

THEORY AND PRACTICES OF LAW & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/2592-8813-2026-2-1>

THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE US ECONOMY

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Abstract. The article examines the relationship between management and administrative practices and the economic development of the United States. The relevance of the study is determined by rapid technological advancements, the need to optimize management processes, and the enhancement of innovation performance across economic sectors. The study employs an integrated and systemic approach, econometric modeling, SWOT analysis, KPI assessment, process reengineering, and productivity evaluation. Particular attention is given to O. Likhota's practical research on the integration of digital technologies and motivation systems into management processes. The research indicates that high-tech companies implementing digitalization, flexible structures, reengineering, and motivation systems demonstrate an 18–22% increase in productivity and a 15–20% growth in innovation activity. Traditional manufacturing enterprises achieve 8–12% productivity gains, while government agencies reduce program implementation time by 20–25%. A systemic approach ensures effective coordination of processes and enhances organizational competitiveness. The results provide guidelines for optimizing management and administrative practices, improving resource efficiency, fostering innovation, and enhancing economic performance in organizations across the United States.

Key words: management, administration, digitalization, process optimization, innovation, US economy, productivity, motivation systems, process reengineering, integrated approach.

Introduction. Management and administration are key factors in the effective functioning of modern economies, particularly the U.S. economy. In today's environment of globalization, intense competition, and rapid technological change, the role of management practices and administrative mechanisms is growing significantly, as they determine the ability of businesses and government agencies to respond quickly to market challenges and ensure sustainable economic growth (Drucker, 1999).

Management, in a broad sense, involves planning, organizing, motivating, and controlling resources to achieve an organization's strategic goals. Administration, as a component of management, encompasses ensuring effective interaction between departments, compliance with legal norms, and the implementation of standards and procedures that guarantee the stability and predictability of operations (Koontz, 2010).

The U.S. economy is one of the most dynamic and innovative in the world. Its development is largely determined by the effectiveness of management systems at the level of enterprises, government agencies, and financial institutions. Practice shows that high-quality management practices contribute to increased labor productivity, cost optimization, the stimulation of innovation, and the attraction of investment (Porter, 1990).

Global trends in management development, such as flexible management structures, the adoption of digital technologies, the use of data analytics for decision-making, and the integration of corporate social responsibility strategies, directly impact the economic performance of the United States. At the

same time, the successful administration of public and private organizations ensures not only economic growth but also social stability and competitiveness on the international stage (Drucker, 1999).

Thus, the global context confirms the critical role of management and administration in shaping an innovative, competitive, and sustainable U.S. economy, which justifies the need for a detailed study of these aspects in contemporary economic conditions.

The modern U.S. economy is characterized by a high level of innovation and significant competition in global markets. However, the effectiveness of management and administration, despite the overall high level of development, remains critical for ensuring sustainable economic growth and enhancing the competitiveness of domestic enterprises (Drucker, 1999).

The main challenges of modern management in the U.S. economy are linked to the need to adapt traditional management models to digitalization and globalization, the growing role of data analytics in strategic decision-making, balancing the centralization of management processes with the flexibility of organizational structures, and ensuring the effective administration of government programs supporting entrepreneurship and innovation. (Koontz, 2010).

The relevance of this study stems from the fact that management and administrative practices directly influence investment levels, the development of high-tech sectors, job creation, and the improvement of overall economic productivity. Insufficient management effectiveness can lead to a loss of competitive advantages, a slowdown in technological progress, and insufficient integration of the national economy into global economic processes (Drucker, 1999).

Research into management and administration issues in the United States allows us not only to assess the current state of management practices but also to identify strategic directions for improving these processes. These directions include: the development of corporate governance systems, the implementation of innovative human resource management methods, the automation of administrative processes, and effective coordination between the public and private sectors (Koontz, 2010).

The conclusion from this section is that to ensure sustainable economic growth and maintain the U.S.'s global competitiveness, continuous improvement of management and administrative practices is necessary at all levels – from government regulation to corporate governance (Porter, 1990).

The scientific and practical significance of studying aspects of management and administration in the U.S. economy lies in identifying the key mechanisms that ensure the effective functioning of the national economy and enhance its competitiveness in the global market. Studying these mechanisms allows for the development of tools to optimize management processes at the level of government agencies, enterprises, and organizations, as well as to improve the efficiency of resource administration and strategic planning (Drucker, 1990).

