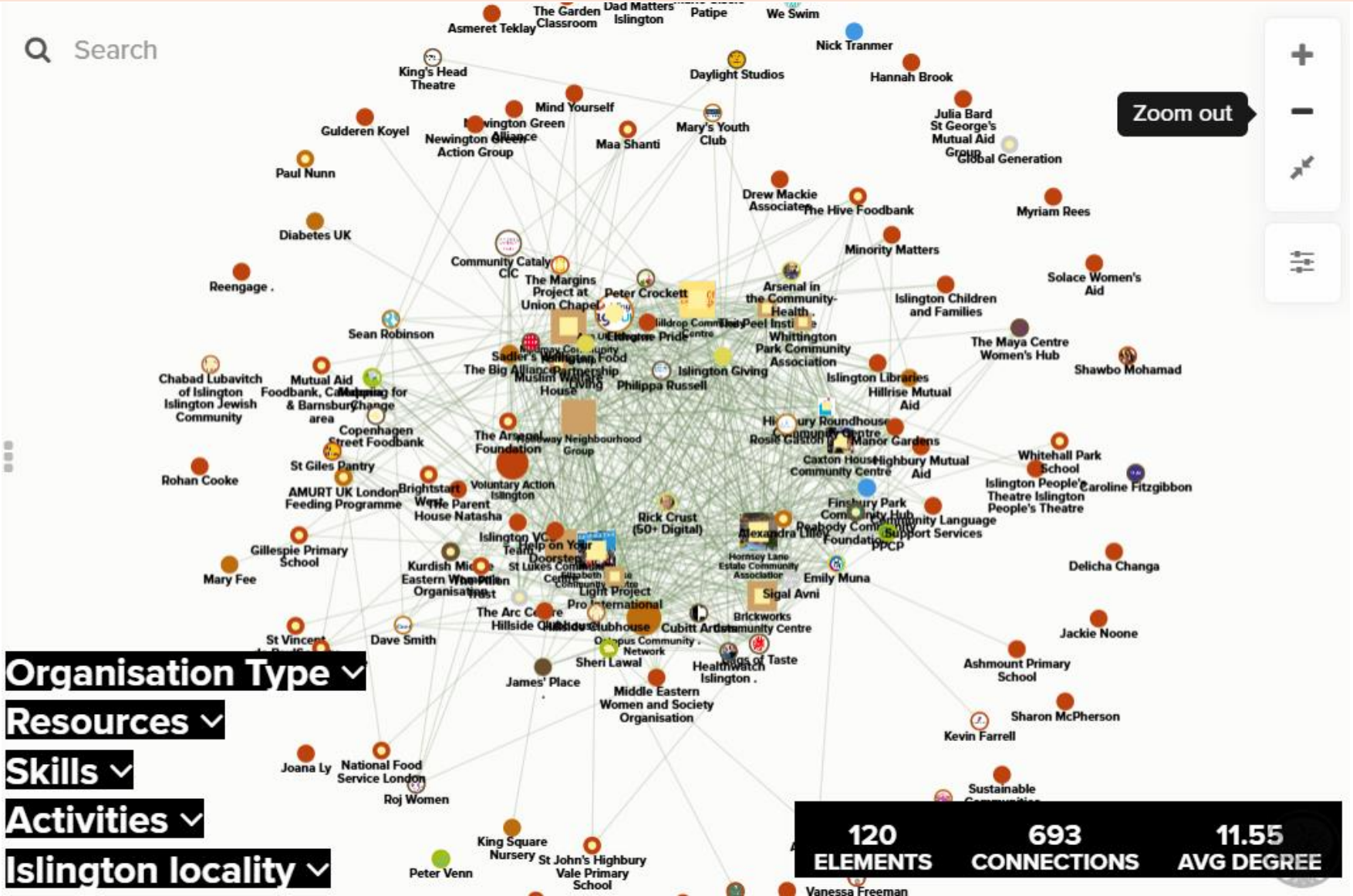
What are the benefits ?

What are the challenges ?

Where are the gaps?



