**1nc**

**I negate.  Resolved: a just government ought to recognize an unconditional rights to strike for workers.**

**Framework**

Value: utilitarianism

Value criterion: save the most amount of lives and benefit the most amount of people

**Contention 1: economy**

**Uq: the US auto industry is growing now**<https://www.globenewswire.com/en/news-release/2021/10/07/2310152/0/en/Automotive-Industry-to-grow-205-Million-Units-by-2028-registering-a-CAGR-of-4-5-Report-by-Market-Research-Future-MRFR.html>

The global automotive industry is growing continually. Vehicle production is one of the largest sectors across the globe. Besides, the rising sales of automobiles and demand for OEM technologies drive the market growth. Rising economic growth, alongside the production and sale of self-powered vehicles worldwide, influences market revenues. Moreover, the rising production of passenger cars, trucks, buses, and other commercial vehicles drives the growth of the market. Increasingly improving road conditions and developments of new ones, alongside the rising infrastructure development programs, impact the market value positively. Additionally, the spurting demand from the OEM and aftermarkets increases the size of the automotive industry. Technological upgrades, new product developments of many parts, and the spurring rise in the OEMs and aftermarkets are significant tailwinds benefitting the automotive industry's growth.  Rapid urbanization and expansion of global auto-manufacturers into new emerging markets boost industry growth. Also, the augmenting demand for high-quality and reliable manufacturing techniques pushes the development of the market.

**Link: however, prolonged, unlimited strikes harm the auto industry**

Strikes are economically devastating for the US auto industry.

McElroy, John. “Strikes Hurt Everybody.” Wards Auto. October 25, 2019. Web. October 12, 2021. <https://www.wardsauto.com/ideaxchange/strikes-hurt-everybody>.

But strikes don’t just hurt the people walking the picket lines or the company they’re striking against. They hurt suppliers, car dealers and the communities located near the plants. The Anderson Economic Group estimates that 75,000 workers at supplier companies were temporarily laid off because of the GM strike. Unlike UAW picketers, those supplier workers won’t get any strike pay or an $11,000 contract signing bonus. No, most of them lost close to a month’s worth of wages, which must be financially devastating for them. GM’s suppliers also lost a lot of money. So now they’re cutting budgets and delaying capital investments to make up for the lost revenue, which is a further drag on the economy. According to CAR, the communities and states where GM’s plants are located collectively lost a couple of hundred million dollars in payroll and tax revenue. Some economists warn that if the strike were prolonged it could knock the state of Michigan – home to GM and the UAW – into a recession. That prompted the governor of Michigan, Gretchen Whitmer, to call GM CEO Mary Barra and UAW leaders and urge them to settle as fast as possible. So, while the UAW managed to get a nice raise for its members, the strike left a path of destruction in its wake. That’s not fair to the innocent bystanders who will never regain what they lost. John McElroyI’m not sure how this will ever be resolved. I understand the need for collective bargaining and the threat of a strike.  But there’s got to be a better way to get workers a raise without torching the countryside.

**Internal link 1: the US auto industry is key to the overall US economy**

The auto industry is key to the US economy as a whole.

Hill, Kim. “Contribution Of The Automobile Industry To The Economies Of All Fifty States And The United States.” Center for Automotive Research. April, 2010. Web. October 12, 2021. <https://www.cargroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/CONTRIBUTION-OF-THE-AUTOMOTIVE-INDUSTRY-TO-THE-ECONOMIES-OF-ALL-FIFTY-STATES-AND-THE-UNITED-STATES.pdf>.

The United States automotive industry is a critical component of economic growth with extensive interconnections across the industrial and cultural fabric of the U.S. This report outlines many known elements and highlights tremendously important associations beyond the market space of manufacturing. It touches on the following elements as they relate to the automotive industry: national and regional employment; research, development and innovation; state and local government revenues; foreign direct investment; education; health care; U.S. trade; and quality of life. The paper is organized into two sections: Section I provides qualitative context and current market metrics for the automotive industry, both of which are needed to truly appreciate the contributions of the industry to the broader economy and gauge where the sector may be heading; Section II features an in-depth quantitative analysis of employment and personal income associated with the automotive sector. Section II is subdivided into four primary sections to capture the distinct contributions of suppliers, assemblers, and dealers to the national economy with a final summary section that describes the state-level employment associated with the automotive industry. The auto industry is one of the most important industries in the United States. It historically has contributed 3 – 3.5 percent to the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The industry directly employs over 1.7 million people engaged in designing, engineering, manufacturing, and supplying parts and components to assemble, sell and service new motor vehicles. In addition, the industry is a huge consumer of goods and services from many other sectors, including raw materials, construction, machinery, legal, computers and semi-conductors, financial, advertising, and healthcare. The auto industry spends $16 to $18 billion every year on research and product development – 99 percent of which is funded by the industry itself. Due to the industry’s consumption of products from many other manufacturing sectors, it is a major driver of the 11.5% manufacturing contribution to GDP. Without the auto sector, it is difficult to imagine manufacturing surviving in this country. Recently, the auto industry has fallen on tough times. However, the U.S. market is still one of the largest motor vehicle markets in the world.  Consequently, many automakers sell and manufacture in the U.S. In fact, many automakers make the lion’s share of their profits in North America. There has been a period of restructuring  by the three U.S.-based companies in order to right-size their operations and be able to respond to this fierce competition in the U.S. market. In the latest restructuring, a bursting of the housing bubble and a collapse of the financial sector led to the current period of extremely tight credit, making it nearly impossible for companies and consumers to make investments. During this period, many supplier companies, dealerships and a couple of manufacturers found themselves fighting for survival and turning to the lender of last resort–the federal government. This led to an amazing time of public introspection concerning the value to the country of a U.S.-based auto industry. In this paper, the authors touch on many of the factors that support the auto industry’s importance and standing in the national economy, along with an estimate of the industry’s employment and economic contribution to the national economy and to each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. As previously mentioned, over 1.7 million people are employed by the auto industry. In addition, the industry is a huge consumer of goods and services from many other sectors and contributes to a net employment impact in the U.S. economy of nearly 8 million jobs. Approximately 4.5 percent of all U.S. jobs are supported by the strong presence of the auto industry in the U.S. economy. People in these jobs collectively earn over $500 billion annually in compensation and generate more than $70 billion in tax revenues.