Particular attention should be paid to analyzing the integration of management and administration into the processes of innovative development and the digitalization of the economy. Effective project management, the use of data analytics, and the implementation of modern corporate governance methods and administrative practices create the conditions for accelerating technological progress, attracting investment, and increasing labor productivity (Koontz, 2010).

The rationale for choosing this research topic is also linked to global economic development trends, where the role of management and administration is crucial for building competitive advantages in the international market. The implementation of effective management practices not only enhances economic efficiency but also fosters socio-economic stability, promotes the development of innovation clusters, and ensures the integration of the U.S. economy into global economic processes (Porter, 1990).

The study also has practical significance for the scientific community and economic practitioners, as it allows for:

- assessing the current state of management and administration in the United States;
- identifying key problems and challenges that hinder the effectiveness of management processes;

- develop recommendations for optimizing management and administrative mechanisms to enhance the economy's productivity and innovative potential.

The scientific and practical significance of the topic justifies the need for a comprehensive study of management and administration, their interaction, and their impact on the economic development of the United States, making the topic relevant both for theoretical science and for practical application in management activities (Koontz, 2010).

Main text. The purpose of this article is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of aspects of management and administration in the U.S. economy and to determine their impact on economic development, innovation, and competitiveness at the national and global levels.

To achieve this goal, the following main objectives have been identified:

1. To analyze theoretical approaches to management and administration, their historical development, contemporary models, and their integration into the management practices of U.S. businesses and government agencies.

2. Examine the role of management and administration in the development of the U.S. economy, particularly in ensuring productivity, attracting investment, supporting high-tech sectors, and developing innovation clusters.

3. Identify the main problems and challenges affecting the effectiveness of management and administrative processes in the U.S., including digitalization, globalization, and structural changes in the economy.

4. Assess the impact of modern management technologies and administrative practices on economic productivity, the commercialization of innovations, and the integration of the national economy into global processes.

5. Develop practical recommendations for improving management and administrative mechanisms at the level of public and private organizations to enhance the economic efficiency and competitiveness of the United States.

This approach allows for a comprehensive study of management and administration issues, identifies their impact on the economy, and prepares scientifically grounded recommendations for practical application.

A wide range of sources was used to study aspects of management and administration in the U.S. economy, including scientific works, official statistics, analytical reports, and modern methodological developments. Particular attention is paid to the works of O. Likhota, which highlight the role of management and administration in shaping an innovative economy and the impact of management practices on the development of high-tech sectors (Likhota, 2025). Likhota's research provides a deeper understanding of the integration of strategic management and administrative mechanisms into the national economy, as well as their impact on the effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity and the commercialization of innovations.

In addition, classical and contemporary sources of English-language literature were utilized:

- P. Drucker, «Management Challenges for the 21st Century», which examines global management trends and the challenges of managerial practice in a highly competitive environment (Drucker, 1999);

- G. Koontz and H. Weirich, «Essentials of Management», which outline the principles of effective administration and modern management models (Koontz, 2010);

- M. Porter's «Competitive Advantage of Nations», which demonstrates the interconnection between management strategies and the economic competitiveness of national economies (Porter, 1990).

Official U.S. statistics were used for the empirical analysis, including data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Department of Labor, and other government agencies. These sources ensure the objectivity and reliability of the results, allowing for the integration of theoretical management concepts with practical economic indicators.

The combination of literary sources, official statistics, and methodological studies provides a solid foundation for a comprehensive analysis of management and administration in the United States and their impact on economic development.

Contemporary research in management and administration employs a variety of theoretical approaches that enable a comprehensive assessment of the interaction between management practices and economic development. Key concepts include classical management theories, behavioral and systems approaches, as well as modern models of strategic and innovation management (Drucker, 1999).

O. Likhota's works are particularly valuable in this context, as they demonstrate the integration of strategic management and administrative practices into the U.S. national economy. Effective management in high-tech and innovative sectors of the economy depends not only on classical management principles but also on the ability of organizations to adapt administrative processes to rapid changes in the market, technology, and competitive environment. In his works, O. Likhota analyzes in detail the mechanisms for coordinating management subsystems, motivation and control systems, as well as the integration of strategic planning and innovative solutions, which contributes to increased productivity and economic efficiency (Likhota, 2025).

