Wayland Affirms;

Our sole contention is preventing a worse recession.

Recessions are inevitable due to economic interconnection

Young of the Royal Economics Institute explains that "because global economies are becoming more interconnected, one country often creates a domino effect in another." **She** concludes that "because the global economy is not under the control of any one body, recessions are becoming increasingly inevitable."

Unfortunately, high debt makes recessions harder to recover from for two major reasons.

The first is bonds.

The American bond system is one of the largest sources of paying off debt. **Bartash '18 of Marketwatch** finds that "American investors own $6.89 trillion of the US debt" Unfortunately, as the federal debt is rising, **Goodkin '18** of Newsweek found that "investment into American bonds is reaching an all-time low. In fact, it has steadily decreased since 2008, following the massive influx of debt." **Goodkin** concludes that "borderline willingness to buy U.S debt will move beyond increased domestic purchasing and into financial crisis." This is why the quick sell-off method is going to prevent the U.S government from responding a recession. This is why **Collins** concludes that "the next recession will be much longer and more painful."

The second way is because debt reduces government stimulus.

Collins of USNews furthers in 2008 that, "the government had relatively minimal debt and thus could direct many of its financial resources into a stimulus package to help rise through the economy." However, high debt changes this response, as the **Peterson Foundation** explains, "that as federal debt increases, the government will spend more of its budget on interest costs, increasingly crowding out public investment." The trend in the status quo is incredibly problematic, as **Bixby of Brookings** explains that "due to the increasing amount of money being accumulated as debt, absent change, by 2030 all the federal government's revenue will be needed to just pay for interest payments and mandatory spending." This is incredibly damaging as **the Peterson Foundation** furthers that "this limits the ability of the U.S to respond to recessions effectively." Empirically, **Princeton economist Alan Blinder** estimates in 2015 that "without the stimulus package of 2008, the economy would've shrunk by 14% rather than the actual 4% and more than twice as many jobs would've been lost." Furthermore, **Stone '15 of US**

News corroborates that, "[without stimulus], the recession would have been [over] three times deeper and lasted twice as long."

The impacts are threefold.

First, American Poverty.
The **EPI** finds that "[during the last recession], the U.S. labor market lost 8.4 million jobs, or 6.1% of all payroll employment." Furthermore, **Depillis '17** explains that "[median household] net worth dropped by 40% between 2007 and 2013… and had only recovered slightly by 2016 [which is still lower than its level 20 years ago]."

Unfortunately, **Morello '09** concludes that "[the recession plunged] 2.6 million more Americans into poverty… [increasing the poverty rate] to 13.2 percent in 2008, [the highest in 11 years]."

Second, a worldwide disaster.

U.S recession inevitably spreads to the rest of the world as **Friedman '17** explains that "[a] U.S. recession will… hurt other countries [in addition to] the U.S… [since] the U.S is… the engine stabilizing the international system."

Indeed, **Evans '09** empirically finds that "[the 2008 recession] reversed a 20-year decline in world poverty… [pushing] 90 million [into poverty] in 2009, [increasing in global poverty rates by 6%]." Problematically, **Vergel '09** explains that "the world's poorest [are] [hit hardest] by… recession… [because of spiking oil and food prices]."

The third impact is long-term instability.

Haskel of ICBS writes that "according to traditional economic theory, poor countries should catch up to the income levels of rich countries." However, under extended recessions, poor countries suffer much longer as it is harder for them to recover lots of methods, resulting in little sustainable growth for developing countries. This is incredibly damaging as **the World Bank** explains that "736 million people live in extreme poverty in the developing world."

To preserve this stability and help the poor, we affirm.