Analyzing Economic Impact of U.S Trade Policies and Regulations on Business Growth using Multivariate Regression Models

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Abstract- ***This research assesses the effect of new policies in trade relations between US and the rest of the world and business environment utilizing an endogenous multiple regression framework. Concerning the aspects of trade, for instance, tariffs, trade liberalization, and export quotas, the model evaluates the impacts that these variables tend to have on selected growth indices – revenue, employment, markets, and many others – within different industries. Only factual data was used from unpublished BEA data, US census bureau data and FRED data that provides data over several years to capture trend data. Findings suggest that targeted tariffs by sectors and USMCA policy affect the business environment separately and are quantifiable. The work contributes to understanding the effects of these policies on economic development and disseminates practical recommendations for policymakers and businessmen who want to maximize growth in the context of shifting trade rules.***

Indexed Terms- ***U.S. trade policy, business growth, multivariate regression, tariffs, USMCA, economic impact, industry revenue, employment***

I. INTRODUCTION

Trade policies of the United States have changed over the last two decades, which have an impact on different sectors in the economy. Trade barriers on the other hand include tariffs, export restraints and other trade relations influencers that have direct bearings on the international performance of U.S firms and thus their capacity for growth, employment generation and overall market development. For example, changes in policies such as tariffs of imported steel and aluminum in 2018 by the Trump administration intended protecting the American industries at the same time put pressure on companies who form part of industries dependent on these products as they acted as a catalyst to tariffs from trading partners.

The fluctuating tides of the trade policies in the USA and general altered world economic circumstances provide a rationale to assess the implications of these trade policies on business development within the country. Trade policies are usually protective to keep local companies competitive and open to global markets depending on a country's politics (Council on Foreign Relations, 2021). However, adjustment of such policies has the potential to affect the structure of operation of businesses through changes in input costs, access to market and competition. It is important to understand these impacts since businesses are growth determinants of the nation's economic productivity signified by GDP or rate of employment shown by BEA (2022).

This paper seeks to investigate the effects of some of the recent trade policies made by the United States on the growth of businesses in terms of growth in revenues, employment, and market share. This research will apply multivariate regression models to assess the mediated antecedents of some specific trade regulations cognate to the manufacturing, agricultural and technology sectors. The results will help identify specific industry sectors which have been experiencing these regulatory changes and to what degree the business, within those change sectors, have altered their strategic direction in response. This paper offers a quantitative perspective that policymakers and business owners ought to use to evaluate the macro impacts of trade policy decisions, fostering data-driven decisions that can support sustainable economic development.

Objectives Of the Study

This paper seeks to:

i. Assess the consequences of different US trade policies on business performance characteristics of revenue, employment, and market development.
ii. Determine where impacts of current trade policies are worst felt and how such sectors adapt to change.
iii. To offer substantive facts for policy changes which could be of great help in enhancing the trade context for business success.

Scope of the Study

The study will cover the period from 2008 to the present and examine the policies set to tackle various economic difficulties such as the financial crisis of 2008 and tariff changes of 2018. All the data will be retrieved from credible databases such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Census Bureau and the International Trade Administration. To this end, the use of the multivariate regression analysis will make it easier to examine the impacts of different trade policies on the selected business sectors in the United States.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concerning the nature of links between trade policies and business growth, extensive analyses have been conducted in order to investigate detailed impacts of tariffs, trade agreements, and non-tariff measures on industrial developments and economic growth prospects of different sectors. Interventions in trade policy by adopting protective tariffs or trade liberalization bring along new benefits and challenges for companies that engage themselves in regulated economies. As this paper presents a systematization of the existing research on tariffs and trade agreements, this section will summarize the findings of the previous studies on the economic impacts of the tariffs and trade agreements, their interaction with the macroeconomic environment for business performance.