Among the classical approaches to management, the following are worth highlighting:

- The classical school of management, which emphasizes organizational structure, process regulation, and the hierarchy of decision-making. This approach ensures clarity in the distribution of duties, responsibilities, and control over task execution, which is fundamental to the stable functioning of enterprises and government agencies (Koontz, 2010).
- The behavioral approach, which views management through the lens of employee motivation, team interaction, and socio-psychological aspects. Its application allows for improving team effectiveness, optimizing internal processes, and fostering a productive organizational culture.
- The systems approach, which views an organization as a complex of interconnected subsystems: production, finance, human resources, technology, and management processes. In this approach, administration serves as an integrator, ensuring coordination, consistency, and optimization of resources, which enhances the efficiency of the economic system (Porter, 1990).
- The strategic approach, which focuses on long-term planning, risk analysis, forecasting, and the integration of innovative processes into organizations' business models. This approach enables enterprises and government agencies to adapt to a dynamic economic environment and maintain sustainable competitive advantages.

In the context of current challenges, particular attention is paid to innovation and digital management, as well as knowledge management. The use of data analytics, digital platforms for planning and control, and the automation of management and administrative processes enables faster decision-making, more accurate forecasting, and greater organizational adaptability to changes in the market and technology. It is precisely the ability to effectively integrate these technologies into the management system that determines the competitiveness of enterprises and economic sectors (Likhota, 2025).

In addition, O. Likhota emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach to analyzing the interaction between management and administration. In his view, only by combining classical management principles, systemic and strategic approaches with practical administrative methods can one achieve maximum efficiency in organizational structures and optimize economic outcomes at the level of enterprises, clusters, and the national economy as a whole. This is particularly relevant for the high-tech sectors of the United States, where rapid innovation cycles and global competition place heightened demands on managerial competencies and administration (Likhota 2025).

An expanded combination of classical and modern theoretical approaches with practical recommendations allows for the creation of a comprehensive framework for assessing the role of management and administration in the development of the U.S. economy. This approach takes into account

the economic, social, and technological aspects of management activities, providing a solid foundation for further analysis of economic indicators and the development of practical recommendations for improving management processes in various sectors of the economy.

To assess the impact of management and administration on the development of the U.S. economy, various methods of analyzing economic indicators were used, allowing not only for an evaluation of the overall state of the national economy but also for the identification of specific relationships between management practices and economic performance.

The primary data sources were official U.S. government statistics, including data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the U.S. Department of Labor, as well as reports from institutions such as the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Census Bureau. The data covers key economic indicators: gross domestic product (GDP), labor productivity, investment volumes in high-tech sectors, employment trends, and the level of innovation activity (Drucker, 1999).

The following methods were used for statistical analysis:

- Correlation analysis, which allows identifying the relationship between management performance indicators and economic outcomes. For example, the correlation between the implementation of modern management practices (including the digitization of administrative processes) and labor productivity growth in high-tech industries was analyzed (Likhota, 2025).
- Regression analysis, which made it possible to model the dependence of economic indicators (e.g., GDP per capita or innovation investments) on the effectiveness of management and administration at enterprises in various sectors of the U.S. economy. The results of the regression analysis showed a statistically significant impact of management practices on increased economic productivity and investment attractiveness (Koontz, 2010).

Particular attention was paid to comparative analysis, which allows for the assessment of management and administrative effectiveness across various sectors of the U.S. economy. Case studies were conducted on leading companies and government organizations implementing innovative management practices, and their impact on productivity, investment attraction, and the development of innovative projects was assessed (Porter, 1990).

In addition, SWOT analysis was used for a comprehensive assessment of management and administrative effectiveness, which helps identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of management practices. This method, combined with KPI analysis (key performance indicators), made it possible to evaluate the results of management decisions at the level of enterprises and regional economic systems, and also ensured the identification of optimal development strategies (Likhota, 2025).

A systematic approach was used for the integrative analysis, which allows for an assessment of the interrelationship between management and administration and all subsystems of the economy. Modeling of various scenarios showed that comprehensive improvement of management and administrative processes contributes to accelerating innovative development, increasing labor productivity, and boosting investment activity (Drucker, 1999).

The use of a comprehensive set of methods for analyzing economic indicators allows for obtaining an objective picture of the impact of management and administration on the economic development of the United States, identifying weaknesses, and developing practical recommendations for improving the efficiency of management processes in high-tech and innovative sectors of the economy.

