

It is important to remember that the Pacific Ocean covers a quarter of the world's surface and that each Pacific country has its own cultural, historical and ethnic identity.

Jenny Shipley

Setting the Boundaries



- The states in the region share elements of **indigenous and colonial history**.
- Australia, New Zealand and Oceania are dominated mostly by **water**.

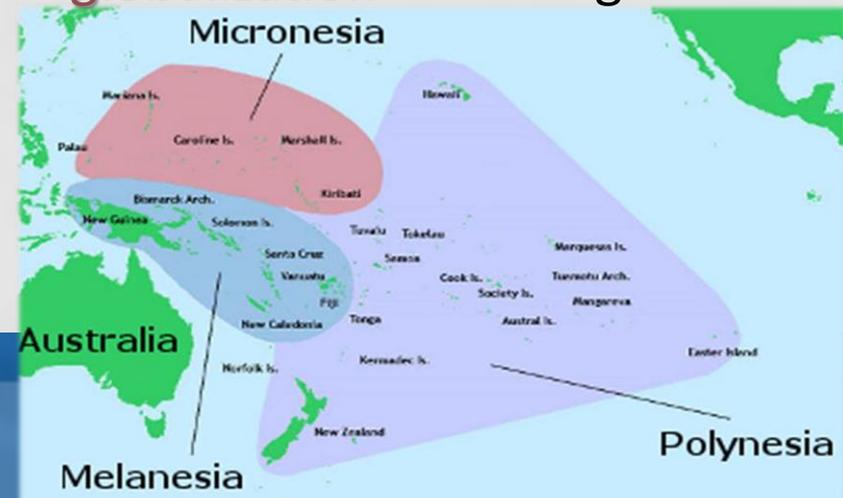


rock islands of Palau

Setting the Boundaries



- Oceania is a sweeping collection of islands reaching from New Guinea and New Zealand to Hawaii.
- **Melanesia** - dark islands
- **Polynesia** - many islands
- **Micronesia** - small islands, west of Polynesia
- Political unrest in Fiji between Fijians and descendents of South Asian sugarcane workers illustrates the role of **globalization** in this region.
- The largest states in the region are Australia and New Zealand.

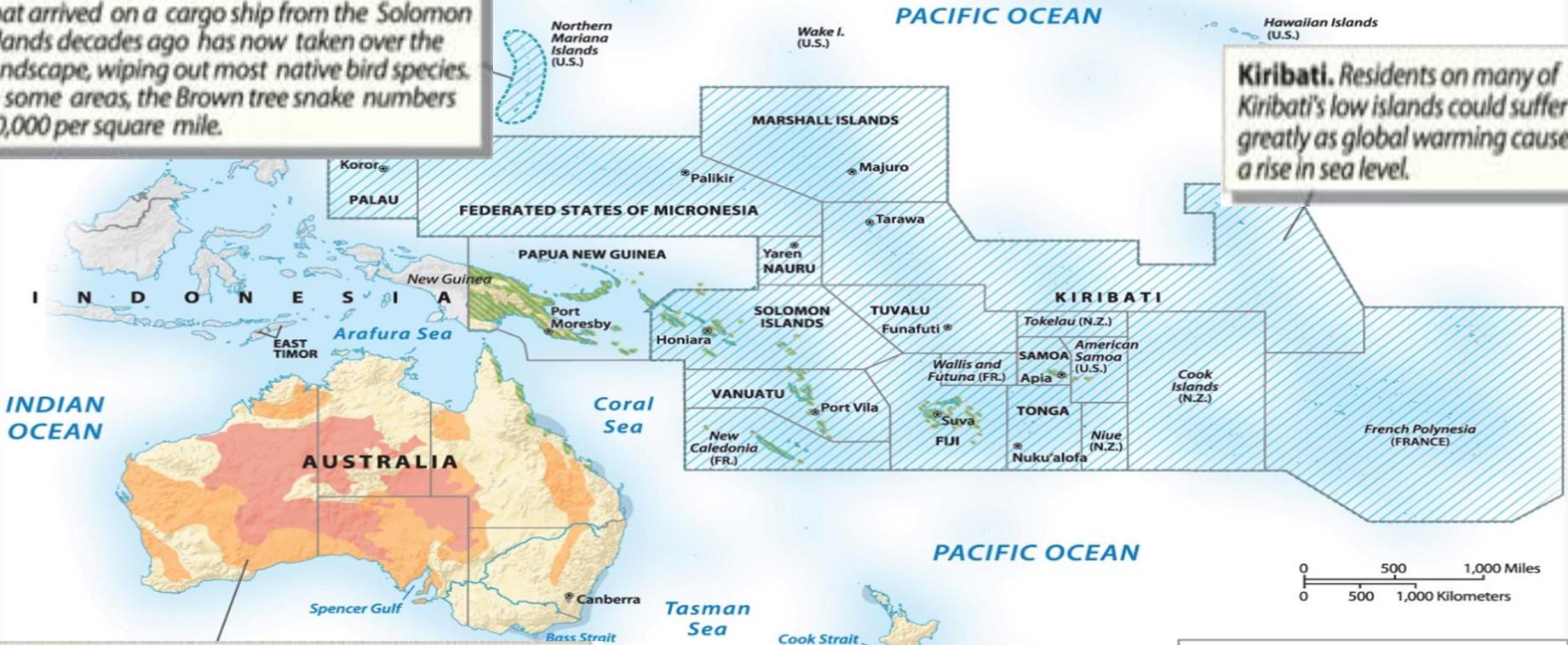


Physical Setting: Australian, New Zealand and Oceania Environments



Brown tree snake. This non-native snake that arrived on a cargo ship from the Solomon Islands decades ago has now taken over the landscape, wiping out most native bird species. In some areas, the Brown tree snake numbers 10,000 per square mile.

Kiribati. Residents on many of Kiribati's low islands could suffer greatly as global warming causes a rise in sea level.



- Desert
- Desertification
- Areas subject to rainforest destruction
- Vulnerable to sea level rise

Desertification zone in Australia. Many exotic animals introduced to Australia have dramatically accelerated the process of desertification. Vast semiarid pasturelands also are vulnerable to overgrazing.



Great Barrier Reef, Australia



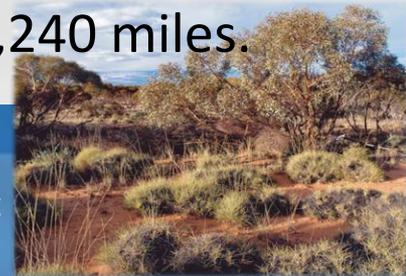
The Australian Outback

Physical Setting: Australia



- Australia's size gives it a wide **variety** of landscapes with tropical rainforests in the north-east, mountain ranges in the south-east, south-west and east, and dry desert in the center.
- The **Western Plateau** covers more than half the continent.
- **Interior Lowland Basins** follow the coastlands from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Murray and Darling Valleys.
- The **Great Dividing Range** extends from Cape York Peninsula to southern Victoria. **Mount Kosciuszko** on the Range is the highest mountain on the Australian mainland.
- Desert or semi-arid land commonly known as **The Outback** makes up by far the largest portion of land.
- The **Great Barrier Reef**, the world's largest coral reef, lies a short distance off the north-east coast and extends for over 1,240 miles.

Mallee scrub vegetation:
Farmers often remove this eucalyptus vegetation to plant exotic grass and grain crops.



Physical Setting: Australia



- **Isolation and genetics** produced Australia's animal kingdom.
- More than 120 species of **marsupials** inhabit this region:
 - kangaroos, duck-billed platypuses, hairy-nosed wombats, Tasmanian Devils and more.
- **Bats** are the region's only native mammals.



Physical Setting: New Zealand



- New Zealand owes its varied topography, and perhaps even its emergence above the waves, to the dynamic boundary it straddles between **the Pacific and Indo-Australian Plates**.
- The state is made up of two main islands and a number of smaller islands. The two main islands are separated by the **Cook Strait**, 14 miles wide at its narrowest point. Because of its far-flung outlying islands and long coastline, the state has extensive marine resources.
- **South Island** is the largest landmass of New Zealand, and is divided along its length by the Southern Alps. South Island mountains have narrow fjord-like valleys.
- **North Island** is less mountainous but is marked by volcanism.

