

## ***Timeline of significant events in the history of education in New Zealand, 1867–2014 Infographic***

References document – prepared by Freya Tearney on 15 April 2016

The *Timeline of significant events in the history of education in New Zealand, 1867–2014 Infographic* can be found on the McGuinness Institute’s publications page [here](#). For more detailed information please see the working paper *Working Paper 2016/03: History of education in New Zealand*, which forms part of the [TalentNZ](#) project.

Key:

P = paraphrase

Q = quote

In text reference	Full reference	Year	Page in reference	Type of reference	Text used in the infographic
<b>(Abbott, n.d.)</b>	Abbott, M. (n.d.). <i>The origins of technical education</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf">http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf</a>	1900 & 1902		Q	Manual and Technical Instruction Act 1900 and Manual and Technical Instruction Act 1902 gave local authorities power to spend money on technical education.
	Abbott, M. (n.d.). <i>The origins of technical education</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf">http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf</a>	1948		P	Apprentices Act 1948 requires apprentices to attend trade classes.
	Abbott, M. (n.d.). <i>The origins of technical education</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf">http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf</a>	1949		P	New Zealand Trades Certification Board established to oversee the development of trade training, prescribe courses, set standards and conduct exams.
	Abbott, M. (n.d.). <i>The origins of technical education</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf">http://www.crie.org.nz/research-papers/M.Abbott_H.D_OP2.3.pdf</a>	1955		P	New Zealand Certificate in Engineering introduced. This leads to the creation of tertiary level vocational education and training institutions.
<b>(McLintock, 1996a)</b>	An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. (1966a). Growth and dissolution. In A. H. McIntock (Ed.), <i>An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 31, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand</a>	1870		P	New Zealand University Act 1870 passed – University of New Zealand established.

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<b>(McLintock, 1966b)</b>	An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. (1966b). Early chancellors and the senate. In A.H. McIntock (Ed.), <i>An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 11, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-5">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-5</a>	1899		P	Scholarship Endowment Fund set up to assist students with study.
<b>(McLintock, 1966c)</b>	An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. (1966c). The Starr Jordan Report. In A.H. McIntock (Ed.), <i>An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 11, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-6">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-6</a>	1907		P	<i>The Starr Jordan Report</i> published. Suggests improvements to university courses, administration, status of teachers and the examining system.
<b>(McLintock, 1966d)</b>	An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. (1966d). The Royal Commission – 1925. In A.H. McIntock (Ed.), <i>An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 11, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-8">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-8</a>	1925		P	Royal Commission into Universities formed with specific focus on reorganisation of University of New Zealand into four independent universities. Report also criticises undue emphasis on examinations, the external examination system, the understaffing of colleges, low standard of matriculation and six subject degree.
<b>(McLintock, 1966e)</b>	An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. (1966e). Progress of the academic board. In A.H. McIntock (Ed.), <i>An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 11, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-9">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-9</a>	1926		P	University Amendment Act 1926 sets up Academic Boards.
<b>(McLintock, 1966f)</b>	An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. (1966f). The Parry Report. In A.H. McIntock (Ed.), <i>An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 11, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-14">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-14</a>	1959		P	<i>Report of the Committee of New Zealand Universities (The Parry Report)</i> recommends universities be granted full autonomy (subject only to UGC), and dissolution of University of New Zealand.
<b>(McLintock, 1966g)</b>	An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand. (1966g). A University Grants Committee. In A.H. McIntock (Ed.), <i>An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 29, 2016 from	1960		Q	UGC reconstituted as a government-appointed committee.

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	<a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-12">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/1966/education-university-university-of-new-zealand/page-12</a>				
<b>(Archives New Zealand, n.d.)</b>	Archives New Zealand. (n.d.). <i>Research guides: Education</i> . Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <a href="http://archives.govt.nz/research/guides/education">http://archives.govt.nz/research/guides/education</a>	1881		P	Special schools established for specific groups of children e.g. deaf.
	Archives New Zealand. (n.d.). <i>Research guides: Education</i> . Retrieved January 28, 2016 from <a href="http://archives.govt.nz/research/guides/education">http://archives.govt.nz/research/guides/education</a>	1904		P	University Degrees Act 1904 grants University of New Zealand authority to issue degrees.
<b>(Beeby, 1992)</b>	Beeby, C. E. (1992). <i>The biography of an idea: Beeby on education</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Educational Research.	1959	191, 313	P	<i>Report of the Committee of New Zealand Universities (The Parry Report)</i> published.
<b>(Bushouse, 2008)</b>	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1906	5	P	Government provides small per child subsidy for kindergartens.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1947	6	P	<i>Report of the Consultative Committee on Preschool Education (The Bailey Report)</i> recommends state takes over kindergartens. Political acceptance of view that preschool education for three- and -four-year-olds could benefit children prior to their arrival at school.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1948	6	P	Government funds kindergarten teacher training.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1960s	7	P	Emergence of 200 Māori playcentres in northern North Island.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016	1963	8	P	New Zealand Childcare Association (NZCA) established.