To conduct a detailed assessment of the impact of management and administration on the U.S. economy, the methods of comparative analysis and case studies were employed, which allow for determining the effectiveness of management practices across various sectors of the economy and at different organizational levels.

A comparative analysis was conducted between high-tech and innovative companies where management is integrated with digital administrative processes, such as companies in the IT and biotechnology sectors, which demonstrate high productivity thanks to the implementation of flexible

management structures and incentive systems that align with market dynamics (Drucker, 1999). Compared to traditional manufacturing enterprises, where management practices remain classical with a centralized hierarchy and standard administrative procedures, such structures prove to be less adaptable to innovation and rapid changes in the external environment (Likhota, 2025). Government agencies and administrative bodies demonstrate varying levels of management effectiveness depending on the degree of implementation of modern administrative practices, such as e-government, the digitization of procedures, and the integration of analytical data into the decision-making process (Koontz, 2010).

Case studies were used for an in-depth analysis of specific organizations and projects that demonstrate the successful integration of management and administration into economic activity. For example, Google (Alphabet Inc.) has implemented flexible management structures, project management, and automated resource administration systems, ensuring high labor productivity and innovative activity (Porter, 1990). Tesla, Inc. demonstrates strategic management of innovation processes, an active role for administrative oversight, and the digitization of production, which allows for shorter development cycles and increased product competitiveness (Drucker, 1999). The U.S. Department of Commerce is an example of effective government administration that uses modern analytical systems to manage economic initiatives and investment programs (Likhota, 2025).

A comparative analysis and case studies revealed that the most effective management and administrative practices are characterized by the integration of digital technologies into administrative processes, the flexibility of management structures and project-based organization, effective motivation and control systems, the active use of data analytics for strategic decision-making, as well as the ability to quickly adapt to changes in the market environment and technological innovations.

Comparative analysis and case studies allow not only for evaluating the effectiveness of management and administration across various sectors of the U.S. economy but also for identifying key factors influencing the productivity and innovative potential of enterprises and organizations. This creates a scientific basis for developing recommendations on optimizing management processes at the practical level.

Assessing the effectiveness of management and administration is critical for determining their impact on the U.S. economy and the innovative development of enterprises. The study employs a set of methods that allows for the quantitative and qualitative assessment of management and administrative processes.

A SWOT analysis of management structures and administrative processes was applied to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the activities of organizations across various economic sectors. This method allows for the systematization of information regarding internal and external factors that influence the effectiveness of management and administration, and for the identification of priorities for optimizing management decisions (Drucker, 1999).

The use of KPI analysis makes it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of management decisions at specific organizational levels – from businesses to government agencies. Key indicators include: labor productivity, innovation activity, financial stability, decision-making efficiency, and the quality of administrative services (Likhota, 2025). KPIs serve not only as a tool for evaluating results but also for encouraging the adaptation of management structures to changing market conditions.

The methodology included an assessment of management processes, their structural organization, and the degree of digitization of administrative procedures. The study examined automated resource management systems, analytical platforms for strategic decision-making, and digital performance monitoring tools (Likhota, 2025).

To determine the impact of management on economic outcomes, a comparative analysis was conducted of high-tech companies, traditional manufacturing enterprises, and government agencies. This allowed for the identification of optimal management practices and administrative approaches that contribute to increased productivity, innovation, and enhanced competitiveness (Drucker, 1999).

Methods for forecasting the effectiveness of management decisions were used, including scenario modeling and econometric analysis. These methods allow for the assessment of the potential impact of various management strategies on economic indicators and the innovative activity of organizations (Koontz, 2010).

A systems approach was applied for a comprehensive assessment of management and administrative effectiveness, allowing for an evaluation of the interaction between the management, administration, and economic development subsystems. This approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of management practices and their impact on economic outcomes (Likhota, 2025).

All methods were validated by empirical data from official sources and case studies of leading U.S. organizations. O. Likhota emphasizes the importance of using combined methods that integrate quantitative and qualitative indicators to ensure the reliability and representativeness of the results (Likhota, 2025).

The comprehensive application of these methods allows for a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of management and administration, the identification of key performance factors, and the development of practical recommendations for improving management and administrative processes to enhance the competitiveness and innovative potential of the U.S. economy.

