

1840–1849	1850–1859	1860–1869	1870–1879
<p>Key Events</p> <p>Signing of Te Tiriti ō Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi (1840)</p> <p>Discussions on subsidises for treating Māori (1840s)</p> <p>Hospital institution (presumed to be military) established in Auckland (1841)</p> <p>Official counting of the population began (1842)</p> <p>Māori leaders petition government for hospital (1844)</p> <p>New Zealand Land Wars began (1845)</p> <p>Funding for Māori hospitals allocated (1846)</p> <p>First hospitals commissioned (1846)</p> <p>Funding granted for the erection of hospitals in Auckland, Wellington, Whanganui and Taranaki (1846)</p> <p>First public hospital in New Zealand opened in Wellington (1847)</p> <p>Māori use of hospitals evident from outset (1848)</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Municipal Corporation Act 1842 – to provide for ‘the good order health and convenience of towns and their neighbourhoods’.</p> <p>Harbour Act 1842 – to provide for the regulation of harbours for quarantine purposes</p> <p>Coroners Act 1846</p> <p>Lunatics Act 1846</p> <p>Registration Act 1847</p> <p>Medical Practitioners Act 1849</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>First known case of smallpox via ship landed in Lambton Harbour (1840)</p> <p>Release of a pamphlet on smallpox in Māori (1849)</p> <p>Health Workforce</p> <p>First Colonial Surgeon appointed (1841)</p>	<p>Key Events</p> <p>Official national population census held (1851)</p> <p>First meeting of Parliament in 1854</p> <p>Medical assistance for Natives discussed in Parliament (1855)</p> <p>Hospital in New Plymouth classed as tapu, leading to the hospital providing mainly outpatient service (1857)</p> <p>First attempt to count Māori population (1857)</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Regulations gazetted amplifying provisions for quarantine 1854</p> <p>Public Reserves Act 1854</p> <p>Registration Act 1858</p> <p>Coroners Act 1858</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Formation of Central Board of Vaccination for the Aborigines of New Zealand (1854)</p> <p>Scarlet fever and measles outbreaks (1854)</p> <p>Health Workforce</p> <p>Appointment of qualified doctors solely as Native Medical Attendants (1857)</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>Funding assigned for Māori Medical Care under the New Zealand Constitution Act 1852 (UK)</p>	<p>Key Events</p> <p>Influx of immigrants increases hospital demand (1861)</p> <p>Return of George Grey as Governor (1862)</p> <p>Land given in Te Awamutu for native hospital (1862)</p> <p>Discussions about a hospital for Māori in Rotorua (1862)</p> <p>New Zealand Government now responsible for Māori affairs (1863)</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Native Purposes Appropriation Act 1862</p> <p>Marine Board Act 1863</p> <p>Vaccination Act 1863</p> <p>Lunatics Act 1866</p> <p>Coroners Act 1867</p> <p>Māori Representation Act 1867</p> <p>Medical Practitioners Act 1867</p> <p>Medical Practitioners’ Registration Act 1867</p> <p>Harbour and Quarantine Regulations for the ports of New Zealand 1868</p> <p>Lunatics Act 1868</p> <p>Contagious Diseases Act 1869</p> <p>Medical Practitioners’ Registration Act 1869</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Typhoid appeared as epidemic disease (1860)</p>	<p>Key Events</p> <p>Māori land wars ended (1872)</p> <p>A central Board of Health for entire colony established under the Public Health Act 1876</p> <p>Administrative and financial control of hospitals taken over by central Government (1876)</p> <p>Control of asylums taken over by central Government (1876)</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Vaccination Act 1871</p> <p>Public Health Act 1872</p> <p>Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1875</p> <p>Anatomy Act 1875</p> <p>Public Health Act 1876</p> <p>Public Health Act 1876 Amendment Act 1877</p> <p>Tobacco Act 1879</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Smallpox outbreaks – Auckland and Wellington (1872)</p> <p>Whooping cough epidemic (1873)</p> <p>Cromwell has typhoid outbreak (1874)</p> <p>Measles epidemic (1874)</p> <p>Health Workforce</p> <p>Otago Medical School established under Anatomy Act 1875</p>