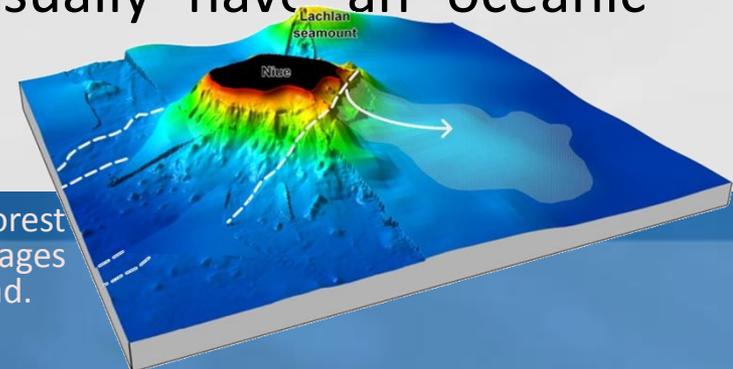
Mount Taranaki,
New Zealand



Physical Setting: Oceania



- Much of the Pacific Basin is **seismically active**. Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis (seismically induced sea waves) are common. The large islands are geologically complex.
- Most Polynesian and Micronesian islands originated from volcanic activity on the ocean floor.
- **low island**: an island of coral origin, the kind of islands which ring the lagoons of atolls ... Low islands have poor, sandy soil and little fresh water, which makes them difficult to farm. They don't support human habitation as well as high islands. The people that do live on low islands survive mostly by fishing. Low islands usually have an oceanic climate (example: Niue).



Niue is partially covered with primary rainforest and honeycombed with caves. Fourteen villages are located on a 37-mile circle coastal road.

Physical Setting: Oceania

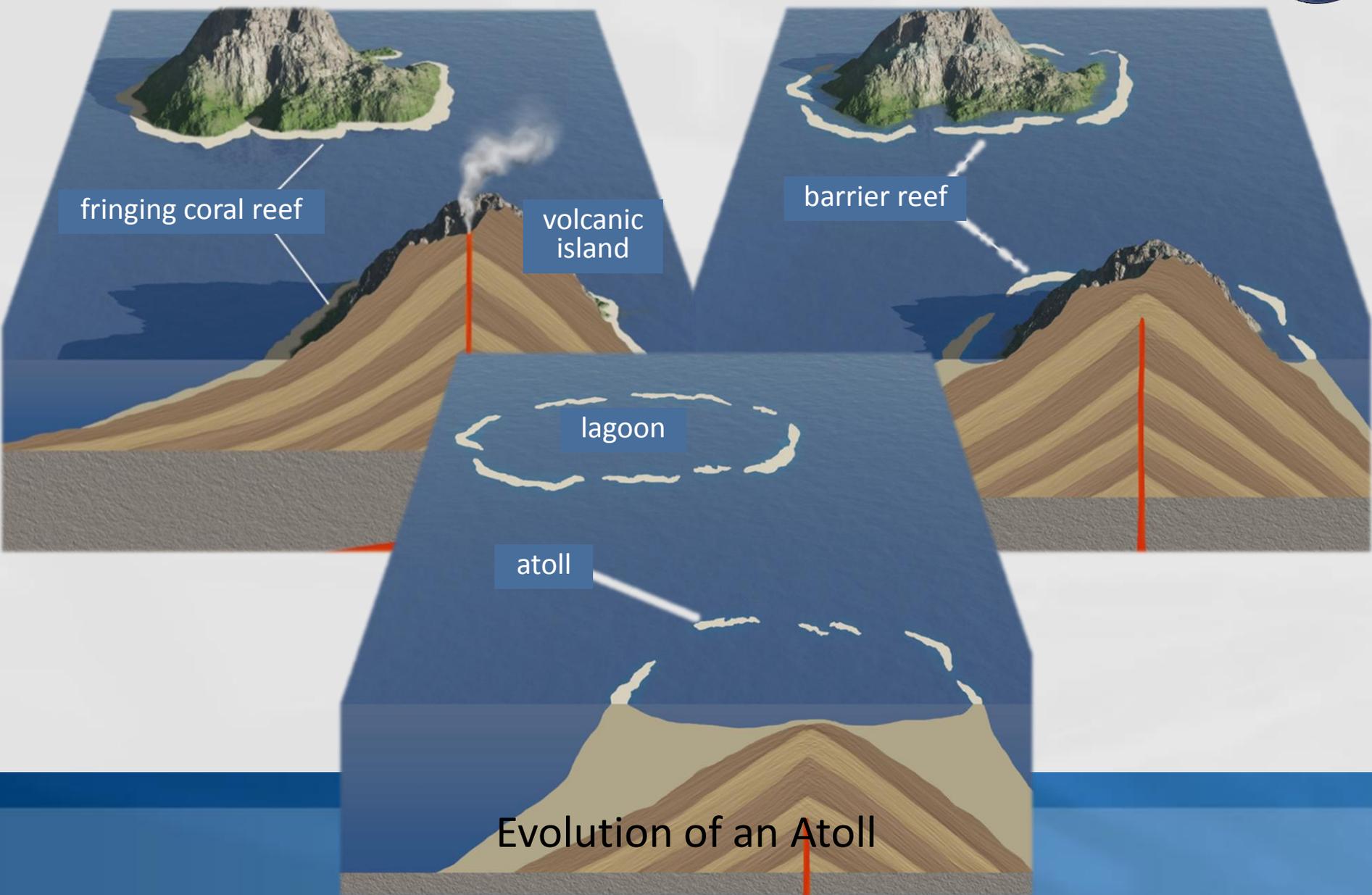


- **high island:** an island whose origins are volcanic, formed from recently geologically active volcanoes that rise to considerable height ... High islands above a certain size usually have fresh groundwater, while low islands often do not (examples: Hawaii, Bora Bora).
- **hot spot:** an active area where moving oceanic crust passes over a supply of magma from Earth's interior, creating a chain of volcanic islands (example: the Hawaiian archipelago)
- **atoll:** a ring-shaped coral reef including a coral rim that encircles a lagoon partially or completely ... There may be sandy islands on the rim. The coral of the atoll often sits atop the rim of an extinct volcano which has eroded or subsided partially beneath the water. The lagoon forms over the volcanic crater while the higher rim remains above water or at shallow depths that permit the coral to grow and form the reefs.