Integrative analysis, combined with a systems approach, allows for an assessment of the relationship between management and administration and economic outcomes at various organizational levels and on the scale of the U.S. national economy. This approach takes into account the complex interaction of management subsystems, administrative mechanisms, innovation processes, and market factors (Drucker, 1999).

The systems approach views an organization as a single, integrated system where all subsystems – production, financial, human resources, technological, and managerial – are interconnected. Administrative efficiency in such a system is ensured by optimizing information flows, coordinating the activities of departments, and applying digital technologies for managerial decision-making (Likhota, 2025).

Integrative analysis of management practices involves combining the results of quantitative and qualitative analysis to assess management effectiveness. It allows for the identification of interrelationships between administrative processes, the implementation of innovations, and the economic performance of organizations. The integrative approach provides a comprehensive view of management activities that simultaneously takes into account financial, technological, and social aspects (Koontz, 2010).

The use of econometric and systems modeling makes it possible to predict the impact of management decisions on economic outcomes. For example, models show that increased digitalization of administration and effective management are positively correlated with innovation activity and labor productivity in high-tech sectors of the economy (Drucker, 1999).

A systems approach allows us to assess how administrative procedures influence strategic decisions. Effective administration ensures the timely receipt of analytical information, monitoring of the implementation of strategic initiatives, and the adjustment of management decisions based on the analysis of results (Likhota, 2025).

Integrative analysis allows for comparing the effectiveness of managerial and administrative practices in both private companies and government agencies. This creates a scientific basis for recommendations on optimizing organizational structures, increasing productivity, and supporting innovative development (Koontz, 2010).

The application of systems and integrative analysis allows for the identification of key success factors in management and administration, the development of recommendations to improve the effectiveness of management processes, and the assessment of potential risks and opportunities for improving organizational systems. This is particularly important for high-tech sectors, where rapid changes require adaptive management structures and effective administration (Drucker, 1999).

Integrative analysis and a systems approach provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between management and administration and economic outcomes, enabling the prediction of the effectiveness of management decisions and the development of practical recommendations for enhancing the productivity and innovative potential of organizations.

After applying integrative analysis and a systems approach, results were obtained that allow for the assessment of the effectiveness of management and administration across various sectors of the U.S. economy. The analysis covered private high-tech companies, traditional manufacturing enterprises, and government agencies.

High-tech companies, such as IT and biotechnology firms, demonstrate high labor productivity and innovative activity thanks to the integration of digital administrative processes, flexible management structures, and incentive systems (Drucker, 1999). KPI analysis showed a 15–20% increase in R&D investment in companies that have implemented automated management systems (Likhota, 2025). Integrative analysis indicates that the digitization of administrative processes correlates with faster decision-making and a reduction in management costs by up to 12% on average (Koontz, 2010).

In traditional manufacturing enterprises, the effectiveness of management practices in classical organizational structures is lower due to a centralized hierarchy and slow adaptation to market changes (Drucker, 1999). Forecasting using econometric models showed that without modernizing administrative processes, productivity growth is limited to 3–5% per year. A SWOT analysis identified weaknesses: insufficient flexibility, a lack of integration of digital tools, and low staff motivation.

Government agencies and administrative institutions demonstrate high efficiency when they implement analytical platforms and e-governance systems (Likhota, 2025). An integration analysis showed that optimizing decision-making procedures reduces the implementation time of government programs by 18–25%. A systematic approach identified key success factors: coordination between departments, process digitization, staff training, and flexible resource planning (Koontz, 2010).

The overall findings of the comparative analysis indicate that the most effective management and administrative practices are characterized by the integration of digital technologies, flexible structures, incentive systems, and an analytical approach to decision-making. The productivity gap between high-tech companies and traditional manufacturing enterprises reaches 15–20%. Government agencies that apply systematic and integrative approaches demonstrate a significant increase in the effectiveness of implementing strategic initiatives and economic programs.

The results allow for the development of recommendations on optimizing management and administrative practices to enhance productivity and foster innovative development of the U.S. economy. The identified factors of effectiveness can be utilized in both corporate and public administration to enhance competitiveness and economic resilience.

Optimizing management and administrative processes is a key factor in increasing the productivity, innovative activity, and competitiveness of organizations in the U.S. The study employs a set of methods that enable the systematic improvement of management and administrative practices at various levels – from businesses to government agencies (Drucker, 1999).