1880–1889	1890–1899	1900–1909	
<p>Key Events</p> <p>Native Schools Code teachers supplied with simple medicine (1880)</p> <p>First report on New Zealand hospitals (1882)</p> <p>Compulsory health education for Māori proposed (1884)</p> <p>Discussion around hospitals for Ngāi Tahu (1887)</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Dentists Act 1880</p> <p>Pharmacy Act 1880</p> <p>Public Health Act 1876, Amendment Act 1881</p> <p>Dentists Act 1880 Amendment Act 1881</p> <p>Public Health Act 1876 Amendment Act 1882</p> <p>Cemeteries Act 1882</p> <p>Lunatics Act 1882</p> <p>Public Health Act 1876 Amendment Act 1884</p> <p>Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act 1885</p> <p>Pharmacy Act 1880 Amendment Act 1887</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Measles epidemic – Otago, Canterbury, Auckland, Wellington and Hawke’s Bay (1881)</p> <p>Typhoid epidemic (1888)</p> <p>Health Workforce</p> <p>First inspector of hospitals and asylums Dr Graham (1882)</p> <p>Formation of New Zealand Medical Association (1886)</p>	<p>Key Events</p> <p>First political party (Liberal Party) is formed (1890)</p> <p>Native Department abolished (1892)</p> <p>Women’s suffrage movement (1893)</p> <p>Police officers instructed to watch tohunga (1899)</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Lunatics Act Amendment Act 1891</p> <p>Dentists Act Amendment Act 1891</p> <p>Public Health Act 1876 Amendment Act 1893</p> <p>Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act 1893</p> <p>Lunatics Act Amendment Act 1894</p> <p>Lunatics Act Amendment Act 1895</p> <p>Alcoholic Liquors Inspections Act 1896</p> <p>Pharmacy Act 1898</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>Dr Walter Fell reviews quarantine regulations (1891)</p> <p>Measles epidemic (1893)</p> <p>Mrs Grace Neill appointed Assistant Inspector of Hospitals (1895)</p> <p>Measles epidemic (1898)</p> <p>Health Workforce</p> <p>Tutere Wirepa and Peter Buck receive Māori medical scholarships (1898)</p>	<p>Key Events</p> <p>Establishment of Department of Public Health (1901)</p> <p>Suggestion to move matters pertaining to Māori health to Department of Public Health (1901)</p> <p>Department of Public Health takes full responsibility for Māori health (1906)</p> <p>Department of Native Affairs re-established (1906)</p> <p>Native Department re-established (1906)</p> <p>Establishment of Mental Hospitals Department (1908)</p> <p>Māori medical services returned to Native Affairs (1909)</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Bubonic Plague Prevention Act 1900</p> <p>Lunatics Act Amendment Act 1900</p> <p>Public Health Act 1900</p> <p>Māori Councils Act 1900</p> <p>Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards Act 1900</p> <p>Public Health Amendment Act 1901</p> <p>Public Health Amendment Act 1901 (No.2)</p> <p>Nurses Registration Act 1901</p> <p>Public Health Amendment Act 1902</p> <p>Public Health Amendment Act 1903</p> <p>Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act 1903</p> <p>Public Health Amendment Act 1904</p> <p>Midwives Act 1904</p> <p>Dentists Act 1904</p> <p>Medical Practitioners Registration Act 1905</p> <p>Habitual Drunkards Act 1906</p> <p>Private Hospitals Act 1906</p> <p>Infant Life Protection Act 1907</p> <p>Public Health Amendment Act 1907</p> <p>Tohunga Suppression Act 1907</p> <p>Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act 1907</p> <p>Public Health Act 1908 (consolidation Act)</p>	<p>Legislation continued</p> <p>Medical Act 1908 (consolidation Act)</p> <p>Quackery Prevention Act 1908</p> <p>Dentists Act 1908 (consolidation Act)</p> <p>Lunatics Act 1908 (consolidation Act)</p> <p>Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act 1908 (consolidation Act)</p> <p>Mental Hospitals Reserves Act 1908</p> <p>Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act 1909</p> <p>Public Health</p> <p>First death from plague (1900)</p> <p>Central Board of Health suggested establishment of Department of Public Health (1900)</p> <p>Inquiry into the sanitary condition of the colony (1900)</p> <p>Tangi by-law restricting public tangi in order to contain infectious disease (1900)</p> <p>Measles epidemic (1902)</p> <p>Smallpox spread from Tasmania to Christchurch (1904)</p> <p>Measles epidemic (1907)</p> <p>Health Workforce</p> <p>A Māori chief appointed as a Sanitary Commissioner (1900)</p> <p>Dr J M Mason appointed Chief Health Officer (1900)</p> <p>Mauī Pomare appointed Chief Native Health Officer (1901)</p> <p>First District Health Officers appointed (1901)</p> <p>Māori inspectors appointed (1903)</p> <p>Sanitary inspectors working among Māori (1904)</p> <p>Dr Pomare assisted by Dr Peter Buck in Department of Native Affairs (1905)</p> <p>Plunket Society founded (1906)</p> <p>Akenehi Hei, first Māori registered nurse and midwife (1908)</p> <p>District nurses replace Māori Health Inspectors (1909)</p>