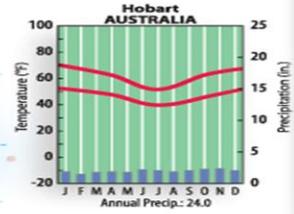
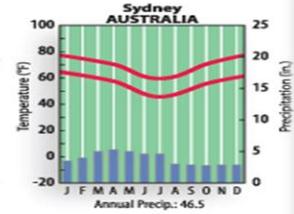
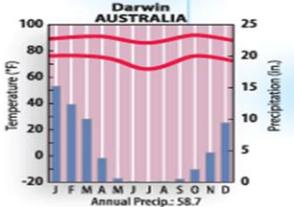
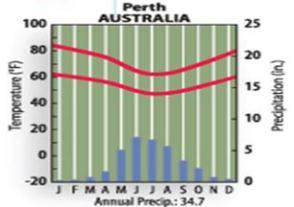
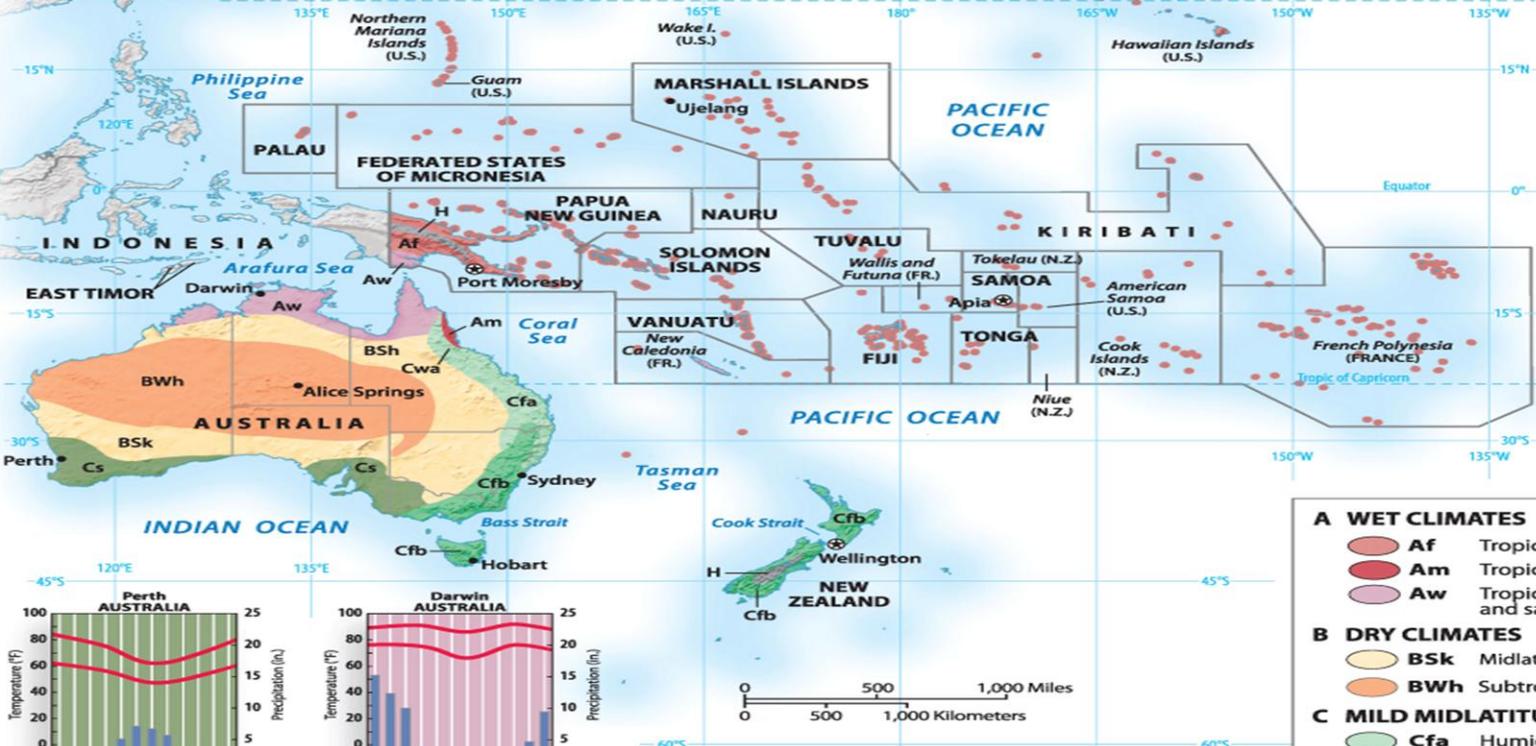
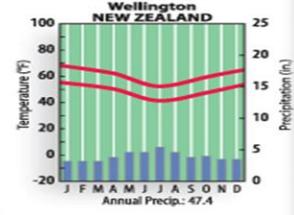
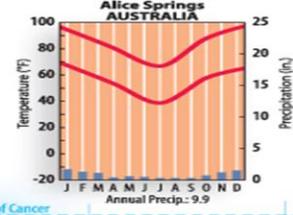
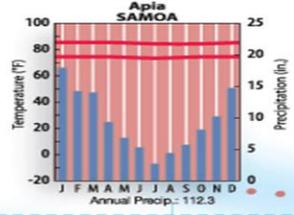
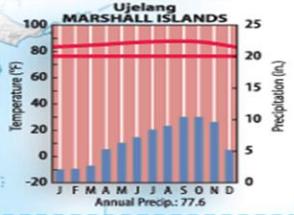
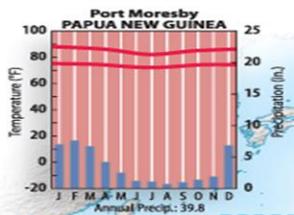
Bora Bora



Physical Setting: Environments of Oceania



Physical Setting: Climate



- A WET CLIMATES**
- Af Tropical rainy
 - Am Tropical monsoon
 - Aw Tropical wet and dry and savanna
- B DRY CLIMATES**
- BSk Midlatitude steppe
 - BSh Humid subtropical, without dry season, hot summer
 - BWh Subtropical desert
- C MILD MIDLATITUDE CLIMATES**
- Cfa Humid subtropical, without dry season, hot summer
 - Cwa Humid subtropical, with dry season, hot summer
 - Cfb Marine west coast, without dry season, warm to cool summer
 - Cs Mediterranean summer-dry
- F HIGHLAND**
- H Complex mountain climates

Physical Setting: Australia's Climate



- significantly influenced by ocean currents
- arid center with higher zones of precipitation encircling the state
- tropical low-latitude north with monsoonal rains in summer and bone-dry winters
- seasonal tropical low-pressure system that produces cyclones in northern Australia
- South-west corner of the state has a Mediterranean climate.
- South-east (including Tasmania) is temperate.

Physical Setting: New Zealand's Climate



- mild and temperate maritime climate (Köppen: Cfb)
- Climates are affected by latitude, moderating effects of Pacific Ocean and proximity to local mountains.
- Most of North Island is distinctly subtropical.
- On the South Island, conditions become cooler closer to the South Pole.
- Precipitation varies widely across regions, from extremely wet on the west coast of the South Island to almost semi-arid in central Otago and the Mackenzie Basin of inland Canterbury and subtropical in Northland.

Physical Setting: Oceania's Climate



- Many Pacific islands have abundant rainfall and cyclones.
- High islands get more moisture than low islands.
- Limited stores of water may be depleted during dry seasons.



Sea level rise in Tuvalu: These two photos show the effects of recent sea level rise in Tuvalu. The house was rarely flooded when it was first built, but is now often isolated. There is concern that such islands will become uninhabitable. Some people are emigrating, becoming the first “global warming refugees.”

Physical Setting: Environmental Issues

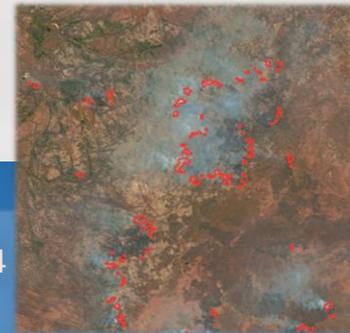


- **Environments at Risk**

- seismic hazards, periodic droughts, wildfires, tropical cyclones

- **Global Resource Pressures**

- mining operations in Australia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia and Nauru
- deforestation in Australia, Tasmania, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa



Physical Setting: Environmental Issues



● Exotic Plants and Animals

- Introduction of exotic plants and animals threatens native species.
- Invasion by exotics (eg: rabbits, brown tree snake) has led to extinction of some native species.



protected forests
in Tasmania



invasive Brown Tree Snake

Physical Setting: Environmental Issues



- **Effects of Global Warming**

- New Zealand mountain glaciers are melting.
- Australia suffers from droughts and wildfires.
- widespread bleaching of the Great Barrier Reef
- Rising sea levels from global warming could drown many of the region's small, low-lying islands.



sea-level rise and Pacific Islands

Physical Setting: American Samoa National Park



Population and Settlement: Historical Settlement



- Peopling the Pacific
 - **Australia and New Guinea** were settled much earlier than islands that were further from the Asian landmass.
 - Around 40,000 years ago, the ancestors of today's native Australian (**Aborigine**) population made their way into the region.
 - **Eastern Melanesia** was settled 3,500 years ago.
 - Migration to **New Caledonia, Fiji Islands** and **Samoa**, and then to **Micronesia** occurred 2,000 years ago.
 - Reached **New Zealand, Hawaii** and **Easter Island** 800 AD.