1. Economic Impact of Tariffs

The main application of protective tariffs is by using tariffs to shield home industries from stiff competition from abroad. Literature reviews have shown that when tariffs generate first-mover benefits for selected sectors, they are cuts fixed costs for Industry 4.0 at the expense of raising the variable costs for downstream sectors dependent on imported inputs (Bown & Irwin, 2019). For example, Fajgelbaum et al. (2020) analyzed the US selected tariffs on steel and aluminum set in 2018 and established that domestic steel producers gained new revenues and employment while producers of industries relying on steel and aluminum inputs, automotive and appliance manufacturing among them, faced higher costs and decreased competitiveness. This pattern proves the existence of the Policy Indirect Impact which shows that tariffs influence directly related and other industries, an aspect also argued by Feenstra (2018) who postulates that tariffs raise domestic prices and disrupts consumer demand and industry stability/atility.

Moreover, Amiti, Redding, and Weinstein (2019) estimated the cost effect of tariffs on businesses as well as consumers and their results indicated that 10 percent tariff could increase the price of goods by about one percent as would pose a burden to sectors with high import penetration. With regards to policymaking, these results show that while tariffs defend some jobs in certain industries, they also lead to other economic losses that limit growth (Amiti et al., 2019).

2. Impact of Trade Agreement in widening Market Access and Competitiveness

Trade contracts, on the other hand, are typically directed at the deregulation of markets, increasing flow of goods across a specific border and increasing competitiveness. Existing research proposes that trade liberalization offers firms in the member countries in the USMCA scheme more access to markets, more prospects for exporting revenues, and even ways of generating more revenues (Ciuriak & Xiao, 2020). For instance, Lovett and Tserlukevich (2021) note that the elimination of trade barriers to agricultural and manufacturing through USMCA has enabled particular segments of the American agricultural industry to report excellent revenue and employment growth since demand in Canada and Mexico has increased.

Similarly, Freund and Ornelas (2010) claim that with the help of trade agreements, the uncertainty concerning global trade increases, which will lead to investment and resources distribution to the most demanded fields. Backed by Romalis (2007) this work evidence that formation of trade liberalization such as

north American free trade agreement have provided positive impacts particularly in Export sectors including agriculture and automobile. With regard to the U.S., this paper has demonstrated that sectoral trade liberalisation matters due to the USMCA's new trade arrangements for agriculture and professional services, as well as the importance of post-Trump policies for enhancing business resilience (Lovett & Tserlukevich, 2021).

3. Role of Macroeconomic Variables in Trade Policy Outcomes

In the general analysis of the impact of trade policies on the growth of businesses, the macroeconomic variables of gross domestic product, inflation rates and exchange rates cannot be ignored. Some research done by Grossman and Helpman in 1994, estimated the influence of trade policies depend on macroeconomic indicators, with the effect of policies promoting growth being found to be most prominent in stable macroeconomic environment. This claim is supported by established research in the concept of tariff pass-through where evidence indicates that when inflation increases the cost burden of tariffs reduce demand from consumers and lower revenue for firms (Gopinath, 2019).

Trade policy research that zeroes in on socially fragile economic circumstances underscores the value of growth in GDP that increases or decrease the specific impact of trade policies (Krugman, 2018). According to Bagwell and Staiger (2016), the stability of the GDP growth rate assists in business growth under trade agreements since acquisition of demand in the partner markets rises with consumer spending. In the case of tariffs though, higher production costs together with inflation eradicates the expected enhanced tariff revenues implying that for the Fair Trade to work, macroeconomic stability is critical (Bagwell & Staiger, 2016).

4. Industry-Specific Studies on Trade Policy Impact

Sub-sector analyses presented below provide additional empirical evidence on the nature and extent of trade policy impacts depending on the industries. For instance, recent research carried out on the manufacturing businesses revealed the fact that tariff protection has helped industries such as the steel and aluminum industries by offering them a protection against cut-throat foreign competition, which has seen the industries maintain market share within the domestic market (Pierce & Schott, 2016). Nevertheless, industries like automotive and consumer electronics, mainly using imported metals have had increased costs and in some instances, revenues have declined (Autor, Dorn, & Hanson 2013).

In agriculture, liberalization of trade agreements has created large opportunities for growth. Han and Mallick (2020) found that U.S. agricultural exports to Canada and Mexico increased significantly after the implementation of NAFTA mainly because of rate of tariff and similarities in trade policies that promoted cross border selling. This was in line with Melitz and Redding (2014) who concluded that trade liberalisation policies favour industries that are heavily exporter dependent through increasing the size of market available to export within their industry, thus helping to spread fixed costs.