1910–1919

Key Events

Control of Māori health returned to Department of Public Health (1910)
 Māori Nursing Service established as part of Health Department (1911)
 Reform Party becomes the government (1912)
 Separate registration of Māori birth and deaths introduced (1913)
 School Medical Inspection Service started (1913)
 World War I (1914–1918)
 Royal Commission of Inquiry into New Zealand medical services (1919)
 Proposals for complete reorganisation of Department of Health (1919)
 First Children’s Health Camp established by Dr Elizabeth Gunn to help children malnourished or suffering from tuberculosis (1919)

Legislation

Dentists Amendment Act 1910
 Public Health Amendment Act 1910
 Census and Statistics Act 1910
 Mental Defectives Act 1911
 Aged and Infirm Persons Protection Act 1912
 Medical Practitioners Act 1914
 Public Health Amendment Act 1915
 Miner’s Phthisis Act 1915
 Sale of Liquor Restriction Act 1917
 Social Hygiene Act 1917
 Public Health Amendment Act 1918
 Public Health Amendment Act 1919

Public Health

Infectious diseases control transferred from local authorities to hospital boards (1910)
 Typhoid fever outbreak (Ahipara, Te Puke, South Waikato) (1910)
 Typhoid – Gisborne, Rotorua, Taranaki and Auckland (1911)
 Plague – 11 cases in Auckland (1911)
 Typhoid – Bay of Islands, Waiapu, Piako and Katikati (1912)
 Typhoid (93 cases) in Waiapu (1913)
 Smallpox epidemic (1913)
 Poliomyelitis made a notifiable disease (1914)
 Typhoid outbreak – Auckland, Raetihi and Bay of Plenty (1914)
 Typhoid among Māori in Bay of Plenty (1916)
 Poliomyelitis epidemic (1916)
 Influenza pandemic (1918)
 Royal Commission Report to investigate in influenza pandemic (1919)

Health Workforce

Dr Pomare resigned from Native Medical Services (1910)
 Lord Kitchener advised on the need for an army nursing service (1912)
 Compulsory medical inspection of children in state schools (1912)
 Establishment of New Zealand Army Nursing Service (1915)

1920–1929

Key Events

Division of Māori Hygiene created in Department of Health (1920)
 Māori Health Councils revived (1920)
 New Zealand divided into 12 Health Districts (1927)
 United Party elected to power (1928)
 Opening of Māori Hospital – Mahinarangi, Turangawaewae, Ngāruawahia (Kingitanga – Tainui) (1929)

Legislation

Health Act 1920
 Nurses and Midwives Registration Act 1925
 Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act 1926 Amended 1928, 29, 32, 36
 Dangerous Drugs Act 1927
 Opticians Act 1928
 Mental Defectives Amendment Act 1928

Public Health

Four deaths in six cases of puerperal sepsis in a Auckland Hospital aroused public alarm (1923)
 Poliomyelitis epidemic (1925)
 Introduction of diphtheria immunisation (1925)
 Survey of goitre incidence in schoolchildren by Sir Charles Hercus (1925)
 Dr Blake-McLagan determined endemicity of goitre in New Zealand as manifested by school population (1926)
 Bacillary Dysentery epidemic (1929)

Health Workforce

Peter Buck replaced as Director of Division of Māori Hygiene by Dr Edward Pohau Ellison (1927)

