

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN

QUALITY AREA 2 |



PURPOSE

In this policy document, Creative Minds Early Years Pty Ltd is referred to as Creative Minds Early Years.

This policy will provide guidelines to ensure:

- the adequate supervision of all enrolled children is maintained at all times.
- the provision of a safe and secure environment for all children at Creative Minds Early Years.



POLICY STATEMENT

VALUES

Creative Minds Early Years is committed to:

- providing appropriate supervision for all enrolled children in all aspects of the service's program that is reflective of the children's needs, abilities, age and circumstances
- ensuring all children are directly and actively supervised by educators employed or engaged by Creative Minds Early Years
- maintaining a duty of care (*refer to Definitions*) to all children at Creative Minds Early Years
- ensuring there is an understanding of the shared legal responsibility and accountability between, and a commitment by, all persons to implement the procedures and practices outlined in this policy.

SCOPE

This policy applies to the approved provider, persons with management or control, nominated supervisor, persons in day-to-day charge, early childhood teachers, educators, staff, students, volunteers, parents/guardians, children, and others attending the programs and activities of Creative Minds Early Years including during offsite excursions and activities.

RESPONSIBILITIES	Approved provider and persons with management or control	Nominated supervisor and persons in day-to-day charge	Early childhood teacher, educators and all other staff	Parents/guardians	Contractors, volunteers and students
R indicates legislation requirement, and should not be deleted					
Complying with the legislated ECT/educator-to-child ratios at all times (<i>National Law: Sections 169</i>) (<i>Regulations 123</i>)	R	R	√		
Counting only those educators who are working directly with children at the service in the educator-to-child ratios (<i>Regulation 122</i>)	R	R	√		
Keeping a record of ECT/educators working directly with children – daily sign in, staff personal files and weekly roster. (<i>Regulation 151</i>)	R	√			
Ensuring any educator under the age of 18 is not left to supervise children on their own (<i>Regulation 120</i>)	R	√	√		
Ensuring an unauthorised person is under the direct supervision of an ECT/educator whilst at the service (<i>National Law: Section 170 (2)</i>)	R	R	√		
Ensuring, in addition to ratio requirements, that a minimum of two educators are rostered on duty at all times children are in attendance at the service	√	√	√		
Ensuring that children being educated and cared for by the service are adequately supervised (<i>refer to Definitions</i>) by being in sight and hearing of an educator at all times; including during eating, toileting, sleep, rest and transition routines (<i>National Law: Section 165 (1), (2)</i>)	R	R	√		
Considering the design and arrangement of the service environment to support active supervision (<i>Regulation 115</i>). This may be supported by a supervision plan (<i>refer to Attachment 1</i>)	R	√	√		
Managing potential risk of abuse or harm to each child, including fulfilling duty of care (<i>refer to Definitions</i>) and legal obligations to protect children and prevent any reasonable, foreseeable risk of injury or harm (<i>refer to Child Safe Environment Policy</i>)	R	R	R		R
Identifying high-risk activities, including excursions and water play (<i>refer to Excursions and Service Events Policy, Road Safety and Safe Transport Policy and Water Safety Policy</i>), through a risk management process, and implementing strategies to improve children’s safety e.g. Considering increasing adult-to-	R	R	√		

child ratios in line with the identified risks (<i>Regulation 100, 101, 102B, 102C</i>)					
Ensuring supervision standards are maintained during ECT/educator breaks, including during lunch breaks	R	R	√		
Providing safe spaces for children, which allow for adequate supervision, and which include safe fall zones, good traffic flow, maintenance of buildings and equipment, and minimising trip hazards	R	√	√		
Implementing induction procedures to inform casual and relief staff about the supervision strategies outlined in this policy	√	√			√
Notifying the Regulatory Authority (DET) within 24 hours of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a serious incident (<i>refer to Definitions</i>) occurring at the service, including when a child appears to be missing or cannot be accounted for (<i>National Law: Section 174(2)(a)</i>), (<i>Regulations 176(2)(a)(ii)</i>) a complaint alleging that the health, safety or wellbeing of a child has been compromised or that the law has been breached (<i>National Law: Section 174(2)(b)</i>), (<i>Regulations 175(2)(c), 176(2)(b)</i>) 	R	√			
Notifying parents/guardians of a serious incident (<i>refer to Definitions</i>) involving their child as soon as possible, but not more than 24 hours after the occurrence (<i>Regulation 86, 87 (3)(e)</i>)	R	√	√		
Reporting notifiable incidents (<i>refer to Definitions</i>) to Worksafe Victoria	R	√			
Evaluating supervision procedures regularly	R	√	√		
Complying with the service's <i>Excursions and Service Events, Road Safety and Safe Transport and Water Safety Policy</i>	R	R	√	√	√
Identifying the potential for the risks of abuse or harm to each child, including fulfilling duty of care (<i>refer to Definitions</i>) and legal obligations to protect children and prevent any reasonable, foreseeable risk of injury or harm	R	R	R		
Providing support to ECT/educators when children with challenging behaviours or additional leads are involved	√	√			
Ensuring that all children are accounted for, including by referring to attendance records (<i>refer to Definitions</i>) at various times throughout the day, e.g. during indoor/outdoor programs, conducting regular head counts during transition times ie. Morning tea, lunch, afternoon tea, transitioning from inside to outside and recording numbers on the sign in form.		√	√		
Adjusting supervision strategies to suit the service environment, educator skills, and age mix, dynamics and size of the group of children being supervised and the activities being undertaken	R	R	√		
Maintaining a duty of care to children at all times (including when the child is on the premises but not signed into or signed		R	R	R	

