

EARLY CHILDHOOD

1889 First free kindergarten established in Dunedin.
1903 Sisters of Compassion in Wellington established first successful crèche.
1904 First kindergarten opened in Christchurch.
1906 First kindergarten opened in Wellington.
1906 Liberal Government started providing small per-child subsidy for kindergartens.
1907 Plunket established.
1910 First kindergarten opened in Auckland.

1941 First playcentre opened in Wellington.
1941 First government-supported nursery opened in Dunedin.
1947 *Report of the Consultative Committee on Preschool Education (Bailey Report)* published.
1948 First Labour Government started funding kindergarten teacher training.
1948 National Playcentre Federation established.

1960 Childcare Centre Regulations introduced.
1960s 200 Māori playcentres established in northern North Island.
1963 New Zealand Childcare Association (NZCA) established.
1963 First training course for childcare set up.
1969–1970 Budget provided tax allowance for families paying for childcare (Pollock, 2012a).
1971 *Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Pre-Kindergarten Education (Hill Report)* published.
1972 First Pasifika preschool (Lemali Tamaita a Samoa) established in Tokoroa.
1974 Subsidies made available to low-income families for childcare.

1980 *Early Childhood Care and Education Report* published by the State Services Commission (SSC).
1982 Early Childhood Workers Union (ECWU) registered.
1982 First Kōhanga Reo opened in Wainuiomata.
1982 Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust established.
1985 *Report of the Joint Ministerial Working Party for the Transition of Administration of Childcare from the Department of Social Welfare to the Department of Education* published.
1985 Ministry of Education agreed to fund three-year Diploma of Teaching (ECE).
1987–1989 Integrated three-year training in early childhood education introduced.
1987 Early Childhood Convention held in New Zealand.
1988 *Education to Be More (Meade Report)* published by Early Childhood Care and Education Working Group.
1988 *Before Five* report published in response to the *Meade Report*.
1990 Early Childhood Council (ECC) established from amalgamation of the Licensed Childcare Centres Federation and the Associated Childcare Council.
1996 *Future Directions: Early Childhood Education in New Zealand* report published by the Early Childhood Education Project.
1996 *Te Whāriki – Early Childhood Curriculum* policy statement published.

2000 TeachNZ scholarship programme introduced to increase the number of qualified Māori and Pasifika ECEC teachers.
2000 Diploma of Teaching required for all ECE teachers.
2002 *Pathways to the Future: Nga Huarahi Arataki or Nga Huarahi Arataki: Pathways to the Future, A Ten-Year Strategic Plan for Early Childhood Education* published by the fifth Labour Government.
2002 Pay parity with primary school teachers achieved for kindergarten teachers.
2003–2004 New Zealand Council for Educational Research (NZCER) conducts first national survey of ECEC services.
2007 20 hours free ECEC introduced for three- and four-year-olds in teacher-led services.
2007 *Quality Public ECE: A Vision for 2020* published by NZEI Te Riu Roa.
2009 Requirement for 100% qualified ECEC staff reduced to 80%.
2010 ECE Taskforce established.
2010–2014 Participation initiatives Intensive Community Participation Programme (ICPP) and Engaging Priority Families (EPF) established in areas of high need.
2011 *ECE Taskforce: An Agenda for Amazing Children* report published.
2012 *Early Childhood Education Sector Advisory Group Report – Sector-wide Quality* published.
2012 *Improving Quality for Under Two Year Olds in ECE and Improving Sector Wide Quality* recommendations published by Sector Advisory Groups.
2012 *Delivering Better Public Services: Supporting Vulnerable Children Result Action Plan* published.
2014 Vulnerable Children Act 2014 passed.

1867 Native Schools Act 1867 passed.
1877 Education Act 1877 passed.
1881 Industrial and special schools established.
1883 New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI Te Riu Roa) established.

1900 Manual and Technical Instruction Act 1900 passed.
1901 Inspector-General of Education, George Hogben visited Māori denominational boarding schools.
1901 Public School Teachers' Salaries Act 1901 passed.
1901 School leaving age raised to 14.
1902 Manual and Technical Instruction Act 1902 amendment passed.
1903 Secondary Schools Act 1903 passed.
1904 New curriculum for primary schools developed.
1907 *The School Journal* first published.
1912 *The Cohen Commission Report* published.
1914 Education Amendment Act 1914 passed.
1915 Secondary school curriculum diversified.

1920 Education Amendment Act 1920 passed.
1922 Correspondence School established.
1929 New curriculum (the Red Book) published.
1930 *Educational Reconstruction in New Zealand (Atmore Report)* published.
1931 New Māori education policy of adaptation introduced.
1936 Proficiency exam abolished.
1937 Free school milk scheme introduced.
1937 New Education Fellowship Conference held in New Zealand.
1939 Prime Minister Peter Fraser's statement on the first Labour Government's educational philosophy published.
1939 School Publications Branch established in the Department of Education.

1943 Rolling revision of curriculum reinstated.
1944 School leaving age raised to 15.
1944 *The Thomas Report* published.
1946 School certificate examination introduced.
1952 Post Primary Teachers Association (PPTA) established.
1955 National Committee on Māori Education convened.