Polynesian voyaging canoe

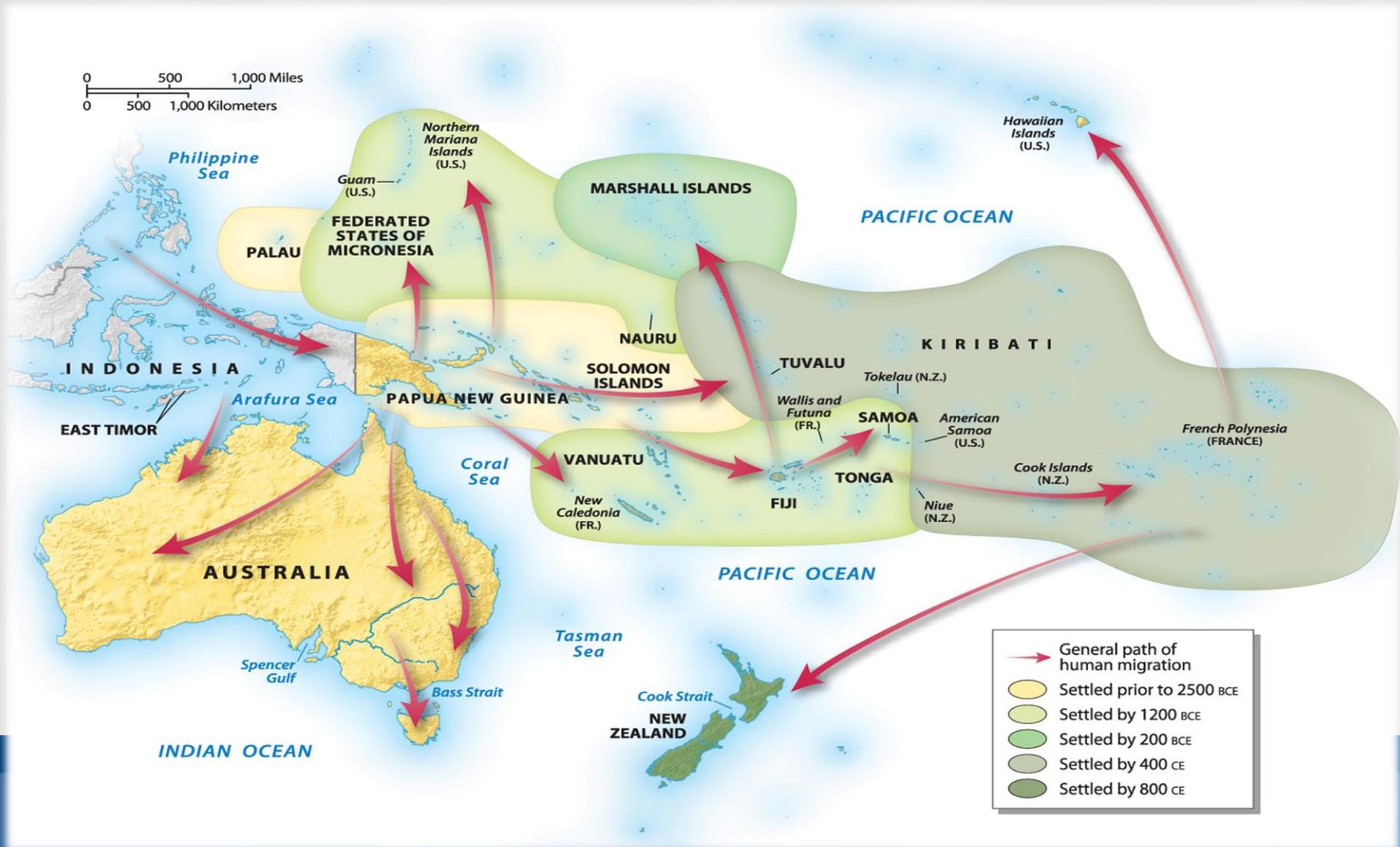


Population and Settlement: Historical Settlement



- Australia, New Zealand and Oceania are some of the last places to be colonized.
 - The **Dutch** explored New Zealand in the 1600s.
 - The **British** explored the region in the 1700s.
 - Colonization began in Australia (**British penal colony**) in 1788, and then into New Zealand.
 - **Aborigines** were expelled from their lands and sometimes killed.
 - **Maoris** on New Zealand fought Britain but lost most of their land.
 - Native peoples (Aborigines and Maoris) continue to struggle; some assimilate, others resist.
 - The **US** moved into Hawaii in the 1800s.

Population and Settlement: Historical Settlement



Population and Settlement: Contemporary Urban Populations



- Australia
 - Sydney and Melbourne
 - Aboriginal populations
- New Zealand
 - North Island
- Papua New Guinea



Downtown Melbourne

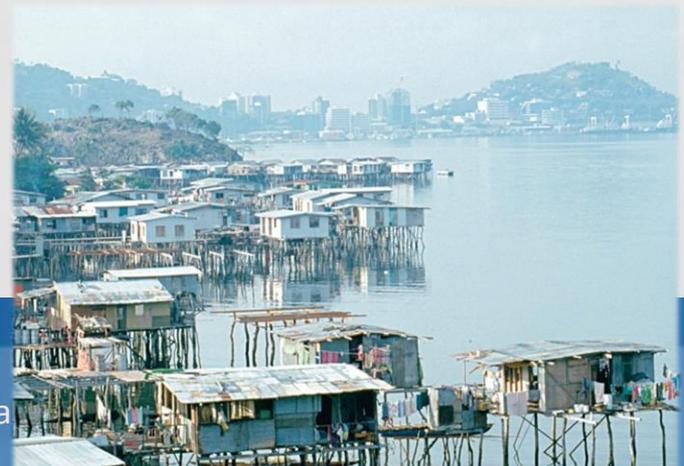
Population and Settlement: Contemporary Urban Populations



- Urbanization began in **Australia and New Zealand** in the 20th century.
- North American and European urban influences
- **Oceania** reflects classic problems of underdevelopment (housing shortages, inadequate roads and schools, street crime).



Sydney's Suburbs



Port Moresby,
Papua New Guinea

Population and Settlement: Contemporary Urban Populations



- **Australia** has one of the highest urban populations in the world.
 - Most of its nearly 20 million in population reside in its eastern and southern rimland.
- 70% of **New Zealand**'s population live on North Island.
- The population of the rest of **Oceania** is broadly scattered with clusters near favorable resource opportunities.



Nuku'alofa, Tonga



Noumea, New Caledonia

Population and Settlement: Contemporary Urban Populations



- mixture of local and global influences
- urban transformation



photo by © CaptainUnited

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Adamstown, Pitcairn Islands

Papeete, Tahiti

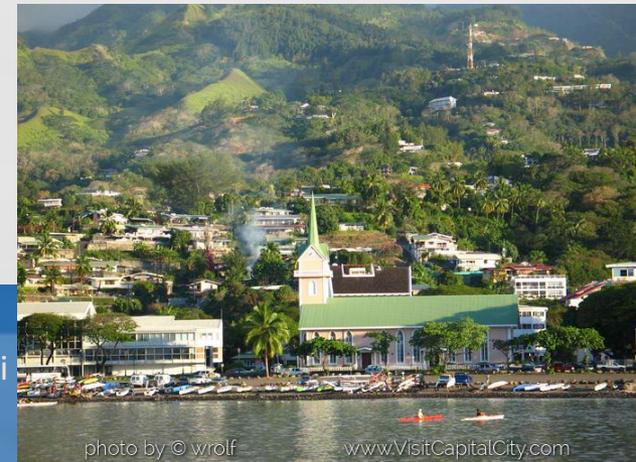
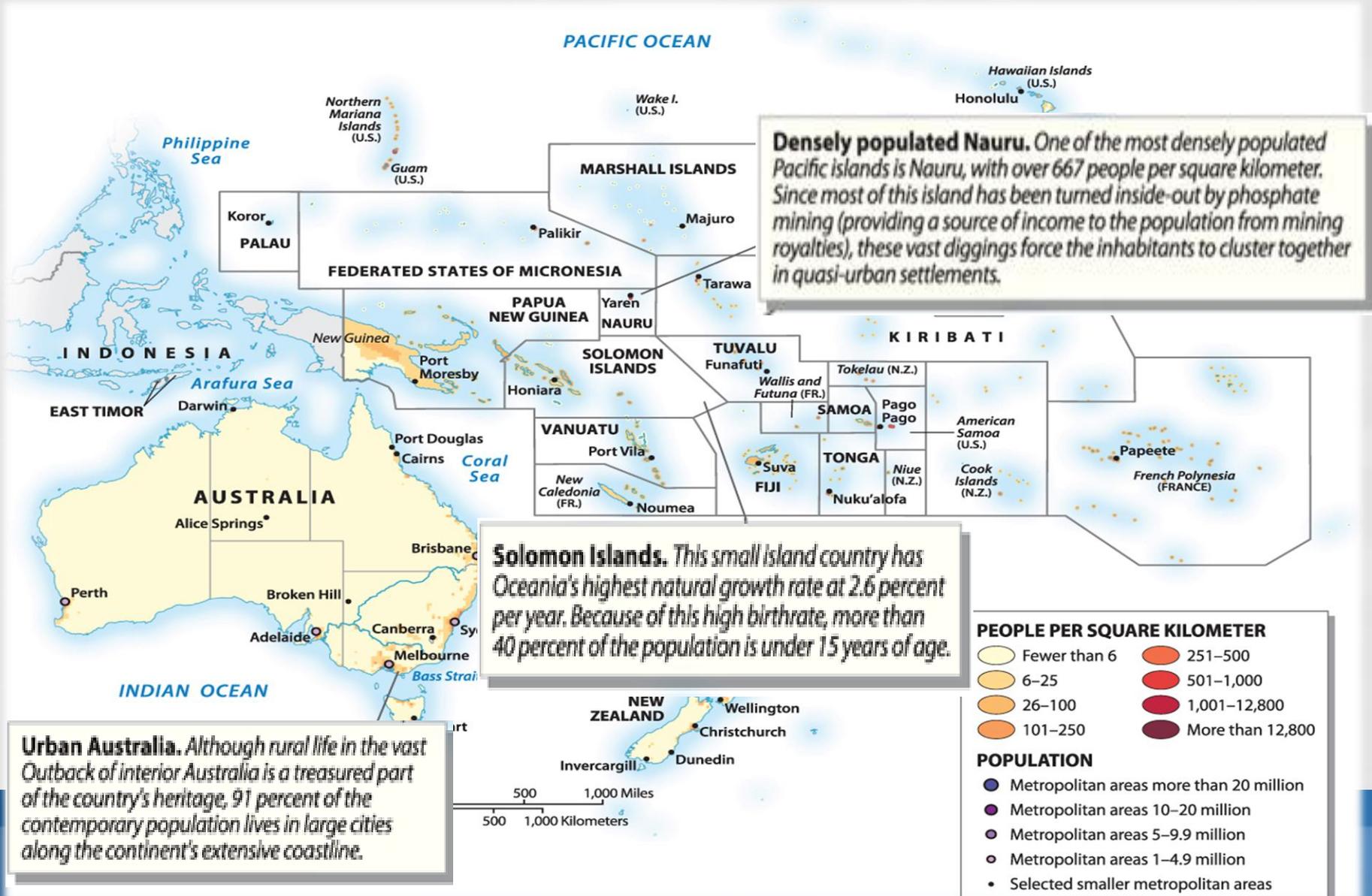