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	from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>				
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1974	13	P	Subsidies made available to low income families for childcare.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1982	9	P	Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust established.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1985	13	P	Minister of Education agrees to fund three-year Diploma of Teaching (ECE) programmes.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1987	23	P	New Zealand Early Childhood Convention presents findings from David Weikart's longitudinal <i>Highscope Preschool Project</i> . Study found that for every \$1 invested in quality early education there could be as high as a \$7 social return.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	1990	15	P	Early Childhood Education Council (ECC) established from amalgamation of the Licensed Childcare Centres Federation and the Associated Childcare Council. Promotes the provisions of quality early childhood education.
	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	2000	29	P	Diploma of Teaching required for all ECE teachers.

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	Bushouse, B. K. (2008). <i>Early childhood education policy in Aotearoa/New Zealand: The creation of the 20 hours free programme</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2008_bushouse.pdf</a>	2007	18	Q	All colleges of education merged into universities to strengthen links between research, pedagogy and practice.
<b>(Butterworth &amp; Tarling, 1994)</b>	Butterworth, R., & Tarling, N. (1994). <i>A shake up anyway: Government and the universities in New Zealand in a decade of reform</i> . Auckland, New Zealand: Auckland University Press.	1960s	23	P	Massey University and University of Waikato emerge as full universities.
	Butterworth, R., & Tarling, N. (1994). <i>A shake up anyway: Government and the universities in New Zealand in a decade of reform</i> . Auckland, New Zealand: Auckland University Press.	1972	42–44	P	Educational Priorities conference convened by the National Party. One of the topics of discussion is the integration of tertiary education.
<b>(Calman, 2015)</b>	Calman, R. (2015). Māori education – mātauranga – the native schools system, 1867 to 1969. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved April 4, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/maori-education-matauranga/page-3">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/maori-education-matauranga/page-3</a>	1867		P	Natives Schools Act 1867 passed. Requires native schools to be taught only in English.
	Calman, R. (2015). Māori education – mātauranga – the native schools system, 1867 to 1969. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved April 4, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/maori-education-matauranga/page-3">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/maori-education-matauranga/page-3</a>	1969		P	Māori schools transferred to regional education boards.
<b>(Campbell, 1941)</b>	Campbell, A. E. (1941). <i>Educating New Zealand</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: Department of Internal Affairs.	1901	58	P	Public School Teachers' Salaries Act 1901 establishes uniform scale of teachers' salaries.
<b>(Connew, 2003)</b>	Connew, J. S. (2003). <i>The political lessons of tomorrow's schools: What can be learnt from the outcomes and implications of tomorrow's schools?</i> (Dissertation, Bachelor of Arts with Honours). Dunedin, New Zealand: University of Otago. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="file:///C:/Users/ft/Downloads/ConnewScottJ2003BAHons.pdf">file:///C:/Users/ft/Downloads/ConnewScottJ2003BAHons.pdf</a>	1991	49	P	Education Amendment Act 1991 abolishes school zoning and gives parents ability to choose school of their preference.

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<b>(Controller and Auditor-General, 2012)</b>	Controller and Auditor-General. (2012). <i>Education for Māori: Context for our proposed audit work until 2017</i> . Presented to the House of Representatives under section 20 of the Public Audit Act 2001. Wellington, New Zealand: Office of the Auditor-General. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.oag.govt.nz/2012/education-for-maori/docs/education-for-maori.pdf">http://www.oag.govt.nz/2012/education-for-maori/docs/education-for-maori.pdf</a>	1987	17	Q	Māori Language Act 1987 recognises te reo as an official language. Māori Language Commission (Te Taura Whiri I te Reo Māori) established.
<b>(Crawford, 2016)</b>	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	1960	2	Q	UGC manages the system's accountability to government and allocates funds to universities under a five-yearly system, using the equivalent full-time student (EFTS) as a funding metric.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	1989	3	P	Education Act 1989 sets statutory framework for all tertiary education and abolishes UGC and Department of Education.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	1991–1992	3	Q	Standard tertiary fee abolished and TEIs given the freedom to set their own fees.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	1991–1992	3	P	Limited funding made available for private training establishments (PTEs).

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	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	1992	3	Q	Education and Training Support Agency (later Skill New Zealand) established to administer labour market and industry training arrangements.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	1999	4	P	Funding in TEIs becomes demand driven with lift in funding cap and, at qualifications level 3 and above, PTEs are put on level footing with TEI tuition funding.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	2002	4	P	Limits are placed on funding for private tertiary education providers and the first Centres of Research Excellence (COREs) are established.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	2002	4	P	<i>Tertiary Education Strategy 2002–2007</i> published.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	2009–2010	5	Q	Limits placed on access to student loans aimed at focusing loans on those most likely to succeed in and gain value from tertiary education and at reducing the cost of the loan scheme.