1960 *Report of the Department of Māori Affairs (Hunn Report)* published.
1962 *Report of the Commission on Education in New Zealand (Currie Report)* published.
1964 Education Act 1964 passed.
1966 First *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies* published.
1967 Free school milk scheme abolished.
1969 Management of Māori schools transferred to regional Education Boards.
1975 Private Schools Conditional Integration Act 1975 passed.
1976 *Towards Partnership (McCombs Report)* published.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

1869 University of Otago established as New Zealand's first university.
1870 New Zealand University Act 1870 passed. University of New Zealand established.
1871 University of Otago opened to students including women.
1873 Canterbury University College the first college affiliated with University of New Zealand.
1878 Canterbury University College's School of Agriculture established (now called Lincoln University).
1883 Auckland University College established (Pollock, 2012b).
1886 Wellington School of Design established as New Zealand's first technical school.
1899 Victoria University College established.
1899 Scholarship Endowment Fund set up.

1904 University Degrees Act 1904 passed.
1907 *Starr Jordan Report* published.
1914 New Zealand University Amendment Act 1914 passed.
1914 Board of Studies, National Research Scholarships and University Bursaries established.

1925 Royal Commission into Universities established.
1926 University Amendment Act 1926 passed. Academic Board set up.
1928 Massey Agricultural College established in Palmerston North as a constituent college of the University of New Zealand.
1934 New Zealand Council of Educational Research (NZCER) established.

1946 Technical Correspondence School established in Wellington (now called the Open Polytechnic).
1948 Apprentices Act 1948 passed.
1948 University Grants Committee (UGC) established.
1949 New Zealand Trades Certification Board established.
1955 New Zealand Certificate in Engineering introduced.
1958 Technicians Certification Authority of New Zealand established.
1959 *Report of the Committee on New Zealand Universities (Parry Report)* published.

1960 University Grants Committee (UGC) reconstituted as a government-appointed committee.
1961 University of New Zealand disestablished. Colleges established as independent universities.
1964 Massey University of Manawatu (now Massey University) and University of Waikato established as fully autonomous universities.
1972 Educational Priorities conference convened by the second National Government.

1981 First modern wānanga (Te Wānanga o Raukawa) established in Ōtaki.
1988 *Report of the Working Group on Post Compulsory Education and Training (Hawke Report)* published.
1989 Education Act 1989 passed. UGC and Department of Education abolished. Tertiary Education Commission (TEC), New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA), Education Council of Aotearoa New Zealand (EDUCANZ), Careers New Zealand and New Zealand Vice-Chancellors Committee (NZVCC) established.
1990 Education Amendment Act 1990 passed.
1991–1992 Limited funding made available to private training establishments (PTEs).
1991–1992 *Tertiary Review* published by fourth National Government.
1992 Student loan scheme introduced.
1992 Education and Training Support Agency (later Skill New Zealand, now merged into the Tertiary Education Commission) established.
1994 *Todd Task Force Report* published.
1999 Education Amendment Act 1999 passed.

1986 *Inquiry into the Quality of Teaching (Scott Report)* published.
1987 *Government Management: Brief to the Incoming Government 1987 Volume II Education Issues* published by The New Zealand Treasury.
1988 *National Curriculum Statement: A Discussion Document for Primary and Secondary Schools* published as a result of the 1987 curriculum review.
1988 *Administering for Excellence: Effective Administration in Education (the Picot Report)* published.
1989 *Tomorrow's Schools* published by the fourth Labour Government in response to the *Picot Report*.
1989 Education Act 1989 passed. Department of Education and regional Education Boards abolished. Ministry of Education (MoE), Education Review Office (ERO) and New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) established.
1989 School leaving age raised to 16.
1990 Corporal punishment abolished by Education Amendment Act 1990.
1990 Kura Kaupapa Māori (Māori language immersion schools) formalised in education legislation.
1991 *Education Policy: Investing in People, Our Greatest Asset* published by the fourth National Government to build on *Tomorrow's Schools*.
1991 Education Amendment Act 1991 passed.
1993 *New Zealand Curriculum Framework* published.

2001 Hui Taumata Mātauranga held to consider a framework for Māori education aspirations.
2002–2004 School bursary, university entrance, sixth form (year 12) certificate and university bursary replaced by National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA).
2003 Teaching and Learning Research Initiative (TLRI) established.
2007 *The New Zealand Curriculum* published.
2008 *Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success: The Māori Education Strategy 2008–2012* published.
2008 Education (National Standards) Amendment Act 2008 passed.
2010 Administration of New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF) transferred to New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA).
2010 *Review of Special Education 2010* published.
2010 *Success for All – Every School, Every Child* published.
2013 *Ka Hikitia – Accelerating Success 2013–2017* published.
2014 *Investing in Educational Success – Working Group Report* published.

2000 Tertiary Education Advisory Commission (TEAC) established.
2002 Limits placed on funding for private tertiary education providers. Centres of Research Excellence (COREs) established.
2002–2003 Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) and Performance-Based Research Fund (PBRF) established by amendments to Education Act 1989.
2002 *Tertiary Education Strategy 2002–2007* published by the fifth Labour Government.
2006 Future directions for tertiary funding announced by the fifth Labour Government.
2007 Colleges of education merged with universities.
2009–2010 Youth Guarantee published by the fifth National Government.
2009–2010 Limits placed on access to student loans.
2011 Industry Training Act 1992 amended.
2013 Youth Service established.
2014 *Tertiary Education Strategy 2014–2019* published by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and the Ministry of Education.

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