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Population and Settlement: Population Density



Population and Settlement: Rural Populations



- The Rural Scene (**Australia**)
 - Much of the land is too dry for farming.
 - sheep and cattle ranching, sugar cane and truck farming near Perth, viticulture (grape cultivation) increasing
- **New Zealand**'s Landscapes
 - Sheep ranching and dairying, livestock outnumber people 20 to 1
 - South Island has fertile soils with fields, orchards, gardens.



New Zealand sheep farm



Tonga village

Population and Settlement: Rural Populations



- **Rural Oceania**
 - complex mosaic of cultural and economic influences
 - High islands support agriculture.
 - Fishing is important on less fertile low islands.
 - subsistence crops: root crops, coconut palms, bananas, coffee
 - some commercial agriculture: coconut, cocoa, coffee

Under the impact of the global economic system, many of the peoples of Oceania have abandoned traditional crops for cash crops such as oil palm, coffee, coconut and cocoa.



yam harvest



Population and Settlement: Diverse Demographic Paths



- low birthrates in **Australia and New Zealand**
 - rural-to-urban migration
- **Oceania**
 - high birthrates and high population growth rates in less-developed island states of Oceania
 - Tuvalu - 12,000 inhabitants crowded into a land area of about 10 square miles
 - Smaller islands have less flexibility for expansion.
 - high out-migration from several island states

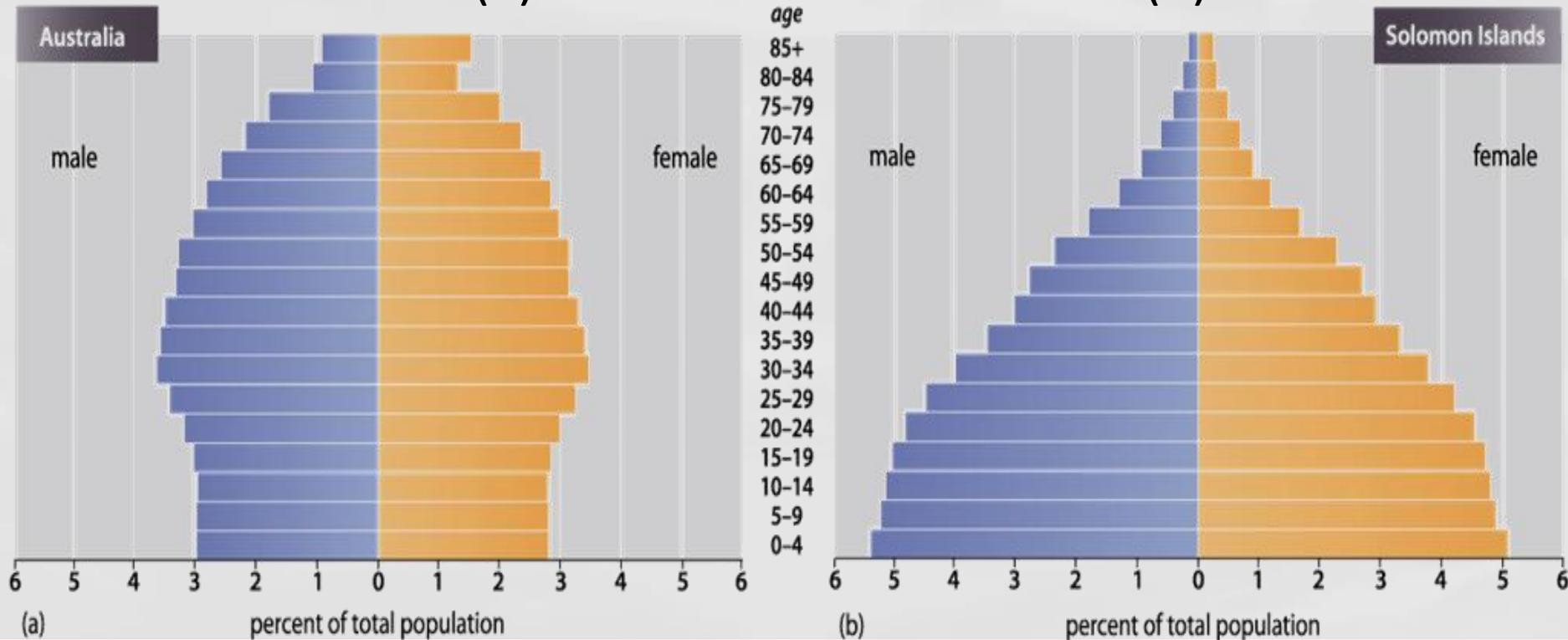


Kiribati children

Population and Settlement: Diverse Demographic Paths



Comparative Population Pyramids: Australia (a) and the Solomon Islands (b) 2025



Population and Settlement: Population Indicators



Country	Population (millions) 2012	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000) 2010–15 ^a
Australia	22	3	0.7	1.9	82	19	14	6.5
Fed. States of Micronesia	0.1	152	1.9	3.5	22	31	6	-12.8
Fiji	0.8	46	1.4	2.7	51	29	5	-5.7
French Polynesia	0.3	69	1.1	2.1	51	25	6	-0.4
Guam	0.2	291	1.4	2.6	93	27	7	0.0
Kiribati	0.1	145	2.2	3.8	44	35	4	-2.8*
Marshall Islands	0.1	304	2.5	4.8	68	42	2	-5.1*
Nauru	0.01	485	2.1	3.3	100	35	1	
New Caledonia	0.3	14	1.2	2.2	58	26	7	4.9
New Zealand	4.4	16	0.7	2.1	86	20	14	3.2
Palau	0.02	45	0.6	2.0	77	20	6	
Papua New Guinea	7.0	15	2.1	4.1	13	38	3	0.0
Samoa	0.2	66	2.4	4.5	21	40	5	-13.5
Solomon Islands	0.6	19	2.6	4.2	20	40	3	0.0
Tonga	0.1	138	2.0	3.8	23	38	6	-15.4
Tuvalu	0.01	433	1.4	3.1	47	32	5	-6.97*
Vanuatu	0.3	21	2.5	4.0	24	37	3	0.0*

^aNet Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision Population Database*.