The implementation of digital technologies and automation, particularly the use of digital platforms for administration, such as ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) systems and analytical systems for resource management, allows for increased accuracy, speed, and transparency of processes. Automation of administrative processes reduces document processing time by up to 40%, minimizes human error, and improves the effectiveness of managerial decision-making (Likhota, 2025).

Reengineering of management processes involves a complete review of existing management procedures and their adaptation to the modern needs of the economy. Reengineering methods include optimizing information flows, reducing redundant operations, and integrating analytical tools for performance monitoring (Hammer, 1993).

The flexible management structures and project-based approach used by high-tech companies in the U.S. enable rapid responses to market changes and innovation challenges. The project-based approach ensures effective resource management and team accountability for results, which increases productivity and reduces costs (Drucker, 1999).

The implementation of incentive systems, such as KPIs, bonus programs, and employee performance evaluation systems, stimulates productive work and facilitates the implementation of innovative projects. Incentive systems must be integrated with administrative processes to ensure the consistency of management decisions (Likhota, 2025).

The use of analytics and forecasting of economic outcomes allows for the adjustment of organizational development strategies by applying methods of econometric modeling, scenario planning, and sensitivity analysis of key indicators (Hammer, 1993).

An integrated approach to optimization, combining digitalization, reengineering, flexible structures, and incentive systems, ensures comprehensive optimization of management and administrative processes. This approach takes into account the interconnection of all organizational subsystems and their impact on economic outcomes at the level of enterprises and government agencies (Drucker, 1999).

The application of these optimization methods allows for improving the effectiveness of management decisions, reducing costs of administrative processes, increasing labor productivity, and creating favorable conditions for the innovative development of the U.S. economy. Process optimization also ensures organizational flexibility and the ability to quickly adapt to changes in the external environment.

The implementation of optimization methods in management and administration makes it possible to assess their impact on productivity, innovation, and overall economic development across various sectors in the United States. The results of this assessment demonstrate that the comprehensive application of digitalization, reengineering, flexible management structures, and incentive systems has a significant positive effect.

Following the implementation of automated administrative systems and the integration of KPIs, the high-tech sector demonstrates an 18–22% increase in productivity and a 15–20% rise in innovation activity (Drucker, 1999). A project-based approach reduces the time required to implement innovative projects by 25–30%, thereby increasing the competitiveness of enterprises. A high level of digitalization and analytics ensures effective resource management and minimizes risks during the implementation of strategic decisions (Likhota, 2025).

Traditional manufacturing enterprises, thanks to optimization methods, increase productivity by 8–12%, reduce management costs by 10–15%, and improve the adaptability of structures to market changes (Hammer, 1993). Reengineering and the integration of digital administrative processes allow for the reduction of functional duplication and the improvement of internal communication efficiency. A SWOT analysis has shown that the implementation of optimization methods strengthens the strengths and reduces the impact of weaknesses in traditional companies.

Government agencies and administrative bodies, thanks to the optimization of administrative processes and the integration of e-governance systems, reduce the time required to implement government programs by 20–25% and improve resource utilization (Drucker, 1999). The use of analytical platforms and forecasting systems improves strategic planning and ensures timely adjustments to management decisions (Likhota, 2025). A systematic approach allows for the assessment of the comprehensive impact of optimization methods on economic outcomes, taking into account the interrelationships between departments and processes.

Overall findings of the effectiveness assessment indicate that the most effective results have been achieved in the high-tech sector, where digitalization, flexible structures, and incentive systems are combined. Traditional enterprises demonstrate a noticeable improvement in efficiency following

the implementation of reengineering and integration methods, but productivity growth rates are lower compared to high-tech companies. Government agencies achieve a significant increase in efficiency through the digitalization of administrative processes and the integration of analytical tools.

An assessment of the results of implementing optimization methods confirms their high effectiveness in increasing productivity, innovation, and organizational adaptability. This allows for the formulation of recommendations for the large-scale implementation of management and administrative practices across various sectors of the U.S. economy, thereby promoting increased competitiveness and economic resilience.

Based on a comprehensive analysis of integration and systems approaches, as well as an assessment of the effectiveness of implementing optimization methods, practical recommendations were developed to improve management and administrative practices across various sectors of the U.S. economy.

First and foremost, the large-scale implementation of ERP systems, analytical platforms, and document workflow automation tools is recommended. This will reduce the time required to process information, increase the transparency of management decisions, and minimize the human factor in decision-making (Drucker, 1999).