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	<a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>				
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	2009–2010	5, 10–11	P	The Youth Guarantee announced – a range of secondary and tertiary transition programmes created to provide alternative vocational pathways for students aged 16–19.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	2011	5, 10	Q	Industry training reviewed and Industry Training Act 1992 amended to simplify role of Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) and open them to competition for arranging training.
	Crawford, R. (2016). <i>History of tertiary education reforms in New Zealand</i> . Research paper prepared for New Zealand Productivity Commission. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf">http://www.productivity.govt.nz/sites/default/files/nz-pc-rn-2016-1-history-of-tertiary-education-reforms.pdf</a>	2013	11	Q	Complementing the Youth Guarantee, the government establishes the Youth Service. Aims to engage 16 to 19 year-olds not in employment, education and training (NEET) and assist and encourage them to undertake further learning towards recognised qualifications.
<b>(Durie, 2004)</b>	Durie, M. (2004). <i>Maori Achievement: Anticipating the learning environment</i> . Paper presented at the IV Hui Taumata Mātauranga, Taupo, New Zealand, September 2004. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/fms/Te%20Mata%20O%20Te%20Tau/Publications%20-%20Mason/Maori%20Achievement%20Anticipating%20the%20learnong%20environment.pdf?DD539767DB2133811EBDA5A8E9739997">https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/fms/Te%20Mata%20O%20Te%20Tau/Publications%20-%20Mason/Maori%20Achievement%20Anticipating%20the%20learnong%20environment.pdf?DD539767DB2133811EBDA5A8E9739997</a>	2001	2	P	Hui Taumata Mātauranga held. First hui held to consider a framework for Māori aspirations for education.



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<b>(Education [National Standards] Amendment Act 2008, No. 108)</b>	Education (National Standards) Amendment Act 2008, No. 108. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2008/0108/latest/whole.html">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2008/0108/latest/whole.html</a>	2008		P	Education (National Standards) Amendment Act 2008 passed. Introduces national standards for literacy and numeracy in primary schools.
<b>(Education Act 1989, No. 80)</b>	Education Act 1989, No. 80. Retrieved April 6, 2016 from <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1989/0080/latest/DLM175959.html">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1989/0080/latest/DLM175959.html</a>	1989		P	Education Act 1989 establishes New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA).
<b>(ERO, n.d.)</b>	Education Review Office (ERO). (n.d.). <i>Introduction to the Education Review Office</i> . Retrieved April 13, 2016 from <a href="http://www.ero.govt.nz/About-Us/Strategic-Intentions/Introduction-to-the-Education-Review-Office">http://www.ero.govt.nz/About-Us/Strategic-Intentions/Introduction-to-the-Education-Review-Office</a>	1989		P	Education Act 1989 establishes Education Review Office (ERO).
<b>(Else, 2012)</b>	Else, A. (2012). Gender inequalities. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 19, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/gender-inequalities/page-1">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/gender-inequalities/page-1</a>	1871		P	Women able to attend University of Otago when it opens in 1871.
<b>(Ewing, 1970)</b>	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1903	136	P	Secondary Schools Act 1903 makes available free secondary schooling to those who pass the Proficiency test.
	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1912	161	P	<i>The Cohen Commission Report</i> published.
	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1922	161	P	Correspondence School established.
	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1929	251–253	P	New curriculum published. Establishes rolling reviews and introduces woodwork for boys and housecraft for girls.

In text reference	Full reference	Year	Page in reference	Type of reference	Text used in the infographic
	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1930	186–187	P	<i>Educational Reconstruction in New Zealand (The Atmore Report)</i> published. Criticises focus on proficiency and makes recommendations in relation to religious instruction, physical welfare and extension of school dental and medical services.
	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1937	193	P	New Education Fellowship Conference takes place in New Zealand.
	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1943	208	P	Rolling revision of curriculum reinstated.
	Ewing, J. L. (1970). <i>The development of the New Zealand primary school curriculum 1877–1970</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Council for Education Research.	1964	272	P	Education Act 1964 consolidates educational legislation and the curriculum.
<b>(Goedegebuure et al., 2008)</b>	Goedegebuure, L., Santiago, P., Fitznor, L., Bjørn, S., & van der Steen, M. (2008). <i>OECD reviews of tertiary education – New Zealand</i> . Retrieved April 12, 2016 from <a href="https://www.oecd.org/newzealand/38012419.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/newzealand/38012419.pdf</a>	2002–2003	105	P	Amendments to Education Act 1989 establish the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) and provides for the Performance-Based Research Fund (PBFR).
<b>(Government Service Equal Pay Act 1960, No. 117)</b>	Government Service Equal Pay Act 1960, No. 117. Retrieved April 12, 2016 from <a href="http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1960/0117/latest/DLM325949.html?search=ts_all%40act%40bill%40regulation_Government+Service+Equal+Pay+Act+1960_resel&amp;p=1">http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1960/0117/latest/DLM325949.html?search=ts_all%40act%40bill%40regulation_Government+Service+Equal+Pay+Act+1960_resel&amp;p=1</a>	1960		Q	Government Service Equal Pay Act 1960 requires women to be paid at the same rate as men where they do equal work under equal conditions.
<b>(Lee, 2003)</b>	Lee, G. (2003). Thinking comprehensively: Some comparisons between the New Zealand Thomas Report (1944) and the New South Wales Wyndham Report (1958). <i>Education Research and Perspectives</i> , 30(2), 26–59. Retrieved April 12, 2016 from <a href="http://www.erpjournal.net/wp-">http://www.erpjournal.net/wp-</a>	1944	26–27	P	<i>The Thomas Report</i> published. Recommendations include the establishment of a common, core post-primary school curriculum.

