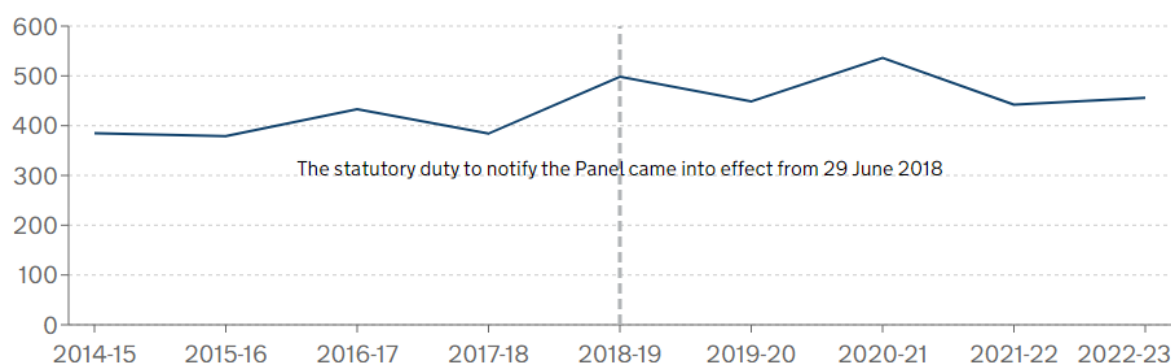


SERIOUS INCIDENT NOTIFICATION DATA

The Department published its annual [Serious incident notifications](#) (SIN) data as Official Statistics on 25 May 2023. The publication highlights key headlines of the nature of notification, child's characteristics, placement at the time of the incident, whether the child was on a child protection plan or known to agencies as well as local and regional breakdowns.

When accessing the publication, you can download the tables for your own offline analysis as well as create your own tables by choosing the data and area of interest you want to explore. Please be aware that, rounding and suppression is applied to the data to protect confidentiality. Regional numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10, National and Local Authority numbers are unrounded.

Number of serious incident notifications, 2014-15 to 2022-23, England



Source: Child Safeguarding Incident Notification System and Ofsted

The department has responsibility for collecting and publishing data from SINs as official statistics. The data is taken directly from the notifications we receive from Local Authorities recorded on the child safeguarding incident notification system therefore, it is important that all the information entered on to the form is accurate.

For example:

- all incidents should be notified as 'serious harm' or 'death', except where there is a clear reason to notify as 'other'.
- one notification should be made per incident which includes all children involved (including perpetrators where appropriate) with the main child to which the incident relates being entered first on the form.

Our system records the number of serious incidents *notified* and not the number of children affected. This data from serious incidents allows us to identify emerging concerns, trends and themes to inform policy development.

Serious Incident Process

A Serious Incident is where a child is harmed or dies, and abuse or neglect is known or suspected.

Serious Incident Notifications (SINs)

Timescale: Should be notified via CSINs system within 5 working days of incident to Panel (and by extension DfE and Ofsted).

What: Provides information of the incident on what is known within the timeframe.

Who: The duty is on the local authority to notify.



Rapid Review

Timescale: Should be submitted to the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel 15 working days from notification.

What: Assembles facts as quickly as possible to establish any immediate action needed to ensure a child's safety and the potential for practice learning.

Indicates whether or not LCSPR criteria is met.

Who: Safeguarding Partners.



Local Child Safeguarding Practice Review (LCSPR)

Timescale: Should be published within 6 months of initiation. Full reports should be sent to the Panel and DfE (mailbox.cpod@education.gov.uk), 7 working days in advance of the publication date

What: Promotes and shares information about improvements, both within the area and potentially beyond. Safeguarding partners must publish the report, unless they consider it inappropriate to do so.

Who: Safeguarding Partners.

Importance of making a serious incident notification

It is important that all serious incidents that meet the criteria as outlined in Working Together to Safeguard Children are notified. By submitting a notification, it will ensure that relevant learning from incidents is identified and fed back into the system to prevent future harm or death to children.

The variation in the number of notifications between local authorities to some extent reflects on their different socio-economic contexts and child population sizes. We encourage any local area with persistently high or low notification rates to audit and reflect on practice to ensure that all appropriate cases are being notified.

Support and guidance

For further support or guidance on making notifications, please go to:

[Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)

[Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel Guidance](#)