

“We had this dream of...Māori and Pākehā walking the same paths together.”

Mihi Harrington

Significant Events

- 1990 - Teacher Registration Board formed
- 1990 - PIECCA formed to coordinate Pasifika ECE interests
- 1990 ECE services required to develop charters
- 1991 - Requirements for a recognised teaching qualification downgraded
- 1991 - National awards cease to exist, childcare workers put on individual contracts, Consenting Parties award continues
- 1991 - Employment Contracts Act introduced resulting in union coverage being removed
- 1991 - Accountability removed resulting in increased fees
- 1992 - Teacher education opened to private providers
- 1996 - Te Whāriki introduced and Desirable Objectives and Practices (DOPs) implemented
- 1998 - ECE Regulations established.

Government cuts ECE funding levels

Employment Contracts Act introduced resulting in union coverage being removed

Pasifika wants quality too

The number of Pacific Island early childhood groups was growing rapidly but most were unlicensed, unchartered, and operating as playgroups. This was seen as a failure by Telesia McDonald, National Pasifika Coordinator... “Playgroups are only for three hours and three mornings. How can children be immersed in their language for only three hours and three mornings? How can we expect quality in our education if they’re operating in garages and small substandard facilities? Why shouldn’t we have what other children are having? We want quality too.”



1990-1999 governed by National

Quality funding introduced, however most centres found the criteria too costly to meet

Te Whāriki ECE curriculum published

1991 saw the National Government remove accountability measures for ECE funding; a move met with concern by the Association and some of its members. “I think we should have more responsibility for government money.”
 Barbara Hale, 1995



Funding ups and downs

- 1990 - Department of Education became Ministry of Education
- 1990 - New bulk grants introduced to childcare centres for up to 30 hours a week per child
- 1991 - Government reviewed ECE funding and cut under two’s funding in half.

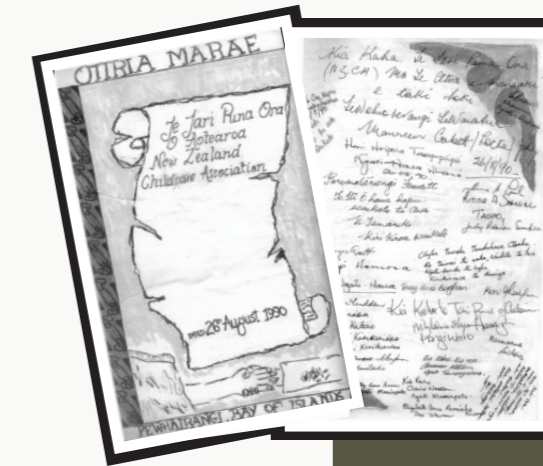
“When the government cut the childcare...subsidy ...we nearly went bankrupt and had to lay off five staff.”

Heather Te Huia, speaking about 1991 funding cuts

Equity funding working group established

1990

First Kaumātua appointed - Parematarangi Fawcett



Otiria Marae - the birth of a bicultural Association

1990 marked 150 years since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi | Te Tiriti o Waitangi and heralded a new era of bicultural commitment from the Association.

At the annual conference at Otiria Marae, Morewa, Northland, constitutional changes were adopted, bicultural remits agreed and the name changed to Te Tari Puna Ora o Aotearoa/New Zealand Childcare Association.

305 trainees enrolled, 35 Māori and 70 Pasifika

Piripi Hamiora (Phil Samuels) appointed as Kaumātua

Mana Māori training framework developed by Maureen Locke led to Kimihia modules (precursor to Te Puāwaitanga modules in 1997)

Dual Māori-Tauīwi governance structures established (later ‘streamlined’)



“The need for us all to continue to support the fight for quality for enough resources to ensure that we can provide QUALITY CHILDCARE and also to support each other in convincing society that QUALITY CHILDCARE is an important part of children’s development.”
 Heather Te Huia, President’s address, 1993

Future Directions project (precursor to Ngā Huarahi Arataki ECE Strategic Plan 2002) taken to Parliament