* Additional data from the *CIA World Factbook, 2012*

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Multicultural Australia

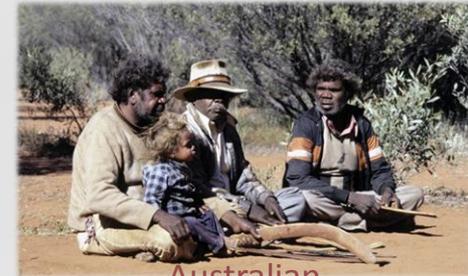


• **Aboriginal Imprints**

- Aborigines dominated Australia for thousands of years.
 - isolated bands of hunters and gatherers, with 250 languages
- European colonists pushed Aborigines to the arid regions.
- Today, Aborigines are Christian, work in cities and most speak English.

• **A Land of Immigrants**

- 70% of Aussies have English or Irish roots.
- Many Greeks, Germans, Italians live in Australia.
- Workers came from other Pacific islands (kanakas).
- “White Australia Policy” favored Europeans and North American immigration.
- Many of today’s immigrants are from Asian states.



Australian
Aborigines

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: New Zealand Cultural Patterns



- Native **Maori** populations are numerically important and culturally visible.
 - comprise 15% of the country's population
 - otherwise, very similar to Australia
 - committed to preserving their religion, traditional arts and Polynesian culture



Maori artisans carve decorations for a traditional Maori canoe in New Zealand.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Oceania



- **Polynesians** were tribal societies with a history of war. They were known for their navigation skills and boats (waka) are still important today.
- **Melanesians** used the bow and arrow for hunting which was almost non-existent in Polynesia. Head-hunting was common in some Melanesian groups. Customs include kava drinking and tattooing.
- **Micronesians** have a rich oral history and a unique musical heritage. Micronesian societies are made up of clan groupings, with descent usually traced through the mother. The head clan on each island can trace its lineage back to the island's original settlers. Before the arrival of paper currency, most Micronesians traded with beads, shells and clams.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Oceania



● Village Life

- Settlements in Melanesia usually have fewer than 500 people, and revolve around farming.
- Polynesian society is class-based; violent warfare was common before Europeans arrived.

● External Cultural Influences

- Settlers from the US, Europe and Asia have brought values and technological innovations to the region.
- Hawaii's King entertained whalers, Christian missionaries, traders and navy officers from the US and Europe.



Unrest in Fiji: South Asians arrived in Fiji in the 19th century. Indo-Fijians generally control the sugar industry. This has created tensions with indigenous Fijians (like this cane-cutter)

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Oceania



External Cultural Influences

- **Haoles:** light-skinned American and European foreigners who profited from commercial sugarcane plantation and Pacific shipping contracts
- **Pidgin English** (a largely English vocabulary that is blended with Melanesian grammar) developed to facilitate trade among the islands. Has supplanted some local languages.
- **Tourism** brings wealthy Europeans, North Americans, Asians, Australians.



Asian Immigrants in Australia

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Cultural Transformation



Native populations either **adjust** to cultural transformation or they **resist** global influences.

Fears of homogenization lead to cultural preservation efforts.

Papua New Guinea



Vanuatu



New Zealand



Solomon Islands



Tuvalu



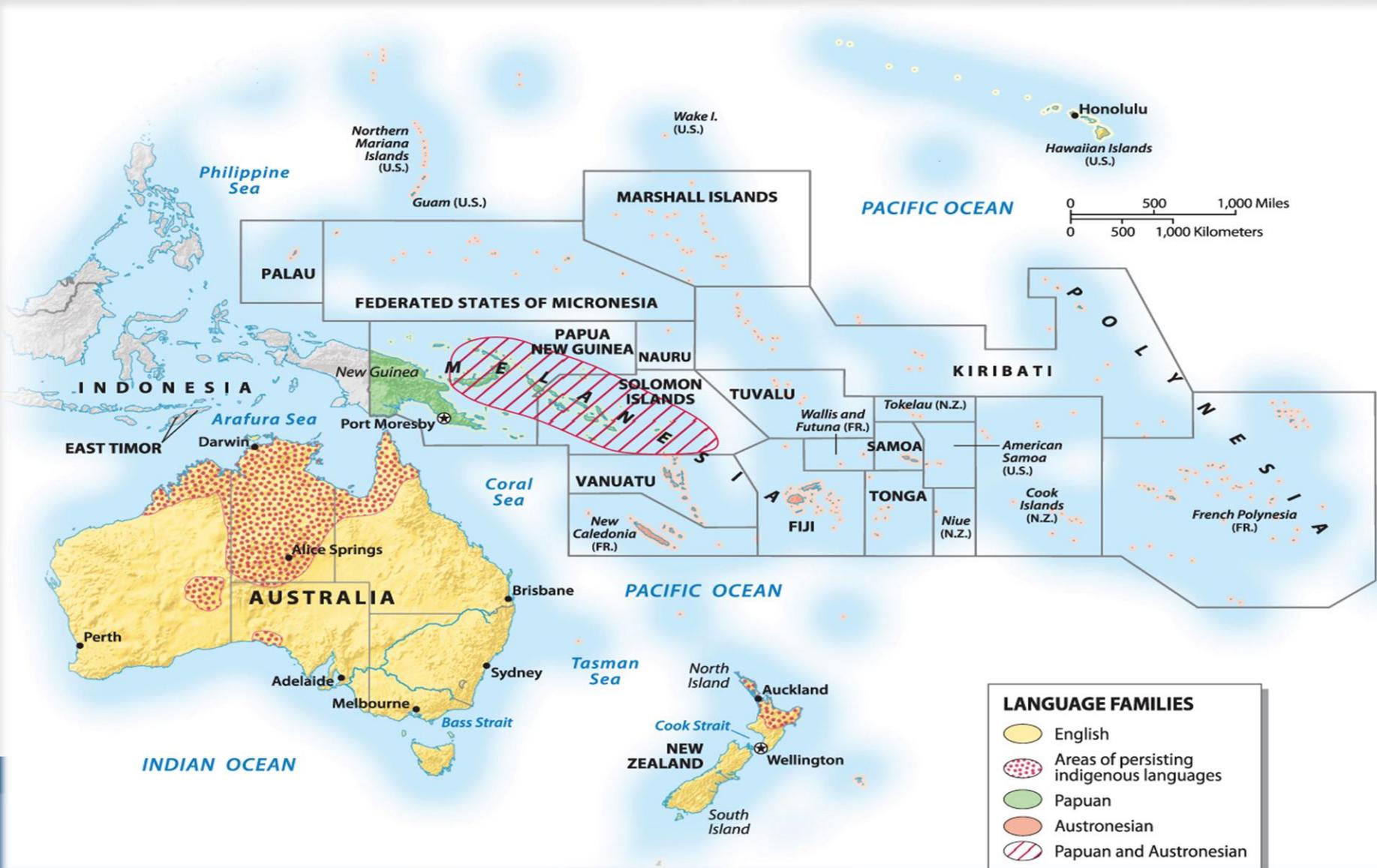
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Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



- Most languages of Oceania are **Austronesian**.
- This region has many different languages, some spoken by fewer than 500 people.
- New Guinea may hold some of the world's few remaining “**uncontacted peoples**” (those who are yet to be “discovered”).

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



PHILIPPINE SEA

INDONESIA

EAST TIMOR

ARAFURA SEA

INDIAN OCEAN

TASMAN SEA

CORAL SEA

Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)

Guam (U.S.)

Wake I. (U.S.)

Honolulu

Hawaiian Islands (U.S.)

0 500 1,000 Miles

0 500 1,000 Kilometers

PALAU

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

MARSHALL ISLANDS

PACIFIC OCEAN

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NAURU

SOLOMON ISLANDS

TUVALU

KIRIBATI

WALLIS AND FUTUNA (FR.)

TOKELAU (N.Z.)

SAMOA

AMERICAN SAMOA (U.S.)

COOK ISLANDS (N.Z.)

POLYNESIA

FRENCH POLYNESIA (FR.)

FIJI

TONGA

NIUE (N.Z.)

VANUATU

NEW CALEDONIA (FR.)

AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND

Darwin

Port Moresby

Alice Springs

Perth

Brisbane

Sydney

Adelaide

Melbourne

Bass Strait

North Island

Auckland

Wellington

South Island

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



- **Australia** has no single established church. Its constitution guarantees freedom of worship.
- The population is predominantly Christian. The largest single denominations are the Roman Catholic Church (29% of the population) and the Anglican Church of Australia (22%).
- Another 29% belong to other Christian denominations
- Jewish, Buddhist and Muslim worshipers make up a small portion of the population.
- The number of Buddhists and Muslims is increasing, reflecting the changing immigration patterns since the 1960s.
- A significant share of Australia's population say they are nonreligious.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



- **New Zealand** is predominately Christian (65.6%). A large proportion of the population says they belong to "no religion."
- Christianity is the most widespread religion in **Oceania** due to the work of missionaries (73.3%).
- A 2011 survey found that 92.1% in Melanesia, 93.1% in Micronesia and 96.1% in Polynesia described themselves as Christians.
- The Ahmadiyya mosque in Marshall Islands is the only mosque in Micronesia.
- The Bahá'í House of Worship in Tiapapata, Samoa, is one of seven designations administered in the Bahá'í Faith.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



- Some islanders still practice traditional religions.
- Traditional religions are often **animist** (the worldview that non-human entities - such as animals, plants and inanimate objects - possess a spiritual essence), and prevalent among traditional tribes is the belief in spirits representing natural forces.



Melanesian sacrificial altar

Geopolitical Framework: A Land of Changing Boundaries

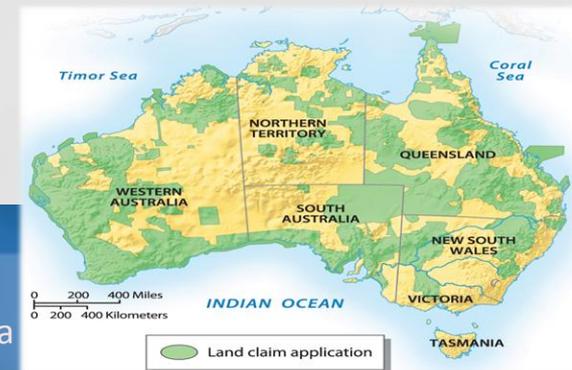


- Australia and New Zealand are gradually creating their own identity.
 - **New Zealand** broke its ties with Great Britain in 1947.
 - **Australia** retains ties to Great Britain.
- The **US** turned over most of its Micronesian territories to local governments, but is still influential.
- Some of the political states of the region are currently independent and some remain colonies.
 - Some **microstates** retain special political and economic ties with Western states.



Apia Government Center:
The Samoan parliament building gives a hint of the traditional architecture of the island state of Samoa.

Application for Native
Land Claims in Australia



Geopolitical Framework: Persistent Geopolitical Tensions



- Indigenous peoples in both Australia and New Zealand have used the political process to gain more control over land resources in their two states.
 - The **Native Title Bill** (1993) compensated Aborigines for already ceded lands, gave them right to gain title to unclaimed lands they still occupied and legally entitled them in dealings with mining companies on native-settled areas.
- In New Zealand, the Maori have called to return the state to its native name, Aotearoa (Land of the White Cloud).
- native rights in Hawaii



Aborigines at
Uluru National Park



Native Hawaiian
Nationalism

Geopolitical Framework: Sino-Pacific Relations



Oceania is, to China (PRC) and Taiwan (ROC), a stage for continuous diplomatic competition. The *One China Policy* dictates that no state can diplomatically recognize the sovereignty of both the PRC and the ROC, as they both officially claim to be the *legitimate Government of China*. Eight states in Oceania recognize the PRC, and six recognize the ROC. These numbers fluctuate as Pacific Island states re-evaluate their foreign policies, and occasionally shift diplomatic recognition between Beijing and Taipei. The issue of which "Chinese" government to recognize has become a central theme in the elections of numerous Pacific island states, and has led to several votes of no-confidence.

China's top political advisor holds talks with Samoan PM on bilateral ties.



Geopolitical Framework: Sino-Pacific Relations



Although both Australia and New Zealand have long recognized the PRC, the PRC and the ROC continue to actively court diplomatic favors from small Pacific island states, which commentators have referred to as "checkbook diplomacy," usually in the form of developmental aid, or in the case of the PRC, by providing assistance in building large government complexes, stadia or infrastructure. Taiwan and China compete ferociously for diplomatic ties, and both sides have given away millions of dollars to bolster diplomatic relations or steal allies from each other.



The PRC (red), the ROC (blue), and the fourteen sovereign states of Oceania. Those in pink recognise the PRC; those in light blue recognise the ROC (as of April 2014).

Geopolitical Framework: Conflicts in Oceania



- **ethnic tensions** between Fijians and South Asians
- **tribal skirmishes** among peoples in Papua New Guinea
- local opposition to French rule in New Caledonia
- **A Regional and Global Identity?**
 - Australia's and New Zealand's size, wealth and political clout in the region make them regional political leaders.
 - Often involved in negotiating peace settlements in the region.
 - Australia, New Zealand and US strategic alliance (ANZUS)
 - Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF)

Geopolitical Framework: Emerging Issues

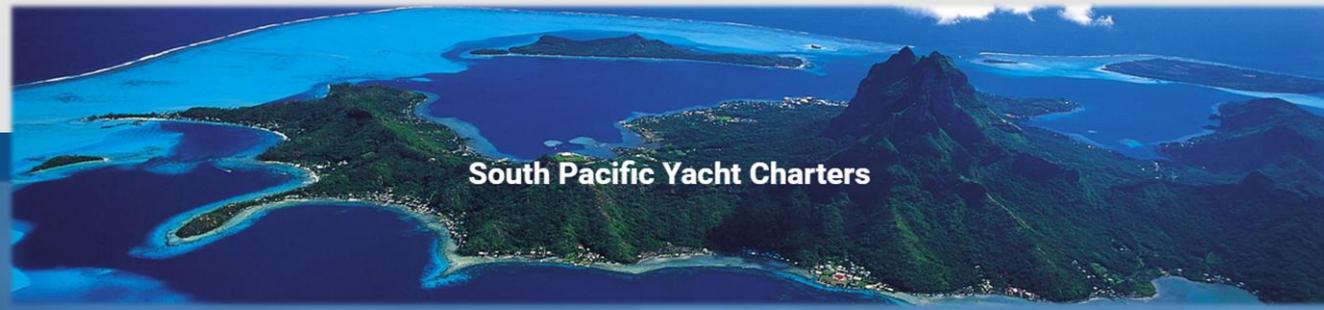


- The region's contemporary political geography reveals a **fluid and changing character** as states struggle to disentangle themselves from colonial ties by asserting their own political identities. Globalization complicates the process, with new economic linkages and alliances replacing historical colonial ties.
- **New Zealand** is taking an active role in the affairs of the entire Pacific Basin, thus becoming in many ways Oceania's leading state, economically and politically, as Australia becomes increasingly oriented toward Asia.

Economic and Social Development: A Difficult Path to Paradise



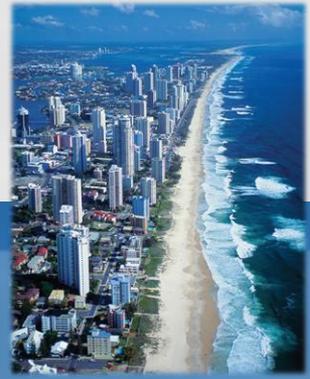
- Australia is the dominant economy in the region, followed by New Zealand.
- There is a **diversity of economic situations** leading to wealth or poverty.
- There are **large economic disparities** between Pacific states with global trade ties and small island states lacking resources and external trade.
- **Tourism** provides a fickle opportunity for economic gains.



Economic and Social Development: The Australian Economy



- In terms of development, Australia and New Zealand are grouped with other Western states.
- Past economic wealth was made possible by the cheap **extraction and export** of abundant raw materials.
 - Mining has grown since 1970.
- Australia has **export-oriented agriculture**.
- Concern with **manufacturing sector** ... New policies encourage investment, higher savings, more rapid economic growth.
- expanding **tourist industry**
- most wealth concentrated in cities



Economic and Social Development: The New Zealand Economy



- wealthy but less well-off than Australia
- Before 1970, New Zealand relied heavily on **exports** to Great Britain.
- State industries were sold to private firms to stimulate the economy.
- **market-oriented**

Economic and Social Development: Oceania Economies



- Oceania economies vary from subsistence-based activities to commercial extraction of resources to tourism.
 - Melanesia is the least developed, poorest in Oceania.
 - commercial extractive economies
 - The economic impact of mining: New Caledonia and Nauru have nickel and phosphate but resulting environmental degradation.
 - subsistence-based economies
 - Micronesia and Polynesian economies: subsistence farming, foreign aid, Japan's spaceport (Christmas Island)
 - global tourism
 - Tourism is important in Hawaii, French Polynesia, Guam.