1930–1939

Key Events

Māori Hygiene Department abolished (1931)
 Reform Party and United Party form a coalition government (1931)
 Worldwide economic depression begins to affect New Zealand and the Department of Health (1931)
 Hawke’s Bay earthquake (1931)
 Labour Party elected to government (1935)
 Publication of *Tuberculosis in the Māori: East Coast of New Zealand* (1935)
 New Zealand Federation of Health Camps formed (1936)
 Women’s Health League formed by nurse Ruby Cameron in the Rotorua District (1937)
 Māori death rate: crude rate per thousand population was 24.31 for Māori compared with Pākehā rate of 9.71 (1938)
 World War II (1939–1945)

Legislation

Hospital and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act 1932
 Dentists Act 1936
 Social Security Act 1938
 Pharmacy Act 1939
 Nurses and Midwives Registration Amendment Act 1939

Public Health

Immunisation against diphtheria (1937)
 Distribution of milk in schools began (1937)
 Measles epidemic (1938)
 Sanitation campaign for Waikato providing toilets for Māori homes (1939)

Health Workforce

Medical Research Council of New Zealand established (1937)

1940–1949

Key Events

General Medical Services Benefit established (1941)
 Social Security extends to maternity benefits (1941)
 Extension of Social Security benefits to physiotherapy (1942)
 Publication of new edition of *The Māori Mother and Her Child* (1942)
 Māori Councils abolished and Tribal Executives established (1945)
 Extension of outpatients benefits (1945)
 Health benefits extended to include artificial limbs (1947)
 National Party elected (1949)

Legislation

Health Amendment Act 1940
 Medical Advertisements Act 1942
 The Social Security (District Nursing Service) Regulation 1944
 The Social Security (Hospital Benefits for outpatients) Regulations 1944
 Nurses and Midwives Act 1945
 Māori Social and Economic Advancement Act 1945
 Coroners Act 1846
 Lunatics Act 1846
 Social Security Amendment Act 1947
 Food and Drug Act 1947
 Health Amendment Act 1947
 Tuberculosis Act 1948
 Physiotherapy Act 1949
 Social Security Amendment Act 1949
 Medical Practitioners Act 1849

Public Health

Division of Tuberculosis set up (1942)
 Poliomyelitis epidemic (1947)

1950–1959

Key Events

Medical Research Council established (1950)
 Survey of goitre incidence in schoolchildren (1951)
 Publication of report by the Consultative Committee on Hospital Reform (1954)
 Labour Party elected (1957)
 Major studies in the inequalities of health between Māori and Pākehā with regard to polio immunity and the incidence and treatment of bronchiectasis (1958)

Legislation

Medical Research Council Act 1950
 Tuberculosis Amendment Act 1950
 Dieticians Act 1950
 Medical Practitioners Act 1950
 Health Amendment Act 1951
 Coroners Act 1951
 King George the Fifth Memorial Children's Health Camps Act 1953
 Physiotherapy Amendment Act 1953
 Medical Amendment Act 1954
 Health Amendment Act 1954
 Mental Health Amendment Act 1954
 Health Act 1956
 Hospitals Act 1957
 Mental Health Amendment Act 1958

Public Health

Extension of the Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination for tuberculosis (1951)
 Poliomyelitis epidemic (1952)
 Experiment in Hastings with fluoridation of water supplies (1954)
 Poliomyelitis epidemic (1955)
 Start made with immunising against poliomyelitis with Stalk Vaccine (1956)

1960–1969

Key Events

National Party elected (1960)
 Publication of the Hunn Report (1960)
 Publication of first Comparative Statistical Report, Māori-European Standards of Health (1960)
 Department of Health sets up Māori Health Committee (1960)
 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, ratified by New Zealand (1960). Protocol of the Convention adopted in 1967 also ratified
 New Zealand Māori Council established (1962)
 Provisional grading of public water supplies by the Board of Health (1962)
 Health Department reorganised into six divisions (1962)
 Reconstitution of Medical Research Council, separated from Department (1965)
 Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act 1966
 Replacement of eight hospital districts with two (1967)
Review of Hospital and Related services published (1969)

Legislation

Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Act 1960
 Chiropractors Act 1960
 Māori Social and Economic Advancement Amendment Act 1961
 Mental Health Amendment Act 1961
 Repeal of the Tohunga Suppression Act 1962
 Māori Welfare Act 1962 (renamed Māori Community Development Act 1962)
 Sale of Liquor Act 1962
 Dental Act 1963
 Burial and Cremation Act 1964