out of the care of the service and the parent/guardian or person delivering or collecting the child is responsible for supervising that child)					
Balancing supervision requirements with children’s needs for privacy and independence		√	√		
Communicating with other educators regularly to ensure adequate supervision at all times		R	√		
Adhering to the <i>Child Sage Environment Policy</i>	R	R	R	R	R
Ensuring doors and gates are closed at all times to prevent children from leaving the service unaccompanied or from accessing unsupervised/unsafe areas of the service	√	√	√	√	√
Deciding when to intervene, interrupt and redirect children’s play to ensure safety at all times		√	√		√
Identifying opportunities to support and extend children’s learning while also recognising their need to play without adult intervention		√	√		√
Conducting daily safety checks of the environment to assess safety and to remove hazards, reporting hazards to nominated supervisor to escalate to approved provider for maintenance.		√	√		
Supervising/being aware of children’s daily arrival and departure from the service and being aware of the person who has authority to collect the child (<i>refer to Delivery and Collection of Children Policy</i>)		√	√	√	
A child will only be released to authorized people 18 years and over. A person to collect not on the enrolment form as authorized can only collect when the parent has contacted the service and given verbal permission to 2 educators. Educators will document this on a communication form, parent must sign this on the next visit to the centre. Unknown people to the service must bring photo ID. No photo ID, the child cannot be released.					
Supervising their own child/ren before signing them into the program and after they have signed them out of the program				√	
Enabling ECT/educators to supervise children at all times e.g. by making arrangements to speak with educators at a mutually suitable time				√	

BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATION



BACKGROUND

Supervision is essential in ensuring that children's safety is protected in the service environment. Children have a right to be protected from potential hazards and dangers posed by products, plants, objects, animals and people in the immediate and wider environment.

Supervision is an integral part of the care and education of children and requires staff members to make ongoing assessments of the child and the activities in which they are engaged; utilising range of skills such as positioning and peripheral vision. Active supervision assists in the development of positive relationships between educators, children and their families, and informs ongoing assessment and future planning. Adequate supervision (*refer to Definitions*) requires teamwork and good communication between educators.

LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

Relevant legislation and standards include but are not limited to:

- Child Safe Standards, Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010
- Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011
- National Quality Standard, Quality Area 2: Children's Health and Safety
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004
- Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017
- Worker Screening Act 2020
- Worker Screening Regulations 2021 (Vic)

The most current amendments to listed legislation can be found at:

- Victorian Legislation – Victorian Law Today: www.legislation.vic.gov.au
- Commonwealth Legislation – Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au



DEFINITIONS

Adequate supervision: Supervision entails all children (individuals and groups) in all areas of the service, being in sight and/or hearing of an educator at all times including during toileting, sleep, rest and transition routines. Services are required to comply with the legislative requirements for educator-to-child ratios at all times. Supervision contributes to protecting children from hazards that may emerge in play, including hazards created by the equipment used.

Adequate supervision refers to constant, active and diligent supervision of every child at the service. Adequate supervision requires that educators are always in a position to observe each child, respond to individual needs, and immediately intervene if necessary. Variables affecting supervision levels include:

- number, age and abilities of children
- number and positioning of educators
- current activity of each child
- areas in which the children are engaged in an activity (visibility and accessibility)
- developmental profile of each child and of the group of children
- experience, knowledge and skill of each educator
- need for educators to move between areas (effective communication strategies).

Attendance Record: Kept by the service to record details of each child attending the service including name, time of arrival and departure, signature of person delivering and collecting the child or of the nominated supervisor or educator (*National Regulation 158(1)*).

Duty of care: A common law concept that refers to your responsibility to adequately protect children in your care from harm. It applies to all staff members within any Victorian early childhood service, and it is usually expressed as a duty to take reasonable steps to protect children from injury that is reasonably foreseeable.

Reportable incidences: Under the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (OHS Act), employers and self-employed persons must notify WorkSafe immediately after becoming aware an incident has occurred, including those resulting in:

- death
- a person needing medical treatment within 48 hours of being exposed to a substance
- a person needing immediate treatment as an in-patient at a hospital
- a person needing immediate medical treatment for one of the following injuries: amputation, serious head injury or serious eye injury, removal of skin (example: de-gloving/ scalping) electric shock, spinal injury, loss of a bodily function, serious lacerations (example: requiring stitching or other medical treatment).