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	<a href="#">content/uploads/2012/07/ERP30-2_Lee-G.-2003.-Thinking-comprehensively-.pdf</a>				
<b>(Long et al., 2000)</b>	Long, M., Ryan, R., Burke, G., & Hopkins, S. (2000). <i>Strategic research initiative literature review: Enterprise-based education and training</i> . Retrieved April 12, 2016 from <a href="https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/schooling/enterprised-based-education-and-training">https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/schooling/enterprised-based-education-and-training</a>	1992		P	Education and Training Support Agency (later Skill New Zealand) established.
<b>(May, 2013)</b>	May, H. (2013). <i>The discovery of early childhood 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: NZCER Press.	1906	181–182	P	Government provides small per child subsidy for kindergartens.
	May, H. (2013). <i>The discovery of early childhood 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: NZCER Press.	1907	291	P	Plunket established.
	May, H. (2013). <i>The discovery of early childhood 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: NZCER Press.	1941	360–362	P	The first government supported nursery opens in Dunedin.
<b>(May, 2014)</b>	May, H. (2014). New Zealand: A narrative of shifting policy directions for early childhood education and care. In L. Gambaro, K. Stewart, & J. Waldfogel (Eds.), <i>An equal start? Providing quality early education and care for disadvantaged children</i> . Bristol, United Kingdom: Policy Press. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.listener.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Narrative1.pdf?4f708e">http://www.listener.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Narrative1.pdf?4f708e</a>	2002	147	Q	<i>Pathways to the Future – Ngā Huarahi Arataki 2002–2012: A Ten-Year ECE Strategic Plan for Early Childhood Education</i> published by the Labour Government. Intends to provide a robust infrastructure for delivering high quality, affordable, early childhood education and care (ECEC) participation by all children.
	May, H. (2014). New Zealand: A narrative of shifting policy directions for early childhood education and care. In L. Gambaro, K. Stewart, & J. Waldfogel (Eds.), <i>An equal start? Providing quality early education and care for disadvantaged children</i> . Bristol, United Kingdom: Policy Press. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.listener.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Narrative1.pdf?4f708e">http://www.listener.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Narrative1.pdf?4f708e</a>	2010	154–155	P	ECE Taskforce given responsibility of reviewing and refocusing ECEC policy. Reflects government concern over rising ECEC expenditure.
<b>(May &amp; Mitchell, 2009)</b>	May, H., & Mitchell, L. (2009). <i>Strengthening community-based early childhood education in Aotearoa New Zealand: Report of the quality public early childhood project</i> . Retrieved April 12, 2016 from	2007	11	Q	NZEI Te Riu Roa publishes <i>Quality Public ECE: A Vision for 2020</i> . Seeks increased 11professionalisation, a national bicultural curriculum, MoE assuming responsibility for the sector and the introduction of