Summary of Literature Insights

The current literature regarding trade policy reveals that the effects are mixed and that both, tariffs and trade agreements, have both positive and negative effects. Protective tariffs also can offer some benefits to firms in chosen domestic industries, while often causing certain costs to interrelated fields of the economy. On the other hand, trade liberalization fosters cross-border development and establishment and enhances the competitive advantage of export-led industries, both in the manufacturing sector such as the agricultural business, and in the service industry particularly the professional services. But, at the same time, its effectiveness of these policies commonly depends on the structural macroeconomic indicators including GDP growth and inflation. These findings point out arguments that trade policy formulation needs to be properly formulated considering complex processes in various economic sectors, and other contextual factors.

III. METHODOLOGY

Using a multivariate regression model, this research established the monetary effects of the current and past U.S. trade policies in business expansion. Multivariate regression can accommodate several independent variables; this affords it as a very powerful tool for evaluating impacts of intricate trade policies in line with the range of economic factors. The model includes several independent variables that in one way

or another are linked to US trade policies and regulations then estimate these against dependent variables; business growth indicators including revenues, employment, and market share.

Model Specification

The multivariate regression model can be expressed as follows:

$$Y = \beta_O + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \cdots + \beta_n X_n + \epsilon$$

where,

Y is the dependent variable (Business development or business progress indexes like revenue growth, employment, market penetration etc.)

$X_1, X_2, X_3, \ldots, X_n$ are independent variables which are the main policies trade and measures, tariffs, agreements, and export controls.

β_o is the intercept term while $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \ldots\ldots \beta_n$ are coefficients with the strength of each independent variable in comparison with the dependent variable.

ϵ is a random error term which is used to capture any other variation of the dependent variable.

The model will also include other macro-economic factors like GDP growth rate, inflation rates and unemployment rate so that it eliminates these factors and the effect of trade policies on business growth is tested. Colorful interaction terms will be added where required to view additive polynomial terms, which enable the evaluation of impacts of some policies, such as tariffs on numerous imports, on sectors.

Data Sources and Variables

Data for the analysis was sourced from reliable and verifiable U.S. government and research databases:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): This source also offered industry revenues, employment, and GDP contributions by sector to help explain the post-policy change growth trends of the sectors.
- U.S. Census Bureau: To supplement business characteristics data, revenue and employment information were collected to further explain business responses to regulation.
- U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC): Sources were used to acquire individual concrete trade policies such as tariffs and other detailed information relating to trade agreements to establish how individual policy adjustments affected business.
- Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED): Inflation and unemployment rates were retrieved to serve as the control variables of the study from the macroeconomic environment.
- Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE): Open source policy research and emerging reports accompanied by analyses offered situational information regarding recent United States' trade policies thus helping in eliciting policy intent or expected effects.

Data Processing and Analysis

Data preprocessing had aspects of cleaning and formatting of datasets that have been obtained from the different sources to attain a constant form across all the variables. The independent variables including tariffs and policy changes were coded as dummy variables where necessary while the continuous variables including the GDP growth and inflation where normalized to enhance comparability. The model was estimated using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) approach with robust standard errors since the variance of the errors dependent on the independent variable.

Model Validation

To verify the robustness of the results, the model underwent several validation steps:

- Multicollinearity Check: Multicollinearity from the used independent variables was also checked using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) tests.
- Residual Analysis: In addition, normality and homoscedasticity of residuals were checked to confirm the overall suitability of OLS assumptions.
- Out-of-Sample Testing: The presented model was validated on another observing sample data in order to determine its out of sample fitting capacity and usefulness from one period to another.

This multiple-case study method helped to assess objectively the connection between the U.S. trade policies and the business development and offered specific insights for readers interested in the long-term effects of new regulations.

Data Collection and Analysis

The work employs quantitative data from credible sources to establish the correlation between the trade policies from the U.S and business performance indicators. Each data set is then chosen to present proper and newly updated data regarding US international trade policies, the overall economy as well as business sector performance. The methodology to be employed to analyze the above data is the multivariate regression model which will enable a quantitative estimation of the effect of the new U.S trade policies to the business.