Legislation continued

Human Tissues Act 1964
 Narcotics Act 1965
 Medical Research Council Amendment Act 1965
 Medical and Dental Auxiliaries Act 1966
 Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act 1966
 Medical Auxiliaries Act 1966
 Sale of Liquor Poll Act 1967
 Mental Health Services Act 1969
 Food and Drug Act 1969

Public Health

Provision of free vaccines for diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus (1960)
 Screening of newborn infants for phenylketonuria (1960)
 Cervical cancer campaign (1963)
 Distribution of milk in schools ended (1966)

1970–1979

Key Events

Labour Party elected (1972)
 Psychiatric hospitals transferred to Hospital Board's control (1972)
 International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, ratified by New Zealand (1972)
 ACC scheme started (1974)
 Waitangi Tribunal established (1975)
 National Party elected (1975)
 A question on Māori descent (ethnicity) introduced in Census (1976)
 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ratified by New Zealand (1978)
 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by New Zealand (1978)

Legislation

Hospitals Amendment Act 1970
 Medical Practitioners Amendment Act 1970
 Pharmacy Act 1970
 Health Amendment Act 1970
 Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Amendment Act 1970
 Nurses Act 1971
 Hospital Amendment Act 1971
 Hospital Amendment Act (No.2)1971
 Accident Compensation Act 1972
 Mental Health Amendment Act 1972
 Children's Health Camps Act 1972
 Mental Health Amendment Act 1975
 Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
 Nurses Amendment Act 1975
 Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975
 Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 (Part 2A)

Legislation continued

Misuse of Drugs Act 1975
 Hospital Amendment Act 1976
 Alcoholic Liquor Advisory Council Act 1976
 Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act 1977
 Nurses Act 1977
 Hospital Amendment Act 1977
 Human Rights Commission Act 1977
 Mental Health Amendment Act 1977
 Nurses Act 1977

Health workforce

Nursing Council of New Zealand established (1971)

Policy

Department of Health, *A health service for New Zealand* White Paper, (1975)

1980–1989

Key Events

Population-based funding formulae introduced (1983)
 Area Health Boards established (1983)
 Hui Whakaoranga (1984)
 Māori health identified as a health priority in the Ministry of Health (1984)
 Standing Committee on Māori health set up by New Zealand Board of Health (1984)
 Labour Party elected (1984)
 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, ratified by New Zealand (1985)
 Health Benefits review (1986)
 Formation of joint Treasury and Health Department Hospital and Related Services Taskforce (1987)
 Oranga Māori/Māori Health team ceases function (1987)
 New Zealand Board of Health promoted Treaty of Waitangi as a document that had relevance to health (1987)
 Royal Commission on Social Policy report released (1988)
 Mason Report published concerning procedures in psychiatric hospitals in relation to admissions, discharge or release of patients (1988)
 Report of the Cervical Cancer Inquiry (the Cartwright Report) released (1988)
 Māori members appointed to Area Health Boards (1989)
 Ministerial Advisory Committee on Māori Health (1989)

Legislation

Medical Research Council Amendment Act 1981
 Medicines Act 1981
 Health Benefits (Reciprocity with the United Kingdom) Act 1982
 Area Health Boards Act 1983
 Treaty of Waitangi Amendment Act 1985
 State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986
 Coroners Act 1988
 Hospitals Amendment Act 1989
 Sale of Liquor Act 1989

Health workforce

Hui of Māori Doctors (1981)
 National Council of Māori Nurses (1983)

Policy

Guidance provided to hospitals and medical practices about working with Māori healers (1987)
 Publication of *Partnership Perspective (He Tirohanga Rangapu)* published by Department of Māori Affairs (1988)

1990–1999

Key Events

National Party elected (1990)
 Ministerial Committee on the Funding and Provision of Health Services established (1990)
 Health Research Council established (1990)
 Area Health Boards replaced by Commissioners (1991)
 Green and White paper encouraged Māori to provide health care services (1991)
 Ngai Tahu Waitangi Tribunal report (1991)
 Te Roroa Waitangi Tribunal report (1991)
 Ethnicity question reintroduced into the NZ Census (1991)
 Implementation of Ka Awatea regime by Te Puni Kokiri (1991)
 User charges introduced to public hospitals (1992)
 Public Health Commission established (1993)
 Crown Health Enterprises established (1993)
 Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) – four established: Northern RHA: established three Māori coordinating and co-purchasing organisations called MAPOs funding Māori health providers; Midland RHA: established four joint Māori venture boards; Central RHA: established 50 health nests called ‘Hauora Oranga’ involving Māori health providers; and Southern RHA: worked with Ngai Tahu. (1993)
 PHARMAC (Pharmaceutical Management Agency established (1993)
 Te Kete Hauora, the Māori Health Directorate, established in Ministry of Health (1993)
 Department of Health became Ministry of Health (1993)
 Transitional Assistance Grant Scheme established (1993)
 Introduction of Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) Representation (1993)
 Health Research Council funded two Māori research units including establishing a Māori Health Committee (1993)