In text reference	Full reference	Year	Page in reference	Type of reference	Text used in the infographic
	<a href="file:///C:/Users/ft/Downloads/Report_QPECE_project_web_2+JD%20(5).pdf">file:///C:/Users/ft/Downloads/Report_QPECE_project_web_2+JD%20(5).pdf</a>				pay parity for teachers with their primary and secondary colleagues.
<b>(McGuinness &amp; White, 2012)</b>	McGuinness, W., & White, M. (2012). <i>Nation dates 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: mcg Publishing	1907	60	Q	<i>The School Journal</i> first published to provide children with New Zealand-based reading material.
	McGuinness, W., & White, M. (2012). <i>Nation dates 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: mcg Publishing	1937	80	Q	Free school milk scheme begins.
	McGuinness, W., & White, M. (2012). <i>Nation dates 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: mcg Publishing	1967	103	Q	Free school milk scheme ends.
<b>(McLaughlin, 2003)</b>	McLaughlin, M. (2003). <i>Tertiary education policy in New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2002_mclaughlin.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2002_mclaughlin.pdf</a>	1988	20	P	<i>Report of the Working Group on Post Compulsory Education and Training (The Hawke Report)</i> recommends a range of changes to tertiary education with aim of increasing participation and sustainable funding.
	McLaughlin, M. (2003). <i>Tertiary education policy in New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2002_mclaughlin.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2002_mclaughlin.pdf</a>	1991	17	P	<i>National Government's Tertiary Review</i> published.
	McLaughlin, M. (2003). <i>Tertiary education policy in New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2002_mclaughlin.pdf">http://www.fulbright.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/axford2002_mclaughlin.pdf</a>	1994	17, 23	P	<i>Todd Task Force Report</i> published. Examines tertiary education resourcing and balance of public and private contributions to costs of tertiary education.
<b>(Meade &amp; Podmore, 2002)</b>	Meade, A., & Podmore, V. N. (March 2002). <i>Early childhood education policy co-ordination under the auspices of the Department/Ministry of Education: A case study of New Zealand</i> . UNESCO Early Childhood and Family Policy Series, No.1. Paris, France: UNESCO. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001102/110281e.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001102/110281e.pdf</a>	1985	18	P	<i>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</i> published.
<b>(Middleton, 2013)</b>	Middleton, S. (2013). <i>It's still a good read: The Hawke report</i> . Retrieved March 31, 2016 from	1988		P	<i>The Hawke Report</i> published.

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	<a href="http://cognitioneducation.com/blog/it%E2%80%99s-still-good-read-hawke-report">http://cognitioneducation.com/blog/it%E2%80%99s-still-good-read-hawke-report</a>				
(MoE, 1996)	Ministry of Education (MoE). (1996). <i>Te whāriki – early childhood curriculum</i> . Retrieved April 12, 2016 from <a href="http://www.education.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Early-Childhood/te-whariki.pdf">http://www.education.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Early-Childhood/te-whariki.pdf</a>	1996		P	<i>Te Whāriki – Early Childhood Curriculum</i> published.
(MoE, 2002)	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2002). <i>Pathways to the future: Ngā huarahi 13hanau13: A ten-year strategic plan for early childhood education</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: Ministry of Education.	2002	2, 5	P	A new funding policy differentiates between teacher-led and parent-led services.
(MoE, 2006)	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2006). <i>OECD thematic review of tertiary education</i> . Retrieved April 12, 2016 from <a href="https://www.oecd.org/newzealand/36441052.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/newzealand/36441052.pdf</a>	2000	11	Q	Tertiary Education Advisory Commission (TEAC) established to provide advice on the future strategic direction of the New Zealand tertiary education system.
(MoE, 2007a)	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2007a). <i>History of curriculum development</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: Learning Media Limited. Retrieved March 22, 2016 from <a href="http://nzcurriculum.tki.org.nz/Archives/Curriculum-project-archives/Developing-the-draft/History-of-curriculum-development">http://nzcurriculum.tki.org.nz/Archives/Curriculum-project-archives/Developing-the-draft/History-of-curriculum-development</a>	1988		P	<i>National Curriculum Statement: A discussion document for primary and secondary schools</i> published following extensive public consultation as part of the 1987 <i>Curriculum Review</i> .
(MoE, 2007b)	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2007b). <i>The New Zealand curriculum</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: Learning Media Limited. Retrieved March 29, 2016 from <a href="file:///C:/Users/ft/Downloads/The-New-Zealand-Curriculum%20(2).pdf">file:///C:/Users/ft/Downloads/The-New-Zealand-Curriculum%20(2).pdf</a>	2007	4	Q	Introduction of <i>The New Zealand Curriculum</i> . Vision is to create ‘lifelong learners who are confident and creative, connected, and actively involved’.
(MoE, 2009)	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2009). <i>Ka Hikitia: Managing for success: the Māori education strategy 2008–2012</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: Group Maori. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.parliament.nz/resource/0000119109">http://www.parliament.nz/resource/0000119109</a>	2008		Q	<i>Ka Hikitia – Managing for Success: The Māori Education Strategy 2008–2012</i> published. Sets the direction for improving education outcomes for and with Māori learners.
(MoE, 2010)	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2010). <i>Success for all – every school, every child: Fact sheet</i> . Retrieved April	2010		P	<i>Success for All – Every School, Every Child</i> builds on the government’s <i>Review of Special Education 2010</i> .