Peter Ellis Convicted

Hikoī Whakamua established followed by the creation of the Pouako role in 1996

Sector Milestones

- 1990 - Association name changes to Te Tari Puna Ora o Aotearoa.
- 1990 - New Zealand Kindergarten Teachers Association (NZKTA) and Early Childhood Workers Union (ECWU) joined forces to be the Combined Early Childhood Union of Aotearoa (CECUA)
- 1992 - The Association was registered by NZQA as a private training establishment (PTE)
- 1993 - The Association’s Quality Register was initiated
- 1994 - CECUA amalgamated with NZEI Te Riu Roa
- 1997 - Diploma of Teaching (ECE) approved
- 1998 - First Diploma of Teaching (ECE) graduates

Diploma of Teaching (ECE)

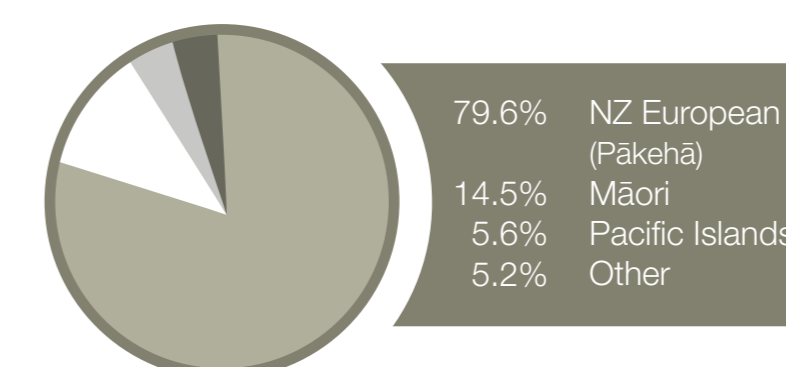
4 February 1997 saw the successful launch of the Diploma of Teaching (ECE) at a dawn ceremony at Seatoun Beach, Wellington. It was a joyous occasion for all involved, but the path to get there hadn’t always been a smooth one.

“One of the things over the years that has made me proud to be part of this organisation, is that members have voted unanimously at conferences for high standards of teacher education. They have been saying ‘a diploma’ for years.”

Rose Cole, 2002

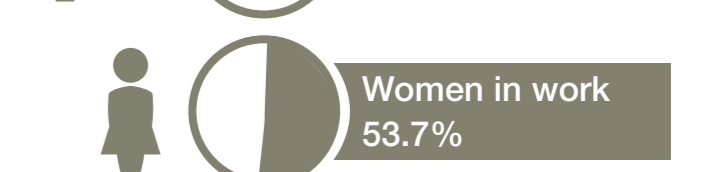
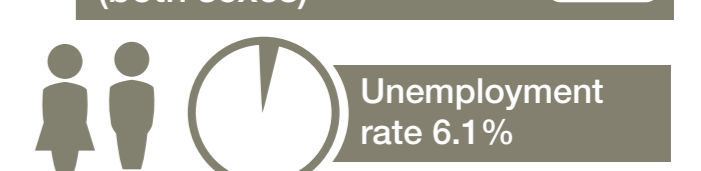


Population 3,618,303

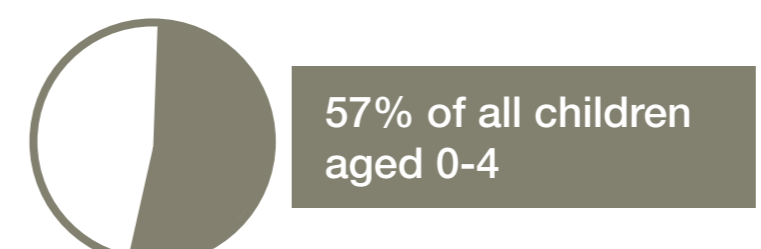


Employment \$502.11

average weekly wage (both sexes)



Children attending ECE 160,291



Number of ECE services 594 557

free kindergartens	playcentres
1,887	767
childcare centres	ngā kōhanga reo

Jack Wineti appointed as Kaumātua

1999