Key Events continued

Area Health Boards disestablished (1993)
 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by New Zealand (1993)
 Public re-emergence of Māori healers including the establishment of Ngā Ringa Whakahaere o te Iwi Māori (1993)
 Introduction of Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) Representation (1993)
 Health and Disability Commissioner established (1994)
 Three major hui held to discuss Māori health: Te Ara Ahu Whakamua; Ma Te Miori E Puri Te Maimoatanga Māori; and Hui Whai Maramatanga Whai Oranga (1994/1995)
 Public Health Commission disestablished (1995)
 National Kaitiaki Group established – Māori control and protection of Māori women’s cervical screening data (1995)
 National Kaitiaki Group established – Māori control and protection of Māori women’s cervical screening data (1995)
 Mental Health Commission established (1996)
 Hospital and Health Services established (1996)
 Transitional Health Authority established 1997 and disestablished 1998
 Vision 2020 project established to increase number of Māori doctors (1997)
 Māori Health Commission established 1997 and disestablished 1999
 Hospitals required to have a booking system for elective surgery (1998)
 Health Funding Authority established (1998)
 National Advisory Committee on Health and Disability Services established (1998)
 Labour Party elected (1999)
 Focus of Patients: Labour on Health policy released (1999)

Legislation

Smoke-free Environment Act 1990
 Smoke-free Environment Amendment Act 1990
 Nurses Amendment Act 1990
 New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990
 Health Research Council Act 1990
 Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992
 Health Reforms (Transitional Provisions) Act 1993
 Health Amendment Act 1993
 Health Amendment Act (No.2) 1993
 Health and Disability Services Act 1993
 Human Rights Act 1993
 Hospitals Amendment Act 1993
 Privacy Act 1993
 Cancer Registry Act 1993
 Health Sector (Transfers) Act 1993
 Health and Disability Commissioner Act 1994
 Medicines Practitioners Act 1995
 Health (Cervical Screening (Kaitiaki) Regulations 1995
 Health and Disability Services Amendment Act 1995
 Smoke-free Environment Amendment Act 1997
 Health Amendment Act 1998
 Health and Disability Services Amendment Act 1998
 Mental Health Commission Act 1998
 Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1999
 Medicines Amendment Act 1999
 Health Benefits (Reciprocity with Australia) Act 1999

Health Workforce

Te Ohu Rata o Aotearoa (Māori Medical Practitioners Association) established (1996)
 Māori midwives meeting (1993)
 Te Ao Mārama (Māori Dentists and Oral Health Workers Association) formed (1995)
 Government approves health care provider purchaser of rongoā services in Napier (1995)
 Māori Health Scholarships established (now known as Hauora Māori Scholarships) (1995)
 Māori Provider Development Scheme introduced (1997)

Policy

Health Services Taskforce Report published (1991)
An Option for Māori released following the Green and White papers (1991)
 Policy statement on Māori health released (1992)
Whaia te ora mo te iwi: strive for the good health of the people: government’s response to Māori issues in the health sector – Health and Disability Services Bill (1992)
Te Ara Ahu Whakamua: Strategic Direction for Māori Health published by Te Puni Kokiri (1993)
Co-ordinated Care for Māori: Issues for Development released (1996)
Child Health Strategy released (1998)
Standards of Rongoā healing published (1999)
Rural Health Policy released (1999)

