

Article

The Economic Condition of the United States Over the Last 10 Years

Musurmonova Muxlisa Samandar qizi¹, Otamurodov Fazliddin Fakhriddinovich², Bekmurodov O'ral Nomoz o'g'li³

1,2,3. Samarkand institute of economics and service

* Correspondence: [+998 93 339 40 03 muxlisamusurmonova97@gmail.com](mailto:+998_93_339_40_03_muxlisamusurmonova97@gmail.com)¹, otamurodovfazliddin9@gmail.com², urolbekmurodov763@gmail.com³

Abstract: The article analyzes the economic trends and processes of foreign trade of the USA and the country today using the main macroeconomic indicators of the American economy. The analysis elucidates the characteristics of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), trends in the volumes of exports and imports, the formation of the trade balance and their contribution to economic stability. Moreover, the top position of the US in the global economy, its high economic diversification and the potential of the domestic market is scientifically confirmed. Analysis indicates that the U.S. economy is highly integrated into foreign trade but keeps economic leadership even under conditions of a persistent trade deficit. The information and insights gained from the data are of potential scientific and applied utility for macroeconomic policy, foreign trade balance, and sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: Economy, GDP, Foreign Trade, Green Energy, Import, Investments.

1. Introduction

In the world economy the incorporation of nations in the macroeconomic indicators of countries into the world is considered in the system of globalization. According to the macroeconomic indicators of nations, the world economy in view of the international economy, the United States of America, its economy's macroeconomic data, is considered a major part of global integration is the major way of looking at how countries have put themselves into the global economy in the world. Numerically speaking, the United States of America (USA) is widely regarded as the world's largest economy in nominal gross domestic product (GDP), comprising a significant share of world economic output[1]. For instance, U.S. GDP for example made up about 29 trillion U.S. dollars in 2024, accounting for a large portion of the world economy. That is to say, the United States' exports in September 2025 stood at 186 billion U.S. dollars and imports at 276 billion U.S. dollars, the trade balance being negative at 90 billion dollars. From September 2024 to September 2025, U.S. exports rose from 171 billion U.S. dollars to 186 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 14.2 billion dollars or 8.28 percent. Likewise, total imported revenue fell from 286 billion U.S. dollars in 2024 to 276 billion U.S. dollars in 2025, a decrease of 10.6 billion U.S. dollars or 3.7 percent for that year[2]. In 2023 the United States rated 1st among 195 economies on gross domestic product (27.7 trillion U.S. dollars at prevailing prices), 2nd among 226 in exports and 9th among 196 in gross domestic product per capita (current U.S. dollars). The

Citation: Samandar qizi M. M., Fakhriddinovich O. F., Nomoz o'g'li B. O. Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 2026, 5(1), 1-4.

Received: 10th Nov 2025
Revised: 21th Dec 2025
Accepted: 14th Jan 2026
Published: 06th Feb 2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

economic model of the United States is constructed according to the mechanisms of either mixed market, state fiscal control and global commerce and investment. And the U.S. government during the pandemic implemented trillions of dollars in financial stimulus packages, courtesy of the COVID-19 help drive — to sustain, not destroy economic activity, in short enough to help reduce crisis damage[3].

Literature Review

The last ten years, the development processes of the U.S. economy have been discussed extensively in the economic literature related to macroeconomic stability, fiscal policy, and global leadership. International macro studies particularly determine that U.S. economic growth is driven by high levels of domestic consumption, technological innovation, and active fiscal stimulus policies applied by the government[4]. Under this assumption, the post-pandemic U.S. economy rebounded more rapidly than other developed countries, proving the success of fiscal expansion. It is based on articles based on analysis of the public debt and budget deficit of the United States[5]. One study concluded that despite the very high level of U.S. public debt to GDP, the depth of U.S. national financial markets and the dollar's position as a global reserve keep the U.S. debt levels under control, relatively. At the same time, these sources also stress that it requires an important long-term strengthening to fiscal discipline[6]. Research by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) contains a comprehensive review of institutional strengths and weaknesses in the U.S. economic system. Market mechanisms' dynamism and an established entrepreneurial set-up are found to be mainly factors for economic growth[7]. The authors observe, however, that growing income inequality and higher social spending could potentially prove major risk factors for economic stability in the long term.

2. Methodology

This approach to the current state of the development of the U.S. economy is based on 10 years of research and combines quantitative and qualitative analysis approaches. The research's empirical base includes indicators of gross domestic product, public debt, budget deficit, and foreign trade from 2014 through to 2023. Data were extracted from open databases from the World Bank, IMF, and United States government financial institutions. Through time-series analysis, trends of important macroeconomic indices were determined, and the periods pre- and post-pandemic were contrasting. Correlation & regression analyses were also performed to investigate the interrelationships of GDP with foreign trade indicators. Using the document analysis method, we explored in the framework of qualitative analysis the critical key strategic documents of the United States as they relate to developing infrastructure and green energy.

