



Markets and Economies

Investment Brief: Insights into U.S. Government Shutdowns

A concise guide to what may happen if U.S. government services are halted due to a lack of legislative funding—and the implications for investors.



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Key Takeaways

- The U.S. government entered into a partial shutdown as of October 1, representing the ninth such occurrence in the past four decades.
- While this shutdown will certainly prove inconvenient for many, it is likely to have only minimal impact on the U.S. economy.
- Longer-term market impacts are also likely to be minimal, although it may create some short-term uncertainty.

For the ninth time since 1982, the U.S. government has entered a partial shutdown as of October 1, under which funding for all but the most essential operations is halted. As of this writing, U.S. lawmakers remained in a stalemate on a spending measure, with Senate Republicans (who hold 53 of the chamber's 100 seats) needing seven votes from Democrats to reach the 60-vote threshold for passage.

We have some history of shutdowns to go by, although the length and potential impact of these events have increased in recent years. In general, the economic impact of shutdowns has ultimately been small. In most cases, stock prices rose after the shutdown ended (more on that below), while bond yields fell.

What happens during a U.S. government shutdown?

All nonessential services funded by congressional appropriations are halted, and those employees are furloughed. Essential services such as law enforcement, air traffic control, and parts of the military will continue to be provided. Some functions such as passport issuance or other permitting agencies may see delays, while tourist services (such as national parks) may shut down completely. Note that the furloughs could potentially come after a number of U.S. government agencies have already been downsized significantly since the creation earlier this year of the Department of Government Efficiency; President Trump has indicated that additional government workers may be laid off in the event of a shutdown.



What is the potential economic impact of a U.S. government shutdown?

This current shutdown is expected to result in furloughs for 750,000 “non-essential” employees (out of a total of 2.9 million civilian workers). Essential workers must report to their jobs but will not be paid during the shutdown. In the past, federal workers have been fully compensated for pay lost after a budget is passed and the shutdown ends. That has prevented shutdowns from having large negative multiplier effects on spending, provided they end relatively quickly.

The longer a shutdown lasts, or if furloughs turn into permanent layoffs, the larger the negative impact on the economy will be. Since 1980, the length of shutdowns has ranged from less than a day (1981, 1984, 1986) to 35 days (2018-2019). According to a report from S&P Global, each week of a U.S. shutdown would shave an estimated 0.15% from U.S. GDP, though most of that activity would likely be recovered quickly when the shutdown ends.

Note, however, that there has already been a significant reduction in government-related economic activity this year. Federal purchases of goods and services have dropped at a 5.4% annual rate in real (inflation-adjusted) terms in the first half of 2025, including an even larger 8.5% drop in nondefense spending. The effect of the spending reductions knocked 0.35% off real GDP growth in the first half, on average. With much of that likely frontloaded, a shutdown of nonessential services in October likely wouldn't have a much greater impact on growth.

Apart from the direct impact on GDP, there are other ways in which a shutdown may contribute to short-term uncertainty. First, because we cannot know for certain what the true economic impact may be, markets may struggle to interpret economic data during, or soon after, a shutdown. Also, the calculation of some economic data may fall under “nonessential” government functions, and so the release of some key economic indicators, such as the U.S. consumer price index (CPI) and the monthly jobs report, may be delayed.

How have U.S. government shutdowns affected the stock market?

Figure 1 shows that the equity market generally looks through shutdown episodes, with a slight sell-off prior to the event, and no discernable trend during the shutdown. Markets are generally higher after the uncertainty of the shutdown eases, as shown by 12-month forward returns.

Figure 1. Equity Market Has Shrugged Off Shutdowns

Data for S&P 500® Index around the indicated U.S. government shutdowns

Close	Reopen	Week Before Close (% Change)	Day of (% Change)	Total Change (%)	12-Month Total Return After Reopen (%)
10/5/1990	10/9/1990	1.88	-0.38	-2.42	25.64
11/13/1995	11/19/1995	0.73	-0.05	1.3	25.61
12/15/1995	1/6/1996	-0.13	-0.09	0.06	24
10/1/2013	10/16/2013	-0.1	0.81	2.48	11.96
1/19/2018	1/22/2018	0.88	0.44	1.25	-3.08
12/22/2018	1/26/2019	-7.03	0.00	10.43	26.17
	Averages	-0.63	0.12	2.19	18.38

Source: CFRA Research and Bloomberg. Data compiled October 1, 2025. For illustrative purposes only.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.



A Final Word

Markets appear to interpret shutdowns as political theater as opposed to events that have severe negative impacts on the economy. So long as that is the case this time as well, the current shutdown should pass into the history books without much of a trace. Of course, the uncertainty around such events can engender market volatility in the short term. That sort of volatility can present opportunities for active managers, and we will be monitoring future developments closely.

Past Performance of Selected Indices (Calendar Year):

	S&P 500® Index
2024	25.0
2023	26.3
2022	-18.1
2021	28.7
2020	18.4

NOTE: Past performance is no indication or guarantee of future results.

Source: Bloomberg. Returns shown are expressed in percent. Return data is based on U.S. dollar-denominated index data. Performance of the indices may be affected by changes in the exchange rates between the currency denomination of the indices and any non-U.S. dollar denomination. None of the performance in this table is meant to represent any Lord Abbett products or services.



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Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect deduction of fees and expenses and are not available for direct investment.

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