2000–2009

Key Events

National Health Committee established (2000)
 Health Funding Authority and Hospital and Health Services disestablished (2000)
 District Health Boards established (2001)
 WAI 692 *Napital Hospital and Health Report Services* (2001)
 Population-based funding formula introduced (2003)
 Māori Party established (2004)
 Labour Party elected (2005)
 WAI 1315 Primary Health Organisations Claim lodged (2005)
 Primary Health Organisation Performance Management Programme established (2005)
 Very Low Cost Access (VLCA) scheme introduced (2006)
 National health targets introduced (2007)
 National Party elected (2008)
 Ministerial Review Group established (2008)
 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified by New Zealand (2008)
 Free doctors' visits for under-6s (2008)
 Whānau Ora Taskforce established (2009)
Meeting the Challenge: Enhancing Sustainability and the Consumer Experience within the Current Legislative Framework for Health and Disability Services in New Zealand report released by the Ministerial Review Group. (Also known as the Horn Report) (2009)
 Māori Affairs Select Committee initiates an inquiry into the tobacco industry in Aotearoa and the consequences of tobacco use for Māori (2009)

Legislation

New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000
 Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001
 Health and Disability Commissioner Amendment Act 2003
 Health and Disability Commissioner Amendment Act 2003
 Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003
 Intellectual Disability (Compulsory Cover and Rehabilitation) Act 2003
 Medicines Amendment Act 2003
 Gambling Act 2003
 Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act 2004
 Social Security (Long-term Residential Care) Amendment Act 2006
 Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006
 Coroners Act 2006
 Disabled Persons Employment Promotion Repeal Act 2007
 Human Tissue Act 2008

Health workforce

Ngā Maia (Māori Midwives Aotearoa) established (2000)
 Tae Ora Tinana (Māori Physiotherapists Organisation) established (2001)
 Health Workforce Advisory Committee (HWAC) established (2001)
 Māori pharmacists meeting (2003)
 Māori Health and Disability Committee (HWAC) established (2005)
 Ngā Kaitiaki o Te Puna Rongoā o Aotearoa (Māori Pharmacists' Association) established (2006)
 Health Workforce Advisory Committee disestablished (2006)

Health workforce continued

Māori Health and Disability Committee (HWAC) disestablished (2006)
 Workforce Taskforce established Ministry of Health (2006)
 Voluntary Bonding Scheme established (2008)
 Health Workforce New Zealand established (2009)
 Māori Workforce Development Programme Fund established (2009)

Public Health

Meningococcal B immunisation offered to anyone under age 20 due to epidemic (2004)

Policy

New Zealand Health Strategy released (2000)
New Zealand Disability Policy released (2001)
Improving Māori Health Policy released (2001)
Primary Health Care Strategy released (2001)
Kia Piki te Ora Māori Suicide Prevention Strategy released (2001)
The New Zealand Palliative Care Strategy released (2001)
A National Strategic Framework for Alcohol and Drug Services released (2001)
Minimum Requirements for Primary Health Organisations released (2001)
 Publication *A Guide for Establishing Primary Health Organisations* published by the Ministry of Health (2002)
Health of Older People Strategy 2002 released (2002)
He Korowai Oranga: Māori Health Strategy released (2002)
Te Puawaitanga, Māori Mental Health National Strategic Framework released (2002)
Whakatātaka: Māori Health Action Plan 2002–2005 released (2002)

Policy continued

PHARMAC Māori Responsiveness Strategy launch (2002)
HIV/AIDS Action Plan Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy released (2003)
Healthy Eating: Healthy Action: Oranga Kai: Oranga Pumau Implementation Plan: 2004–2010 released (2004)
Te Tāhuhu: Improving Mental Health 2005–2015: The Second New Zealand Mental Health and Addiction Plan released (2005)
The New Zealand Cancer Control Strategy Action Plan 2005 – 2010 released (2005)
Tauawhitia te Wero: Embracing the Challenge: National mental health and addiction workforce development plan 2006-2009 released (2005)
Whakatātaka Tuarua: Māori Health Action Plan 2006–2011 released (2006)
Raranga Tupuake: The Māori Health Workforce Development Plan released (2006)
 Treaty of Waitangi statements no longer included in Ministry of Health policies, action plans or contracts. Focus instead on improving Māori health outcomes and reducing health inequalities for Māori (2006)
New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy released (2006)
Te Rau Hinengaro: The New Zealand Mental Health Survey published (2006)
Te Kōkiri: The Mental Health and Addiction Action Plan 2006-2015 released (2006)
Good Oral Health for All, for Life – A strategic vision for Oral health in New Zealand strategy released (2006)
 Publication *Review of Māori Child Oral Health Services* published (2006)
Te Uru Kahikatea: Public Health Workforce Development Plan released (2007)
E Ara a Tauwhaiti Whakarae – National Māori Public Health Workforce Development Plan released (2007)

