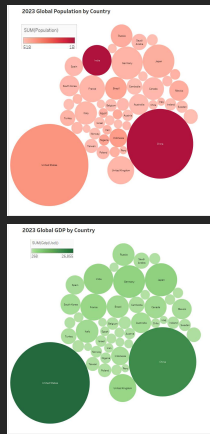
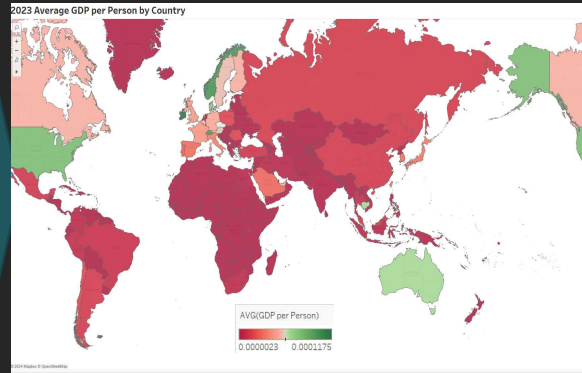


Efficiency Gains Drive Global GDP



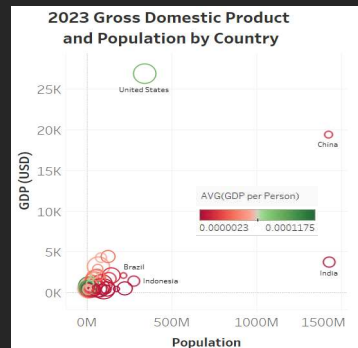
The size of a country's GDP does not directly correlate to the country's population

What drives GDP?

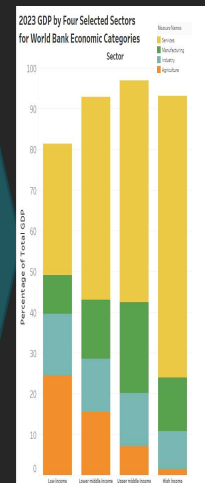
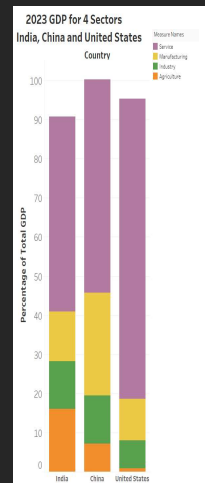


The United States, China and India are outliers in comparing population to GDP

- China appears to be simply more populous, but on the same general trajectory as the rest of the world
- India has many people, but a relatively small GDP
- The United States has a large population, but an extremely large GDP.



The World Bank provides definitions of various levels of income based on Gross National Income per person, and defines GDP into sectors



As income rises, Service Sector percentage of GDP increases and Agriculture falls

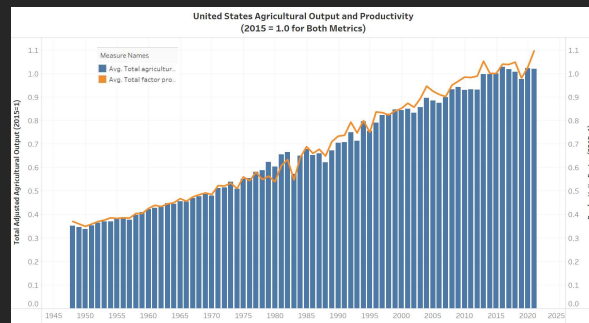
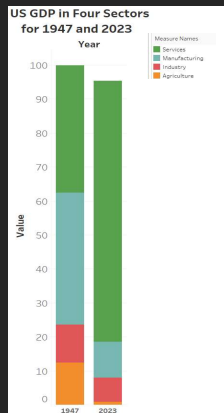
Do high income countries produce less food?



Or are they more efficient at food production?

US GDP in 1947 looks more like the GDP split in lower or middle income countries in 2023.

- Large Heavy Industry due to global economy after WWII
- Higher percentage of GDP in Agriculture



Changes in US GDP due in part to global manufacturing growth and efficiency gains in US Agriculture allowed US to move to a service economy

The US produces three times as much agricultural products now as in the 1940's, but gains in efficiency has cause agriculture to drop as a contributor to GDP