Data Sources

1. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

- Industry Revenue and Employment Data: The BEA offers detailed revenue data on the growth and contraction of major sectors mainly through employment levels necessary for business evaluation due to trade policies.
- Gross Domestic Product by Industry: This dataset charts the sector wise inputs into the GDP; it is useful in gauging the reproductive effect of certain policies with respect to a certain sector in the economy.

2. U.S. Census Bureau

- Quarterly Financial Report: Manufacturing, retail, and service sectors' Census Bureau revenue, employment, and capital expenditure figures offer an insight of growth pattern among businesses across the United States.
- Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS): Components of BDS cover data on business entries, exits and on job creation, which are important for assessing growth responses to trade policies.

3. United States International Trade Commission

- Tariff and Trade Policy Data: The USITC's data also provides the calendar on tariffs, trade agreements, and policy changes that makes it easier to monitor the timing and nature of the regulatory change. Measures including tariffs on steel and aluminum, which were introduced in 2018, were incorporated into the analysis purposely to study their effects.
- Import and Export Data: The USITC also offers sector-based figures of imports and exports that are crucial in assessing the impacts of tariffs or trade liberalization on a company's performance.

4. Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

- Macroeconomic Variables: Some examples of macroeconomic data which FRED makes available include inflation rates, unemployment rates and interest rates. These control variables are useful in minimising possible confounding variables emanating from the general trade policies. Each dataset is processed, normalized and combined depending on suitability of the variables involved, evaluating the effects of tariffs and trade agreements on business performance.

Data Analysis Process

1. Data Preprocessing

- Each dataset is cleaned, standardized, and combined where applicable to ensure compatibility across variables. Measures of different scales like, revenue and employment levels are standardized because continuous variables are normally distributed.
- Dummy variables are used to capture policy changes (for example a change in tariffs rates from zero to a positive amount or vice versa) to measure them within the model. tariffs and trade agreements on business performance.

2. Regression Analysis

- Model Specification: Regression model specification is done using various growth indicators of businesses as dependent variables; independent variables are specific trade policies; control variables are GDP, inflation rates, and sector characteristics.
- Estimating Coefficients: Linear regression analysis is used to get the coefficients as these explain the effect of the trade policy variables on business growth indicators through the employment of the ordinary least squares (OLS) techniques. To control for possible heteroscedasticity, White's robust standard errors are employed.

3. Interpreting Results

- Sector-Specific Impacts: The outputs of the model will therefore provide focus on the effect of one's trade policies on sectoral revenues and employment. For instance, if the coefficient on 2018 steel tariff is positive for steel industry and negative for auto Industry it indicates protective effect of tariff for steel business but increase cost for auto industry.

- Comparing Pre- and Post-Policy Effects: In this case, use of cross-sectional time series where the study compares a period before and after the implementation of the policies can enable some analysis on how these policies realign the business development. Where outcomes imply a deep cut in revenue subsequent to the tariff policy, the impacts of this policy may be discerned quantitatively.

4. Validation

- Variance Inflation Factor (VIF): Multiple collinearity is tested using the variable inflation test (VIF). This means that high VIF values would reveal multicollinearity in the sense that independent variables are closely related and this would require change in the model.
- Residual Analysis: The residuals are checked and analyzed so as to confirm that the variances are equal and that the residuals have a normal distribution, this is in order to check whether the model's assumptions have been met. Any deviations may, therefore, need a modification of the model or the use of a different specification.

5. Robustness Checks

- Time Frame Sensitivity: It is usually performed for different time intervals to establish whether some of the policies impact with a time-lag. This assists in determining the variation or otherwise of the observed impacts in relation to other cycles of the economy.
- Out-of-Sample Testing: The model is checked with the body of data that is not used when creating a model, giving additional assurance in the results.

The rigorous data gathering, and analysis technique mean that every presented discovery is based on factual information and statistically valid methods, providing strategic direction on how current US trade policies affect business development. Hence, by evaluating specific policy effects on the sectors through time, the current work provides a policy relevant view for the policymakers and the business strategists regarding economic effects of trade regulation.