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	12, 2016 from <a href="http://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-nz/49SCES_EVI_00DBSCH_INQ_9975_1_A147433/8a9fb77778f8192ba495fa74edd5b1bebafd57b0">http://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-nz/49SCES_EVI_00DBSCH_INQ_9975_1_A147433/8a9fb77778f8192ba495fa74edd5b1bebafd57b0</a>				
<b>(MoE, 2012)</b>	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2012). <i>Ministry of Education supports and services for learners with special education needs/disabilities</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://shapingeducation.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/SpecialEducationOverview.pdf">http://shapingeducation.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/SpecialEducationOverview.pdf</a>	2010	2	P	<i>Review of Special Education 2010</i> published. Canvases opinions from across the sector, including parents and 14hanau with findings signalling need to increase inclusive practices in schools, raise achievement for learners with special needs and reduce bureaucracy.
<b>(MoE, 2013)</b>	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2013). <i>Ka Hikitia accelerating success 2013–2017: the Māori education strategy</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: Ministry of Education. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.education.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Ministry/Strategies-and-policies/Ka-Hikitia/KaHikitiaAcceleratingSuccessEnglish.pdf">http://www.education.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Ministry/Strategies-and-policies/Ka-Hikitia/KaHikitiaAcceleratingSuccessEnglish.pdf</a>	2013	9	P	<i>Ka Hikitia – Accelerating Success 2013–2017</i> published. Builds on <i>Hui Taumata Mātauranga and Ka Hikitia 2008–2012</i> .
<b>(MoE, 2014)</b>	Ministry of Education (MoE). (2014). <i>Investing in educational success</i> . Working group report, June 2014. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.education.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Ministry/Investing-in-Educational-Success/Investing-in-Educational-Success-Working-Group-Report-3-June-2014.pdf">http://www.education.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Ministry/Investing-in-Educational-Success/Investing-in-Educational-Success-Working-Group-Report-3-June-2014.pdf</a>	2014	1	Q	<i>Investing in Educational Success – Working Group Report</i> published. Seeks to improve outcomes for all students, encourage cooperation between schools, create better teaching and leadership pathways and support teacher-led innovation of new practice.
<b>(Mitchell et al., 2013)</b>	Mitchell, L., Meagher-Lundberg, P., Taylor, M., Calcutt, T., Kalavite, T., Kara, H., & Paki, V. (2013). <i>ECE participation programme evaluation: Delivery of EEC participation initiatives: Baseline report</i> . Report to the Ministry of Education, July 2013. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/EECE/ece-participation-programme-evaluation">https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/EECE/ece-participation-programme-evaluation</a>	2010–2014		P	Participation initiatives, such as Intensive Community Participation Programme (ICPP) and Engaging Priority Families (EPF), are established in areas of high need. Focus on finding new ways to support families and encourage participation.

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(NZCER, n.d.)	New Zealand Council for Educational Research (NZCER). (n.d.). <i>About NZCER</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.nzcer.org.nz/about-nzcer">http://www.nzcer.org.nz/about-nzcer</a>	1934		P	New Zealand Council of Educational Research established (NZCER).
(NZEI, 2016)	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1948		Q	National Playcentre Federation established.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1960		Q	Childcare Centre Regulations introduced setting minimum standards for childcare centres.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1963		P	First training course for childcare set up.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1971		P	<i>Committee of Inquiry into Pre-Kindergarten Education (The Hill Report)</i> published.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1980		P	<i>Early Childhood Care and Education Report</i> published by the State Services Commission (SSC).
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1982		P	Early Childcare Workers Union (ECWU) established.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of</i>	1987		Q	Integrated three-year training in early childhood education introduced.

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	<i>the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>				
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1988		P	<i>Education to Be More (The Meade Report)</i> and <i>Before Five</i> published. Establishes early childcare education (ECE) as a priority social policy area.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	1996		P	<i>Future Directions Report</i> published. Developed by the sector and set out recommendations to support quality ECE services.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	2002		P	Pay parity for kindergarten teachers with primary school teachers achieved.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	2003–2004		P	NZCER conducts first national survey of ECE services.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	2007		P	20 hours free ECE introduced for three- and four-year-olds.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	2009		P	Requirement for 100 percent qualified ECE staff reduced to 80 percent.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	2011		P	<i>ECE Taskforce: An Agenda for Amazing Children Report</i> published. Contains 65 recommendations for wide ranging reforms.
	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (2016). <i>History of early childhood education in the context of the union movement</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/">http://www.beststart.org.nz/history/</a>	2012		Q	Sector Advisory Group on Early Childhood Education Funding established.