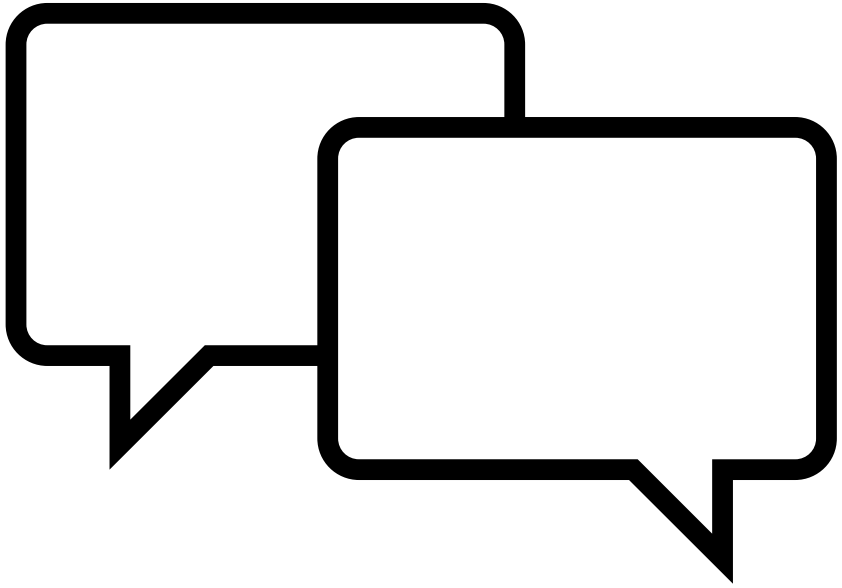
The Octopus Network and Collaborators



Discussion

WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU FACE WHEN WORKING WITH OTHER AGENCIES?

WHAT DOES SUCCESSFUL COLLABORATION LOOK LIKE?



Scenario 1

A local school (statutory service) contacts a youth provision (non-statutory organization) for information about a 16-year-old student, Jamie, who attends their youth sessions. The school is concerned about Jamie’s declining performance and possible mental health issues. The youth provision wants to help but is unsure if sharing information breaches Jamie’s privacy rights under GDPR. They worry about damaging trust with Jamie by disclosing sensitive details without consent. The school argues the data is necessary for Jamie's welfare, but the youth provision is conflicted about balancing transparency and confidentiality, raising complex questions about legal obligations and ethical boundaries.

Scenario 2

A local police department (statutory service) reaches out to a youth sports club (voluntary non-statutory organisation) for information about 15-year-old Salim, suspected of involvement in anti-social behavior. The club has observed positive changes in Salim's behavior but is hesitant to share details, fearing a breach of data protection laws. The police emphasize the need for early intervention, but the sports club is concerned about damaging the trusting relationship they've built with Salim. They are caught between supporting the police investigation and protecting Salim's right to privacy, highlighting the challenges of appropriate data sharing for safeguarding purposes.

Scenario 3

A social worker (statutory service) contacts a local LGBTQ+ youth support group (non-statutory organisation) for details on 17-year-old Alex, whose family is under review for neglect. The support group, aware of Alex's vulnerable position, is unsure whether to disclose information without Alex’s consent. While the social worker emphasizes that safeguarding overrides confidentiality, the group fears breaching Alex’s trust and the GDPR regulations that protect sensitive data, especially concerning identity. They face a dilemma between supporting the statutory agency’s investigation and respecting Alex’s right to privacy, illustrating the complexities of balancing legal, ethical, and safeguarding responsibilities in data sharing

Scenario 4

A Targeted Youth Support Worker (non-statutory) contacts a locally commissioned Play service about a young person, Rayjay, that attends the provision.

The YOS worker asks for the names of the friends of the young person, as they are concerned that he is associating with the wrong crowd. The youth workers discuss this as a team and have mixed views on whether this information should be shared, as some feel that it breaches the confidentiality of the friends of the young person.

Scenario 5

A local child protection officer (statutory service) contacts a community-run after-school club (voluntary non-statutory organization) to request information on 10-year-old Sarah, who regularly attends the program.

The officer is investigating concerns about neglect at home and wants to know if the staff have observed any signs of distress or poor welfare. The after-school staff, while concerned for Sarah's safety, are unsure if they can share observations without parental consent, as they fear breaching data protection laws. They grapple with balancing their duty to safeguard Sarah and the legal risks of disclosing information without clear guidance on data sharing.

The importance of multi-agency collaboration

Improves Safeguarding and Early Intervention
Reduces Gaps and Duplications in Support
Empowers Young People and Families
Supports Better Transitions
Addresses Complex Needs
Enhances Learning and Shared Expertise
Encourages Holistic Development

Next Steps

- **Personal Reflection:**
- What will I do differently in my multi-agency work?

- **Creating Action Plans:**
- What partnerships need strengthening?
- How can we improve communication?

Training and Workshop feedback



Creative Data Collection

Empowering Youth with Technology



Use the technology you already have to collect qualitative data

Embed data collection into your sessions in a fun and energeising way

QUALITY LEADERSHIP IMPACT PARTNERSHIP