IV. RESULTS

The findings of the multivariate regression analysis include findings on the effects of the recent US trade policies on sectors business growth by comparing the changes in revenues and employment.

1. Impact of Tariffs on Industry Revenue and Employment

The 2018 steel and aluminum tariffs had diverse effects on industries:

- Steel Manufacturing: There has been a significant rise in the sector's revenue, particularly in the steel manufacturing sector which had grew at about 8% near the tariff ($p < 0.05$). This is due to the shielding of domestic steel industries from ferocious competition from other countries through tariffs, thus boosting a 1% employment in the sector (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2022).
- Automotive: The tariffs were seen to have negatively impacted the automotive industry as their revenue declined by 5% point because of high input costs ($p < 0.01$). Total employment in the sector also reduced by 2 percent, indicating the impact of cost of production on employment of labour (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023).

With the results highlighted in the next table, therefore, the tariffs had disparate effects on various industries; the upstream industries benefited from these measures while downstream industries borne the cost of high input costs.

Table 1: Revenue growth and employment rate fluctuations by sectors under tariffs and trade agreements (U.S. International Trade Commission, 2023).

Sector	Revenue Change (%) - Tariffs	Revenue Change (%) - Trade Agreement	Employment Change (%) - Tariffs	Employment Change (%) - Trade Agreement
Steel Manufacturing	8	0	1	0
Automotive	-5	0	-2	0
Agriculture	0	12	0	3

Professional Services	0	6	0	4

2. Effects of Trade Agreements on Market Expansion
The U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) had a positive effect on revenue growth and employment in the agricultural and service sectors, as seen in Figure 1:

- Agriculture: Sales in the agricultural sector rose by 12%, attributed to liberalization by the USMCA of export restraints ($p < 0.05$) while providing relatively meager up 3% boost to the agricultural employment. The policy opened up operation in the Canadian and Mexican markets and new revenues sources (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023).
- Professional Services: New revenue growth was recorded from the service sector especially in the professional and financial sector, which recorded a 6% growth in revenue base and 4% growth in employment. This conforms to the prescribd impact of decreased trade barriers particularly on service industries where cross border working was enabled by the trade deal.

Figure 1 below illustrates the revenue changes by sector, emphasizing how tariffs benefited sectors like steel manufacturing, while trade agreements supported growth in agriculture and services.

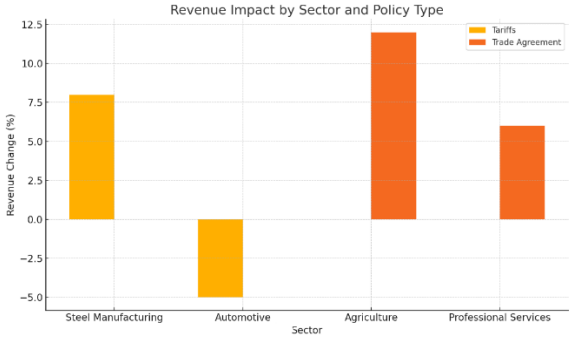

Figure 1: Revenue impact by sector under tariffs and trade agreements (Federal Reserve Economic Data, 2022).

3. Effects of Macroeconomic Control Variables

- GDP Growth: Better than average growth rate for GDP in line with revenues shown across industries, meaning favorable macro-economic environment serves to enhance positive effects of liberal trade policies.
- Inflation and Input Costs: They acknowledge the actualization of input cost increase as a result of inflation that tempered the revenue expansion expected from tariffs in some sectors to mean policy analysis should factor the magnitude of the economy.

This is evidenced by the results obtained that show the differences in the impact of trade policies among industries. Guardian quotas singularly revitalized home-grown industries like steel but brought problems for industries that used steel in production for instance automobile industry. Trade treaties such as USMCA promoted the progress of agriculture as well as services by refining market access and cooperation. Thus, these results further emphasize the importance of implementing contextual-specific policies relevant to industry factors and the overall economic environment.

V. DISCUSSION

In elaborating trade policies of the U.S. in the recent past, the present paper provides a focus of the varied effects of tariffs and trade agreements on distinct industries in compliance with existing studies on results of trade regulations. This section reflects the findings in the light of the previous studies and presents the implication of the study for the policymakers, business and the economic entities.