**Internal link 2: The US economy is key to the global economy**

US economic decline has significant spillover effects for the global economy.

Kose, M. Ayhan. “The Global Role Of The U.S. Economy: Linkages, Policies And Spillovers.” Koc University-Tusiad Economic Research Forum, Istanbul. March, 2017. Web. October 12, 2021. <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/166746/1/884608719.pdf>.

The objective of this paper is to fill a gap in the literature by providing a comprehensive overview of the role of the United States in the global economy and quantifying the extent of the global spillovers from changes in U.S. growth, monetary and fiscal policies, and uncertainty in its financial markets and economic policies. Specifically, the paper addresses the following questions: What are the major channels of transmission of developments in the U.S. economy to other countries? The United States is the world’s single largest economy: it accounts for roughly one-quarter of global output and about one-tenth of total trade flows. It is also the single largest international creditor and debtor. Given its massive size and the strength of its ties with the global economy, shocks to the U.S. economy are transmitted globally through a variety of channels, including trade, finance, and commodity market linkages. How strong are business cycle linkages between the United States and other economies? U.S. business cycles are highly synchronized with global business cycles. Growth is often higher in the rest of the world during periods of U.S. expansions than it is during U.S. recessions. The four global recessions since 1960 all coincided with severe recessions in the United States. How large are global spillovers from shocks originating in the United States? Shocks to U.S. growth, changes in U.S. fiscal and monetary policies, or uncertainty in U.S. financial markets or policies have significant global spillovers. For example, a surge in U.S. growth can be expected to accelerate activity in the rest of the world. Our estimates suggest that a 1 percentage point increase in U.S. growth could boost growth in other advanced economies by 0.8 percentage point, and in EMDEs by 0.6 percentage point, after one year. Investment could respond even more strongly.  In contrast, lingering uncertainty about the direction of U.S. policy could dampen activity and investment abroad. A sustained 10 percent increase in U.S. economic policy uncertainty could, after one year, reduce U.S. output growth by about 0.15 percentage point and EMDE output growth by 0.2 percentage point. How important is the global economy for the United States? Because of its size and reach, the United States is at the center of global trade and financial networks. U.S. multinational corporations and their affiliates abroad are deeply integrated into global supply chains. Financial linkages between the U.S. and the rest of the world, including emerging market economies, have grown rapidly, widening the potential for spillovers in either direction. These two-way channels imply that, important as the U.S. economy is for the global economy, the U.S. economy is in turn affected by developments in the rest of the world. In a highly integrated global economy, cross-border linkages translate into significant cyclical spillovers. These spillovers have material implications for all countries, irrespective of their size. Understanding these linkages and associated spillovers remains a fertile area of future research.

**Impact: global economic downturn leads to global instability.  Prolonged recession pushes people in poverty.**

<https://www.epi.org/news/prolonged-recession-pushes-more-people-into-poverty/>

In a new indication of the severe impact of the Great Recession and prolonged unemployment crisis, the U.S. Census Bureau reported on September 16 that 43.6 million people—or one in seven Americans—were living in poverty last year. The picture was even worse for children, one of five whom were living in poverty in 2009. “After nearly a decade of neglect that ended with the most severe recession since the Great Depression, it is no surprise that poverty hit its highest rate since 1994,” [**Elise Gould**](https://www.epi.org/experts/#gould), EPI’s director of Health Policy Research, said in response to the new data. The Census Bureau showed the overall poverty rate rose to 14.3% in 2009 from 13.2% in 2008, an increase that added 3.7 million people to the ranks of the poor. One-third of those people were children. Among working-age people, the poverty rate reached an all-time high of 12.9%.  The Census Bureau reported that incomes have fallen since the start of the recession and fewer Americans have employer-sponsored health insurance. Between 2008 and 2009, real median income declined 0.7% from $50,112 to $49,777. The real median income of working-age households fell 1.3% from $56,575 to $55,821. Some 6.6 million fewer Americans had employer-based health insurance last year than in 2008.

**Poverty causes high mortality rates:**

In the past 15 years, there has been growing interest in the social determinants of health, and several proposed frameworks describe the effects on individual and population health of social factors at multiple levels, including behavioral factors, features of an individual's social network and neighborhood, and social and economic policies.[15](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib15),[16](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib16) Numerous studies have demonstrated a link between mortality and social factors such as poverty and low education. Although the proposed causal chain linking adverse social factors to poor health is complicated, the evidence points to mechanisms including risky health behaviors (e.g., smoking), inadequate access to health care, and poor nutrition, housing conditions, or work environments.[17](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib17)–[20](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib20) Social relationships have also been linked to mortality, as social ties influence health behaviors and social support buffers against stress, which in turn affects immune function, cardiovascular activity, and the progression of existing disease.[21](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib21),[22](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib22) Negative social interactions, including discrimination, have been linked to elevated mortality rates, potentially through adverse effects on mental and physical health as well as decreased access to resources.[23](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib23),[24](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib24) Finally, characteristics of one's residential environment may influence mortality through investment in health and social services in the community, effects of the built environment, and exposure to violence, stress, and social norms that promote adverse health behaviors.[25](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib25)–[28](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3134519/#bib28)