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(NZEI, n.d.)	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI). (n.d.). <i>About Us</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.nzei.org.nz/NZEI/About-Us/Aboutus.aspx?&amp;About_Us=7">http://www.nzei.org.nz/NZEI/About-Us/Aboutus.aspx?&amp;About_Us=7</a>	1883		P	New Zealand Educational Institute (NZEI) established to promote the interests of teachers, resolve disputes should a teacher be treated unfairly and promote a higher standard of education.
(NZQA, n.d.)	New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA). (n.d.). <i>The New Zealand qualifications framework</i> . Retrieved March 31, 2016 from <a href="http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/assets/Studying-in-NZ/New-Zealand-Qualification-Framework/requirements-nzqf.pdf">http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/assets/Studying-in-NZ/New-Zealand-Qualification-Framework/requirements-nzqf.pdf</a>	2010	2	P	NZQA takes on administration of New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF).
(New Zealand Treasury, 1987)	New Zealand Treasury. (1987). <i>Government management: Brief to the incoming government 1987 volume II</i> . Retrieved March 29, 2016 from <a href="http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/briefings/1987ii/big87ii-1.pdf">http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/briefings/1987ii/big87ii-1.pdf</a>	1987		P	Treasury publishes <i>Government Management: Brief to the Incoming Government 1987</i> . Volume 2 is devoted to analysis of education issues in New Zealand.
(New Zealand University Amendment Act 1914, No. 68)	New Zealand University Amendment Act 1914, No. 68. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.nzlii.org/nz/legis/hist_act/nzuua19145gv1914n68420/nzuua19145gv1914n68420.html">http://www.nzlii.org/nz/legis/hist_act/nzuua19145gv1914n68420/nzuua19145gv1914n68420.html</a>	1914	320	P	New Zealand University Amendment Act 1914 establishes Board of Studies, National Research Scholarships and University Bursaries.
(Openshaw et al., 1993)	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1877	81	P	Education Act 1877 establishes free, compulsory primary school education.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1904	100	P	Hogben (Inspector General) develops new curriculum for primary schools. Civics and moral training forms part of curriculum.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1914	113–114	P	Education Amendment Act 1914 passed. Aims to use school curriculum to achieve special social, civic and vocational outcomes.

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	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1917	132–150	P	Free Place Regulations 1917 advocate for differential curricula in secondary schools based on gender and vocational destination.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1946	220–221	P	School Certificate Examination introduced.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1955	70–71	P	National Committee on Māori Education. Māori leaders invited to join the committee. Made recommendations relating to administration of Māori schools.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1960	72	P	<i>The Hunn Report</i> published. Identifies Māori disadvantage and advocates integration.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1962	73	Q	<i>Report of the Commission on Education in New Zealand (The Currie Report)</i> published. Terms of reference were wide. Asked to consider 'the publicly-controlled system of primary, post-primary and technical education in relation to the present and future needs of the country.'
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1966	276	P	First <i>New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies</i> published.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1975	246	P	Private Schools Conditional Integration Act 1975 passed.
	Openshaw, R., Lee, G., & Lee, H. (1993). <i>Challenging the myths: Rethinking New Zealand's educational history</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1976	274	P	<i>Towards Partnership (The McCombs Report)</i> published. Recommends structural changes to education system.

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<b>(Pihama et al., 2004)</b>	Pihama, L., Smith, K., Taki, M., & Lee, J. (2004). <i>A literature review on kaupapa Maori education pedagogy</i> . Prepared for Institutes of Technology and Polytechnics (ITPs) by The International Research Institute for Maori and Indigenous Education. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="https://akoatearoa.ac.nz/download/ng/file/group-996/n3979--literature-review-on-kaupapa-mori-and-mori-education-pedagogy.pdf">https://akoatearoa.ac.nz/download/ng/file/group-996/n3979--literature-review-on-kaupapa-mori-and-mori-education-pedagogy.pdf</a>	1990	35	P	Kura Kaupapa Maori schools formalised in education legislation.
<b>(Pollock, 2012a)</b>	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1889		P	First free kindergarten established in Dunedin.
	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1903		P	Sisters of Compassion in Wellington establish first successful crèche.
	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1904		P	First kindergarten opens in Christchurch.
	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1906		P	First kindergarten opens in Wellington.
	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1910		P	First kindergarten opens in Auckland.

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	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1941		P	First playcentre opens in Wellington (18 throughout Wellington, Palmerston North and Christchurch by 1943).
	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1969–1970		P	Budget provides tax allowance for families paying for childcare.
	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1972		P	First Pacific preschool (Lemali Tamaita a Samoa) established in Tokoroa.
	Pollock, K. (2012a). Early childhood education and care. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/early-childhood-education-and-care/</a>	1982		P	First kōhanga reo opens in Wainuiomata.
<b>(Pollock, 2012b)</b>	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1869		P	First New Zealand university founded – University of Otago.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1873		P	Canterbury College becomes first college affiliated with University of New Zealand.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1878		P	School of Agriculture established.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10,	1883		P	Auckland University College established.

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	2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>				
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1886		P	First technical school opens – Wellington School of Design.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1899		P	Victoria University College established.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1946		P	Technical Correspondence School opens in Wellington.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1948		P	University Grants Committee (UGC) established to determine funding for universities.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1961		P	University of New Zealand disestablished and colleges become independent universities.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1981		P	First modern wānanga (Te Wānanga o Raukawa) founded in Ōtaki.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1990		P	Education Amendment Act 1990 defines tertiary education institutions (TEIs) as universities, polytechnics, colleges of education, specialist colleges and wānanga, and introduces bulk funding.
	Pollock, K. (2012b). Tertiary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved February 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print">http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/tertiary-education/print</a>	1992		P	Student loan scheme introduced.