South Pacific
tuna industry



Nickel mine in
New Caledonia

Economic and Social Development: The Global Economic Setting



- In the past thirty years, ties to Great Britain, the British Commonwealth and Europe have weakened.
- Gaining from the benefits of global investment, the region has paid a considerable price ... **mining, deforestation.**
- growing trade links to Japan, East Asia, the Middle East and the United States
- Closer Economic Relations (CER) Agreement



Mining in Papua New Guinea

Economic and Social Development: The Global Economic Setting



- Will future trade patterns shift from North America and Europe more toward **Asia**?
 - Australia and New Zealand dominate global trade patterns in the region.
 - Both Australia and New Zealand participate in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC), an organization designed to foster economic development in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Basin.

Economic and Social Development: Continuing Social Challenges



- **Lifespan** averages around 80 years in Australia and New Zealand.
 - high rates of **cancer** and **alcoholism**
 - Social conditions of **indigenous groups** are worse than for European descendants.
- Social conditions of the Aborigines and Maoris are much less favorable than those of the population overall.
 - **Education** levels are lower than national average.
 - **Discrimination** continues to be a problem.



Marshall Islands
classroom

Economic and Social Development: Continuing Social Challenges



- Levels of social welfare in Oceania **vary with the region's economic circumstances.**
 - Hawaiian women have the highest rate of breast cancer in the world.
 - Life expectancy in the Solomon Islands is 62.
 - Life expectancy in Papua New Guinea is 55.
 - Many Oceania states and colonies have invested heavily in health and education services and have achieved considerable success.

Economic and Social Development: Continuing Social Challenges

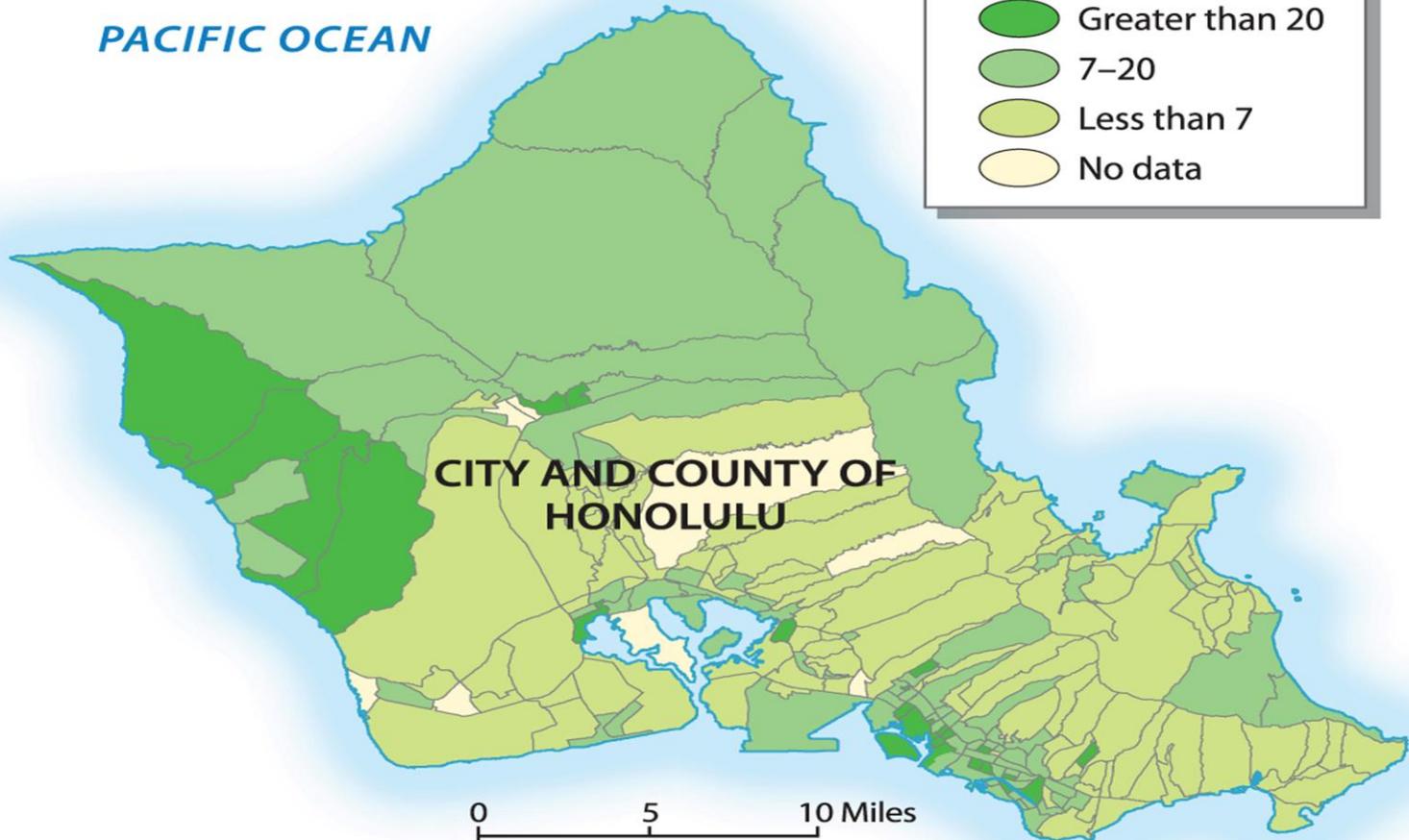
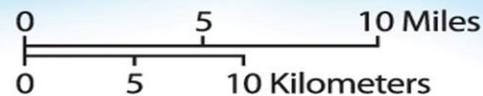


PACIFIC OCEAN

PERCENT POPULATION IN POVERTY BY CENSUS TRACT

- Greater than 20
- 7-20
- Less than 7
- No data

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU



Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



Country	GNI per Capita, PPP, 2010	GDP Average Annual % Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index (2011) ¹	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2012) ²	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Inequality Index (2011) ³
Australia	36,910	3.2	.929	—	82	9	5	—	0.136
Fed. States of Micronesia	3,490	—	.636	44.7	68	56	42	—	—
Fiji	4,510	—	.688	22.9	69	30	17	—	—
French Polynesia	18,000*	—	—	—	75	—	—	98*	—
Guam	15,000*	—	—	—	79	—	—	99*	—
Kiribati	3,520	—	.624	—	61	87	49	—	—
Marshall Islands	2,500*	—	—	—	68	51	26	94*	—
Nauru	5,000*	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	15,000*	—	—	—	77	—	—	96	—
New Zealand	28,100	3.3	.908	—	81	11	6	—	0.195
Palau	11,000	—	.782	—	69	33	19	—	—
Papua New Guinea	2,420	3.8	.466	57.4	62	90	61	60	0.674
Samoa	4,250	—	.688	—	73	27	20	99	—
Solomon Islands	2,220	—	.510	—	67	45	27	—	—
Tonga	4,580	—	.704	—	70	25	16	99	—
Tuvalu	3,400*	—	—	—	64	57	33	—	—
Vanuatu	4,310	—	.617	—	71	39	14	82	—

¹United Nations, *Human Development Report, 2011*.

²Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2012*.

³Gender Inequality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

*Additional data from the *CIA World Factbook*

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2012*.

Economic and Social Development: Emerging Issues



- **Globalization** has brought fresh interconnections to Oceania. How native cultures will respond and what new cultural hybrids will emerge are uncertain.
- Urbanization, tourism, extractive economic activity, exotic species and climate change from global warming are **altering the landscape** and **increasing the vulnerability** of island environments.
- **Migration** from both outside and within the region is forcing states to address multiculturalism in its many forms.
 - Immigrants, including Asians, are increasing the diversity in this region.
 - Australia's ties to its Asian neighbors are growing stronger.



The End