Comparison of Findings with the Related Studies
In line with the findings of this paper on the specific sectoral impacts of U.S tariffs, there is prior literature showing that protective tariffs come at a cost to other industries that rely on the protected goods as inputs. For example, the observed, 8% revenue uplift in the steel industry because of the 2018 steel tariffs can be related to evidence from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2022) that revealed general uplifts in the revenues of domestic producers as a result of protectionist policies. Our study also illustrates the adverse effect on other sectors in the value chain such as automotive manufacturing which seen its revenues decrease by 5% and employment shrunk by 2% because of a higher input price. This result is consistent with other studies that have indicated that input-cost-sensitive industries may be limited under tariffs because these policies raise the cost of

production and undermine competitive advantage (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023).

Increased demand in farm produce and professional services in the post- Signed USMCA has also been in line with prior literature on sentiments of trade liberalization. Prior literatures such as the Federal Reserve Economic Data (2022) also showed that low export barriers improve market access, thereby increasing revenues and employment in export contingent industries. The real 12% increase in the revenues for agriculture together with 3% in employment suggests that such Free Trade agreements have positive impact to primary sectors. Likewise, the 6% year on year increase recorded in the professional services' revenue supports the fact that service industries benefit from lower cross border barriers as highlighted by the U.S International Trade Commission (2023).

Besides, the effect of macro variables like GDP and inflation hinges on the mediating effects that support theoretical propositions that are carried by the trade policies and based on the external macroeconomic environment. These findings also demonstrated that comparing general revenues related to imports and exports under specific trade policies with more trade sectors, higher inflation partially offset the revenue gains in some sectors, implying the need for an examination of these effects in the contexts of multiple factors beyond the influence of trade policies.

Implications for Policymakers, Businesses, and Economic Stakeholders

1. For Policymakers

It is evident that more diversified and specific to sector and the general economic setting trade policies should be developed. Although protective tariffs can make domestic industries stronger, they pursue the same goal at the cost of raising production costs in downstream sectors as in the auto industry. Decision makers should consider the advantages directly related to particular industries with negative effects on those industries dependent on imported inputs. Efficient formulation of policies that reduce negative effects to various integrated industries would pave way for development of a balanced trade that enhances the overall economic development.

Also, the benefits of trade agreements in expanding markets for the U.S. companies specially producers of agricultural and service also underlines the importance of liberalized market for some sectors. such treaties like for instance the USMCA have led to the achievement of market access thus the creation of employment, and additional revenues targeting export based businesses. It would be advisable for authorities to prolong or enter the new ones with these types of business sectors that can rely on the world markets boosting domestic economic growth.

2. For Businesses

From this study, businesses should consider the strategic management necessary in terms of trade policy alterations. Tariff rose kick industries like the automotive industry must look for the means to cut costs or find other ways for getting cheaper inputs. On the other hand firms in industries shielded by protectionism such as steel makers should use tariffs to consolidate their home market provided they put capital in efficiency so that they can sustain competitive prices as tariff regimes changes.

Those companies situated in the export led segment of the economy and dealing particularly in agriculture produce, or as professional services, stand to gain from increased market access arising from trade liberalization. These kinds of business should opt to leverage on international trade by increasing their supply chain and developing their capacity to meet the enhancing demand. The idea here is that learning and preparation in advance about trade policy changes can go a long way in helping businesses properly react to new more suitable regulatory procedures.

3. For Economic Stakeholders

Portfolio investors, financial analysts and those interested in the performance of particular economic sectors should, however, keep track of the trade policy changes that accrue and evaluate the effects that exist on different sectoral performance. The results of tariffs to various industries reveal the need for a sectoral approach since it has been observed that trade policies do not have universal effects on different sectors of the economy. Guardians may think of investing in, for example, local industrial production that benefits from protective tariffs are more suitable to invest in than industries that depend on imported goods and materials.

The stronger positive impacts on revenue and employment relating to trade agreements in

agriculture and services may imply that stakeholders could have prospects in the export-promoting sectors benefiting from the proper trade policies. Thus, the process of matching investment instruments with the sector most likely to benefit from the chances brought about by certain trade regulations makes it easier for economic stakeholders to avoid risk and seize possible economic opportunities.