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<b>(PPTA, 2014)</b>	Post Primary Teachers Association (PPTA). (2014). <i>PPTA History</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.ppta.org.nz/about-ppta-210/history">http://www.ppta.org.nz/about-ppta-210/history</a>	1952		P	Post Primary Teachers Association (PPTA) established.
<b>(Shuker, 1987)</b>	Shuker, R. (1987). <i>The one best system? A revisionist history of state schooling in New Zealand</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1920	57	Q	Education Amendment Act 1920 consolidates earlier legislation and authorises establishment of national staffing and salary scales for post-primary schools.
	Shuker, R. (1987). <i>The one best system? A revisionist history of state schooling in New Zealand</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1939	60	Q	Prime Minister Peter Fraser's statement on the government's educational philosophy: 'The Government's objective, broadly expressed, is that every person, whatever his level of academic ability; whether he be rich or poor; whether he lives in town or country, has a right as a citizen, to a free education of the kind for which he is best fitted, and to the fullest extent of his powers.'
	Shuker, R. (1987). <i>The one best system? A revisionist history of state schooling in New Zealand</i> . Palmerston North, New Zealand: The Dunmore Press Limited.	1939	62	P	School Publications Branch established in Department of Education. Seen by Director General C.E. Beeby as central to any educational reform.
<b>(Smyth, 2012)</b>	Smyth, R. (2012). <i>20 years in the life of a small tertiary education system: attaining and sustaining mass tertiary education – lessons from the New Zealand experience</i> . Presentation slides for the Ministry of Education. Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/OECDEDU/20-years-in-the-life-of-a-small-tertiary-education-system-attaining-and-sustaining-mass-tertiary-education-lessons-from-the-new-zealand-experience-roger-smyth">http://www.slideshare.net/OECDEDU/20-years-in-the-life-of-a-small-tertiary-education-system-attaining-and-sustaining-mass-tertiary-education-lessons-from-the-new-zealand-experience-roger-smyth</a>	2006		P	Government abandons demand-driven funding. Simplifies governance and planning systems.
<b>(Sullivan, 1993)</b>	Sullivan, K. (1993). The myth of partnership: Educational reform and teacher disempowerment. <i>New Zealand Annual Review of Education</i> , 2, 151-165.	1989	151	P	<i>Tomorrow's Schools</i> published (preceded by <i>Administering for Excellence</i> ).
	Sullivan, K. (1993). The myth of partnership: Educational reform and teacher disempowerment. <i>New Zealand Annual Review of Education</i> , 2, 151-165.	1991	151	P	<i>Education Policy: Investing in People, Our Greatest Asset</i> published by the National Government. Builds on and amends reforms outlined in <i>Tomorrow's Schools</i> .

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<b>(Swarbrick, 2012)</b>	Swarbrick, N. (2012). Primary and secondary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print</a>	1901		P	School leaving age raised to 14.
	Swarbrick, N. (2012). Primary and secondary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print</a>	1944		P	School leaving age raised to 15.
	Swarbrick, N. (2012). Primary and secondary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print</a>	1989		P	School leaving age raised to 16.
	Swarbrick, N. (2012). Primary and secondary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print</a>	1989		P	Education Act 1989 abolishes Department of Education and regional education boards, and establishes Ministry of Education (MoE).
	Swarbrick, N. (2012). Primary and secondary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print</a>	1990		P	Corporal punishment legislation makes corporal punishment illegal.
	Swarbrick, N. (2012). Primary and secondary education. In <i>Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print">http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/primary-and-secondary-education/print</a>	2002		P	School Certificate, University Entrance, Sixth Form Certificate and University Bursary replaced with National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA).
<b>(TLRI, n.d.)</b>	Teaching and Learning Research Initiative (TLRI). (n.d.). <i>Teaching and Learning Research Initiative (TLRI)</i> . Retrieved March 17, 2016 from <a href="http://www.tlri.org.nz/">http://www.tlri.org.nz/</a>	2003		Q	Teaching and Learning Research Initiative (TLRI) established to enhance the links between educational research and teaching practices to improve outcomes for learners.

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<b>(Wylie, 2009)</b>	Wylie, C. (2009). <i>Tomorrow's schools after 20 years: Can a system of self-managing schools live up to its initial aims?</i> Retrieved March 10, 2016 from <a href="http://www.victoria.ac.nz/education/research/nzaroe/issues-index/2009/pdf/text-Wylie.pdf">http://www.victoria.ac.nz/education/research/nzaroe/issues-index/2009/pdf/text-Wylie.pdf</a>	1993	16	P	<i>New Zealand Curriculum Framework</i> published but not gazetted. Announces eight curriculum statements with outcomes described in terms of broad achievement objectives.
<b>(Wylie, 2012)</b>	Wylie, C. (2012). <i>Vital connections: Why we need more than self-managing schools</i> . Wellington, New Zealand: NZCER Press.	1986	74	P	<i>Inquiry into the Quality of Teaching (The Scott Report)</i> published.