Incidents must be reported if they expose a person in the immediate vicinity to an immediate risk to the person's health and safety involving:

- registered or licensed plant collapsing, overturning, falling or malfunctioning
- collapse or failure of an excavation, or shoring supporting an excavation
- collapse of a building structure (or partial collapse)
- implosion, explosion, or fire
- escape, spillage or leakage of any substance
- plant or objects falling from high places.

Serious incident: You must notify the DET within 24 hours of becoming aware of a serious incident (*Section 174(2)(a) and Regulation 176(2)(a)*)

A serious incident (*National Regulation 12*) is defined as any of the following:

- the death of a child while being educated and cared for at the service or following an incident while being educated and cared for by the service
- any incident involving serious injury or trauma to a child while the child is being educated and cared for, which:
 - a reasonable person would consider required urgent medical attention from a registered medical practitioner; or
 - the child attended or ought reasonably to have attended a hospital e.g. a broken limb*
 - any incident involving serious illness of a child while that child is being educated and cared for by a service for which the child attended, or ought reasonably to have attended, a hospital e.g. severe asthma attack, seizure or anaphylaxis

NOTE: In some cases (for example rural and remote locations) a General Practitioner conducts consultation from the hospital site. Only treatment related to serious injury, illness or trauma is required to be notified, not other health matters.

- any emergency for which emergency services attended

- NOTE: This means an incident, situation or event where there is an imminent or severe risk to the health, safety or wellbeing of a person at an education and care service. It does not mean an incident where emergency services attended as a precaution.
- a child appears to be missing or cannot be accounted for at the service
- a child appears to have been taken or removed from the service in a manner that contravenes the National Regulations
- a child was mistakenly locked in or out of the service premises or any part of the premises.

Examples of serious incidents include amputation (e.g. removal of fingers), anaphylactic reaction requiring hospitalisation, asthma requiring hospitalisation, broken bone/fractures, bronchiolitis, burns, diarrhoea requiring hospitalisation, epileptic seizures, head injuries, measles, meningococcal infection, sexual assault, witnessing violence or a frightening event.

If the approved provider is not aware that the incident was serious until sometime after the incident, they must notify the regulatory authority within 24 hours of becoming aware that the incident was serious.

Notifications of serious incidents should be made to the regulatory authority (DET) (*refer to Definition*) through the NQA IT System. If this is not practicable, the notification can be made initially in whatever way is best in the circumstances.

SOURCES AND RELATED POLICIES



SOURCES

- Kidsafe: www.kidsafe.com.au
- The Royal Children's Hospital Community Information team (formerly Safety Centre) provides information on safety promotion and injury prevention: www.rch.org.au.
- WorkSafe Victoria: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au
- Guide to the National Quality Framework (ACECQA): <http://acecqa.gov.au/>
- Guide to the Education and Care Services National Law 2010 and the Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011 (ACECQA): <http://acecqa.gov.au/>

RELATED POLICIES

- Administration of First Aid
- Child Safe Environment and Wellbeing
- Compliments and Complaints
- Dealing with Medical Conditions
- Delivery and Collection of Children
- Excursions and Service Events
- Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness
- Interactions with Children
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Relaxation and Sleep
- Road Safety and Safe Transport
- Staffing
- Tobacco Alcohol and other Drugs
- Water Safety

EVALUATION



In order to assess whether the values and purposes of the policy have been achieved, the approved provider will:

- regularly seek feedback from everyone affected by the policy regarding its effectiveness
 - record and monitor complaints and incidents in relation to the supervision of children and amend the policy and procedures as required
 - keep the policy up to date with current legislation, research, policy and best practice
 - revise the policy and procedures as part of the service's policy review cycle, or as required
 - notifying all stakeholders affected by this policy at least 14 days before making any significant changes to this policy or its procedures, unless a lesser period is necessary due to risk (*Regulation 172 (2)*).
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ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1: Supervision risk management template
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AUTHORISATION

This policy was adopted by the approved provider of Creative Minds Early Years on 31/5/2023

REVIEW DATE: 31/5/2026

ATTACHMENT 1: SUPERVISION RISK MANAGEMENT TEMPLATE

This template is designed as a tool to be developed and used by all educators involved in the supervision of children at the service and should be reviewed regularly and made available to all staff working in the program. There may be additional areas that your service will want to include in the supervision risk management template.

Area/equipment	Potential supervision risk	Action to reduce or eliminate risk
For example: Fixed equipment e.g. swings, fixed climbing equipment, slides etc.		
For example: Layout of the internal and/or external areas of the service including a description of areas that provide challenges to supervision e.g. children's bathrooms, L-shaped playgrounds or playrooms, behind structures or features in the playground etc.		
For example: Staff supervision responsibilities including: quiet/active learning spaces; during indoor and outdoor programs; specific programmed experiences; and the supervision of students and volunteers		
For example: Potential hazards e.g. protruding tree roots, small pieces of equipment etc.		
For example: Arrival and departure of children		