3. Results and Discussion

U.S. fiscal policy has taken an active stimulative character in the last ten years in support of economic growth. By the end of 2019, U.S. federal official debt was 22.7 trillion U.S. dollars, or some 106 percent of GDP. Fiscal pressure rose gradually during this period, however — though the budget deficit remained relatively manageable[8]. In a federal data set released by the International Monetary Fund in 2021 combined total U.S. public debt was over 123 percent of GDP. Federal debt exceeded 33 trillion U.S. dollars in 2023, representing approximately 120% of GDP. It is reiterated that a huge share of U.S. public debt is a low-grade macroeconomic risk both now and in the future[9]. The most important reason given was the international reserve currency status of the U.S. dollar, and the high international demand for U.S. government bonds. Yet, according to OECD analysts, higher interest rates and more social spending could negatively affect fiscal stability in the long run. In 2020, this indicator hit -14.9 percent due to large-scale assistance packages undertaken to boost the economy amid the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 the continuation of fiscal stimulus continued with the budget deficit sitting at -12.3% of GDP. However, in

2022-2023, as a result of recovery economic activity and an increase in tax revenues, the deficit declined somewhat as well, settling at -5.4 and -6.3% each. In the short term, the country is unlikely to achieve a budget surplus[10]. Its public finance policy is chiefly directed toward stimulating economic growth and meeting social needs. However, on the other hand, in medium and long term, reducing the deficit is considered an important condition to achieving fiscal stability.

Table 1. Selected outcome and influencing factors for correlation–regression statistical analysis.

Years	Gross domestic product (GDP) – GDP (current U.S. billion dollars)	Value added created in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (current U.S. billion dollars)	Imports of goods and services (current billion dollars)	of and Total population (billion)	Exports of goods and services (current U.S. billion dollars)	Value added created in the services sector (current U.S. billion dollars)
	y	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5
2015	18295,019	182,147	2771,559	0,321815121	2270,622	14360,212
2016	18804,913	167,492	2720,285	0,32435334	2235,558	14894,264
2017	19612,102	176,84	2911,412	0,326608609	2388,26	15471,147
2018	20656,516	177,117	3122,078	0,328529577	2538,089	16236,99
2019	21539,982	164,214	3113,368	0,330226227	2539,391	17050,536
2020	21354,105	162,895	2818,885	0,33157772	2151,139	17085,645
2021	23681,171	228,621	3421,343	0,33209976	2555,43	18824,674
2022	26006,893	289,998	3982,178	0,334017321	3017,379	20464,578
2023	27720,709	274,177	3866,747	0,336806231	3052,469	21937,857
2024	29184,89	248,39	4136,061	0,340110988	3180,241	23253,371

Table 1. Presents the main macroeconomic indicators of the U.S. economy for the period 2015–2024.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is taken as the dependent indicator, while agriculture, foreign trade, population size, and value added created in the services sector are selected as influencing factors. The table data show that GDP has grown steadily throughout the entire period. In particular, the growth of value added created in the services sector and the expansion of foreign trade volumes confirm that these are the main sources of economic growth[11], [12].

Table 2. Matrix of pairwise correlation coefficients of influencing factors.

	y	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5
Y	1					
x1	0,855370398	1				

x2	0,964958595	0,916079299	1			
x3	0,96313648	0,714125818	0,886585053	1		
x4	0,929489541	0,878640581	0,979146147	0,836071415	1	
x5	0,999431859	0,842279907	0,956847547	0,968701696	0,918009268	1

The results of Table 2. Indicate that there is a strong and positive correlation between GDP and all influencing factors.

The highest relationship between GDP and value added in the services sector demonstrates the strong role of services in the U.S. economy. The strong correlation between GDP and imports, exports, and population size shows how much foreign trade and demographic variables affect economic growth. Simultaneously, high correlations among independent variables suggest multicollinearity in the regression model[13]–[15].

4. Conclusion

Conclusion. On a comparative note of recent U.S economic developments, GDP dynamics, fiscal policy characteristics, and the relationship among major macro factors have been described in this paper. The analyzed data further indicated that a stable growth pattern holds in the U.S. economy, but is accompanied by deliberate fiscal-policy intervention by the state, and a high budget deficit.

REFERENCES

- [1] International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook: Navigating Global Divergences*. Washington, DC, USA: IMF Publishing, 2023, pp. 45–110.
- [2] International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook: Recovery during a Pandemic*. Washington, DC, USA: IMF Publishing, 2021, pp. 90–105.
- [3] World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2024*. Washington, DC, USA: World Bank Publications, 2024, pp. 98–155.
- [4] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Economic Surveys: United States*. Paris, France: OECD Publishing, 2023, pp. 39–75.
- [5] U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Fiscal Data: Debt to the Penny*. Washington, DC, USA: U.S. Government Publishing Office, 2023, pp. 1–10.
- [6] U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Historical Debt Outstanding*. Washington, DC, USA: U.S. Government Publishing Office, 2020, pp. 3–15.
- [7] Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031*. Washington, DC, USA: Congressional Budget Office, 2021, pp. 10–25.
- [8] O. Blanchard, “Public Debt and Low Interest Rates,” *American Economic Review*, 2021, pp. 1–18.
- [9] P. Krugman, “Fiscal Policy in the Pandemic Era,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 2022, pp. 35–54.
- [10] D. N. Gujarati, *Basic Econometrics*. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill Education, 2019, pp. 1–260.
- [11] S. Kuznets, “Modern Economic Growth: Findings and Reflections,” *American Economic Review*, vol. 63, no. 3, pp. 247–258, 1973.
- [12] B. Herrendorf, R. Rogerson, and Á. Valentinyi, “Growth and Structural Transformation,” in *Handbook of Economic Growth*, vol. 2, Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2014, pp. 855–941.
- [13] J. E. Triplett and B. P. Bosworth, *Productivity in the U.S. Services Sector: New Sources of Economic Growth*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2004.
- [14] E. Helpman, *The Mystery of Economic Growth*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2004.
- [15] J. M. Wooldridge, *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*, 6th ed. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning, 2016.