2000–2009 continued

Policy continued

Te Puāwaiwhero the Second Māori Mental Health and Addiction National Strategic Framework 2008–2015 released (2008)
New Zealand Suicide Prevention Action Plan 2008–2012 released (2008)
 Te Ao Auahatanga Māori Health Innovation Fund established (2009)
Better, Sooner, More Convenient policy (2009)
Whānau Ora: Report of the Taskforce on Whānau-Centred Initiatives released (2009)

2010–2017

Key Events

Māori Affairs Select Committee inquiry into the tobacco industry in Aotearoa and the consequences of tobacco use for Maori report published (2010)
 Health Quality and Safety Commission established (2010)
 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ratified by New Zealand (2010)
 National Party elected (2011)
 Canterbury earthquakes (2011)
 Ko Aotearoa Tēnei: Wai 262 Fauna and Flora report released (2011)
 Rheumatic Fever Prevention Programme started (2011)
 Smokefree 2025 goal adopted (2011)
 Prime Minister's Youth Mental Health Project announced (2012)
 Better Public Services Targets announced (2012)
 Mental Health Commission disestablished with a Mental Health Commissioner placed in the Office of the Health and Disability Commissioner (2012)
 Whānau Ora Commissioning agencies established (2014)
 National Party elected (2014)
 Waka Houroa fund launched to support the prevention of suicide in Māori and Pacific communities (2014)
 Ministry on the Move transformation programme commenced (2015)
 Childhood Obesity Plan launched (2015)
 Raising Healthy Kids Target introduced (2016)
 Health Literacy Programmes introduced (2016)
 National Health Board disestablished (2016)
 National Health Committee disestablished (2016)
 Te Kete Hauora disestablished (2016)
 Waitangi Tribunal – Health Services and Outcomes Kaupapa Inquiry started (2016)
 Kaikoura earthquake (2016)

Legislation

Health and Disability Amendment Act 2010
 Health and Disability Amendment Act 2012
 Psychoactive Substances Act 2013
 The Vulnerable Children Act 2014
 Radiation Safety Act 2016
 New Zealand Public Health and Disability (Southern DHB) Elections Act 2016
 Home and Community Support (Payment for Travel Between Clients) Settlement Act 2016
 Smoke-free Environments (Tobacco Standardised Advertising) Amendment Act 2016
 Smoke-free Environments Regulations 2017
 Substance Addiction (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 2017
 Care and Support Workers (Pay Equity) Settlement Act 2017

Health Workforce

Kia Ora Hauora launched (2010)
 Te Kāhui Rongoā Trust (National rongoā governance body) established (2011).

Policy

Uia Tonutia: Māori Disability Research Agenda released (2011)
The Māori Disability Action Plan for Disability Support Services 2012 to 2017 released (2012)
Children's Action Plan released (2012)
Rising to the Challenge: The Mental Health and Addiction Service Development Plan 2012–2017 released (2013)
New Zealand Suicide Prevention Action Plan 2013 – 2016 released (2013)
New Zealand Cancer Plan: Better, faster cancer care 2015–2018 strategy released (2014)
Tikanga ā-Rongoā – Rongoā standard released (2014)

Policy continued

The Guide to He Korowai Oranga: Māori Health Strategy released (2014)
 Zero fee doctors' visits for children aged under 13 introduced (2015)
Implementing Medicines New Zealand 2015 to 2020 – an action plan to the Medicines Strategy released (2015)
National Drug Policy 2015 to 2020 released (2015)
Living Well with Diabetes strategy released (2015)
 The *New Zealand Health Strategy* refreshed (2016)
New Zealand Disability and Policy Strategy 2016–2026 released (2016)
Pharmacy Action Plan 2016 to 2026 released (2016)
Taking Action on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorder: 2016 to 2019: An Action Plan released (2016)
National Healthy Food and Drink Policy released (2016)
Healthy Ageing Strategy released (2016)
Mental Health and Addiction Workforce Action Plan 2017 to 2021 released (2017)
New Zealand Health Research Strategy 2017 to 2027 released (2017)
Increasing Decreasing Organ Donation and Transplantation: A National Strategy released (2017)
Transforming Respite: Disability Support Services Respite Strategy 2017 to 2022 released (2017)