

NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

“North-South” is a broad term to describe relations between developed countries located mainly in the Northern hemisphere and developing countries located mainly in Southern. The striking differences in economic and living conditions between North and South persist but have to some extent diminished over the years. There are important differences within North and South. It is common to divide the North between “Market Economies” of Western Europe and North America and “Centrally Planned Economies” of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In the South countries are grouped by per capita income. “Middle Income” above \$360. 1978 US dollars, “Low Income” below that level. It is also common now to add “Capital Surplus Oil Exporters” like Saudi Arabia.

NORTH

SOUTH

Territory

North America, Western and Eastern Europe, Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, New Zealand

Latin America and Caribbean, Africa and Middle-East, South and South-East Asia, China and Pacific Rim.

Per Capita Income

Market Economies average \$8,000., varies from \$12,000. (Switzerland) to \$2,000. (Portugal)
Centrally Planned Economies average \$1,750 (Romania) to \$5,700 (German Democratic Republic)

Middle-Income Developing countries average \$1,500. increased from \$625 in 1950.
Low Income countries average \$245. increased from \$164 in 1950.

Life Expectancy

Market Economies 74 years

Middle Income 61 years, up from 51 years in 1950

Centrally Planned 70 years

Low Income 50 years, up from 35 years in 1950

Literacy

Market Economies 99%

Middle Income 71%, up from 50% in 1950

Centrally Planned 99%

Low Income 38%, up from 22% in 1950

Population Projections

North 1980 1.05 billion
 2000 1.15 billion

Middle Income 1980 1.02 billion
 2000 1.55 billion

Low Income 1980 2.3 billion
 2000 3.3 billion