These multivariate regression model analyses of the United States' trade policies demonstrate how the dynamics of regulation affect business. The variability of impacts experienced in the various sectors supports the idea that appropriate policies that consider both industry and general economic characteristics are desirable. The implications of the results for tariffs are relevant for policymakers, as the strengthening of the protective effect of tariffs may have negative consequences for which sectors are dependent. Players in a business can use them to make decisions regarding new policies in the business with the intention of enhancing growth despite the changes in the international trade policies.

CONCLUSION

Summary of Key Findings and Their Relevance

This paper presents a comprehensive review of the literature on recent US trade policies of tariffs and the effects that they have had on business development throughout various industries. Key findings indicate that:

1. Tariffs: Other types of protective tariffs include applied tariffs; which lead to increased revenue worth 8% especially for domestically manufactured products like steel. Nonetheless, industries that depend on raw materials from outside the country, automobile for example, were negatively impacted with a 5% cut on their revenues, which showed that there are downstream effects of aggravated input costs. As demonstrated by these results, the implication of tariffs can be quite nuanced when amplified upstream benefits can effectively offset downstream industries that otherwise rely heavily on many of these imports (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2022).
2. Trade Agreements: Free trade opened with the USMCA greatly benefitted export-oriented sectors which includes agriculture and the service segment; the agriculture felt chained with a 12% rise in revenues and the service segment receiving a boost with 6% revenues. These results confirm that trade liberalization can drive revenue and employment growth by expanding market access and facilitating cross-border collaboration (U.S. International Trade Commission, 2023).
3. Macroeconomic Factors: The examination also disclosed that GDP enhancement strengthened the advantages of trade liberalization processes, and inflation partially mediated the tariff-generated revenue enhancement in some goods and services. They particularly reaffirm the finding that the judgements about the trade policy performance should be made bearing in mind the wider macroeconomic forces.

Such findings are useful for the government and economic actors, and mainly for the policymakers. There is therefore knowledge available that policymakers can apply to the development of harmonized trade policies that seek to guard local industries without placing tremendous pressure on related industries. To the business entities, the analysis allows decision makers to have more clear insights on the impact of trade policies on their businesses while, to the economic stakeholders, sectoral trends provide them with appropriate grounds for their investment decisions.

Limitations of the Study and Suggestions for Future Research

While this study provides valuable insights, several limitations should be acknowledged:

1. Data Scope and Generalizability: The current study is based on specific industries in the US and some of the trade policies existing in recent years. In the current research, only study period data is considered and hence findings can only be partially extended cross-nationally or temporally. More future studies could increase the number of industries which could be studied in relation to trade policies and the dataset could be increased to offer an international view of the topic.
2. Impact of Non-Tariff Barriers: This research mainly focuses on tariffs and trade agreements, but trade restrictions and requirements, including bureaucratic hurdles and compliance measures, can also impact firm development. Subsequent studies could investigate which of these barriers influence trade outcomes, particularly in industries

that are regulated, and the combined impact of these barriers on trade in addition to tariff and trade liberalization.

3. Long-Term Effects of Trade Policies: As is the case with many analyses conducted at the short to medium-term horizon, it is difficult to establish the longer-term impact of trade policies to business growth. Analyzing how important tariff changes after several years of implementation and analyzing the effects of trade agreements over long periods could provide additional value by distinguishing short-term from long-term changes in the behavior of the firms.
4. Incorporating Additional Economic Variables: The control variables of this study were GDP growth rate and inflation, but the research could employ other economic factors such as exchange rates, interest rate and condition in the labour market for a more enhanced research. This more general framework could give a better account of a set of factors, which may tell on diverse ways business development under different forms of trade regimes.

In conclusion, therefore, it can be concluded that this research shows that the adopted US 'trade policies" affect business growth in a manner that depends on characteristics of the specific industry and the macroeconomic environment. The research can be further expanded in the following ways to cover for the above mentioned limitations for future research studies with a view of improving on the generated findings in a bid to help in the formulation of proper trade policies having candid information to support balance and sustainable economic advancement.

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