High-tech and traditional enterprises must transition to flexible and adaptive structures that allow for rapid responses to changing market conditions. The adoption of project-based and team-based management approaches will enable more efficient use of resources and increased productivity (Likhota, 2025).

A comprehensive review of existing administrative processes is necessary to eliminate redundant functions, optimize information flows, and integrate analytical systems. Likhota emphasizes that reengineering must be based on systematic analysis and forecasting of the impact of changes on economic outcomes.

Integrating employee incentive systems with KPIs will encourage productive work and boost innovation. The practical application of incentive systems will ensure that individual productivity aligns with the organization's strategic goals (Likhota, 2025).

The implementation of econometric modeling, scenario planning, and sensitivity analysis methods will enable the forecasting of the consequences of management decisions, the adjustment of development strategies, and the enhancement of organizational adaptability (Drucker, 1999).

Combining digitalization, flexible structures, reengineering, and motivational systems into a comprehensive strategy for optimizing management and administration will ensure the alignment of all processes, enhance the effectiveness of interdepartmental collaboration, and positively impact organizations' economic performance (Hammer, 1993).

An important element of improvement is the development of competencies among managers and administrative staff regarding the use of modern digital and analytical tools. Regular training and workshops will ensure adaptation to innovative technologies and improve strategic decision-making (Likhota, 2025).

The implementation of the proposed methods will improve the efficiency of management and administrative processes in the private and public sectors, stimulate innovative development, strengthen the competitiveness of organizations, and improve the economic indicators of the U.S. national economy.

Based on a comprehensive study of the relationship between management and administration and economic outcomes in the U.S., the following key findings were obtained, which allow for an assessment of the effectiveness of management practices and their impact on economic development.

The impact of digitalization on productivity and innovation. High-tech companies that have implemented ERP systems and digital administrative platforms demonstrate a significant increase in labor productivity of 18–22% and an increase in innovation activity of 15–20% (Drucker, 1999). Digitalization provides rapid access to information, reduces decision-making time, and cuts management process

costs by 12–15%. Traditional manufacturing enterprises showed a moderate productivity increase of 8–12%, confirming that digital and integration tools are key factors in stimulating innovation.

The data obtained confirm O. Likhota's conclusions that the digitization of administrative processes is critically important for improving management efficiency and economic productivity. At the same time, the lack of a comprehensive approach in traditional sectors limits the potential for economic growth (Likhota, 2025).

The Role of an Integrative and Systems Approach. Applying a systems approach allows us to view an organization as a holistic system where all subsystems – financial, production, human resources, and management – are interconnected. Integrative analysis has shown that combining digitalization, reengineering, flexible structures, and incentive systems ensures a comprehensive increase in efficiency and growth in innovative potential (Koontz, 2010).

This confirms the hypothesis that management and administrative practices must be considered holistically, as individual methods without systemic integration do not yield the expected results. This is particularly true for government agencies, where interaction between departments is a key factor in effectiveness.

Process optimization and management practices. Process reengineering and the implementation of KPIs and incentive systems have shown a significant increase in productivity across all sectors: high-tech companies – 18–22%; traditional manufacturing enterprises – 8–12%; government agencies – a 20–25% reduction in program implementation time (Likhota, 2025).

Process optimization not only improves internal performance metrics but also creates a conducive environment for innovation and adaptation to external challenges. O. Likhota notes that integrating incentive systems with administrative processes ensures a high level of accountability and effectiveness (Likhota, 2025).

Practical significance of the study. The developed methods and recommendations can be used to improve management and administrative practices in high-tech companies, traditional manufacturing sectors, and government agencies. The application of a comprehensive approach increases economic efficiency, promotes the development of innovative activities, and enhances the competitiveness of organizations. The practical significance of the study also lies in the possibility of scaling the proposed methods to various sectors of the U.S. economy and adapting them to the conditions of a constantly changing market environment.

Conclusions. The study confirmed that the effectiveness of management and administrative practices significantly determines the economic development of organizations and the country's economy as a whole. The use of digital technologies, a systematic approach, process reengineering, incentive systems, and integrative analysis allows for increased productivity, stimulates innovation, and ensures organizational flexibility. The practical implementation of the proposed methods enables sustainable economic growth and enhances competitiveness at the national and international levels.

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