



Policy Note



Click or scan to view our website and access past reports, policy notes and more.



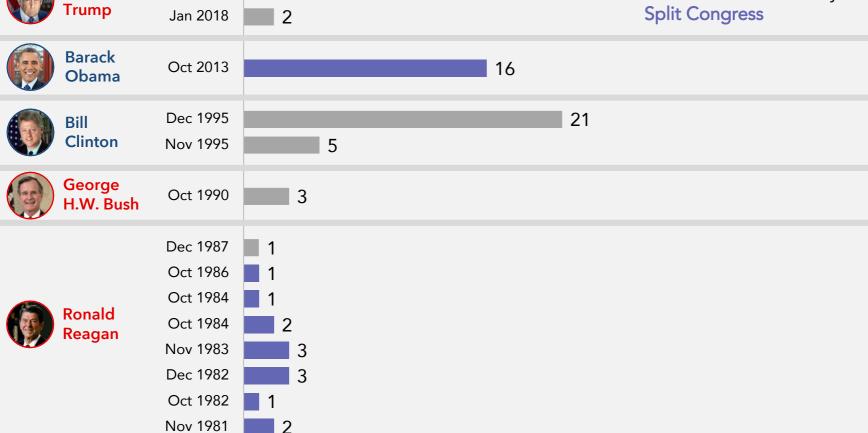
35 days

Length of US Government Shutdowns The US Gov't has shutdown over 20 times since 1976, most having occurred under

divided government, and the longest during President Trump's first term in 2018-19. Generally speaking, shutdowns have become less frequent but longer over recent decades, and are much more manageable for markets than debt ceiling deadlines which

raise concerns around the global risk free security, US Treasuries. Duration of federal government shutdown, days





US Gov't shutdowns cost the US economy an estimated \$10-15 billion in GDP per week (< 0.1%), which tends to be recouped upon reopening. However, the magnitude of impact

Consumer Sentiment Has Soured During Recent Shutdowns

on GDP and consumer sentiment varies significantly based on the length and severity of the shutdown itself. The University of Michigan has found that shutdowns can noticeably impact consumer sentiment, which experienced a 7% decline during the lengthy 2018-19 shutdown. The cessation of US economic data reporting also becomes more problematic for markets with time. Change in consumer sentiment from month prior to shutdown, ppts 1995-96 2013

2018

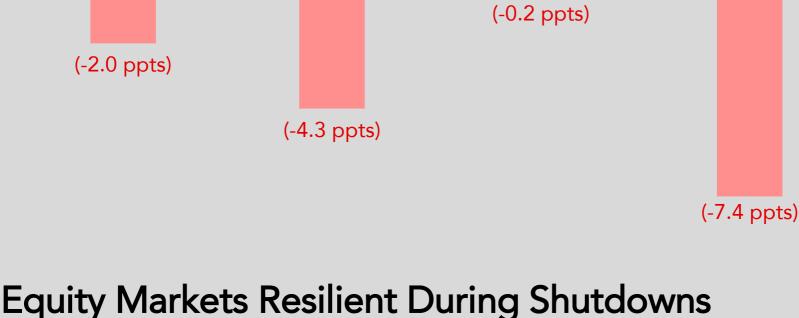
(3 days)

2018-19

(35 days)

(16 days)

(21 days)

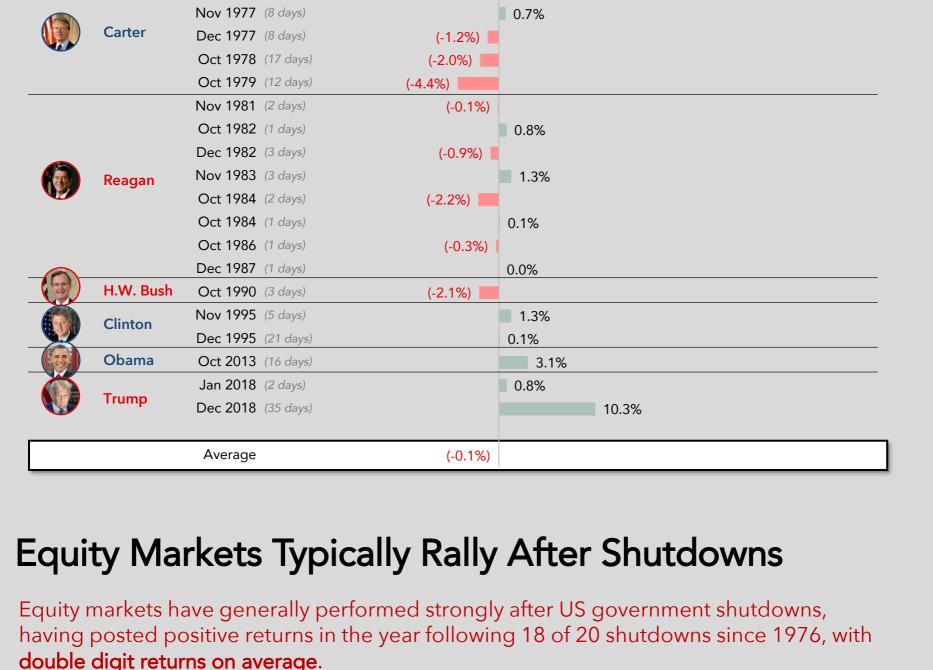


quickly thereafter. Average equity market declines in shutdowns since 1976 have been only (-0.1%). During the lengthy 2018-19 shutdown, stocks actually rallied on Fed policy

US equity markets have historically shown strong resilience during government

pivots. Comparatively, markets react more sharply to debt ceiling standoffs. S&P 500 returns during shutdown **Ford** (-3.4%)Oct 1976 (10 days) Oct 1977 (12 days) (-3.2%)

shutdowns, with only modest volatility and short-term declines, and a tendency to recover



Oct 1976 (10 days) Oct 1977 (12 days) (-5.0%)Nov 1977 (8 days) 15.7% Carter Dec 1977 (8 days)

16.9%

18.0%

11.9%

24.1%

22.3%

23.5%

1 bps

Median

0 bps

1990 1995 1996 2013 2018 2019

S&P 500 returns in following year after shutdown

Oct 1978 (17 days)

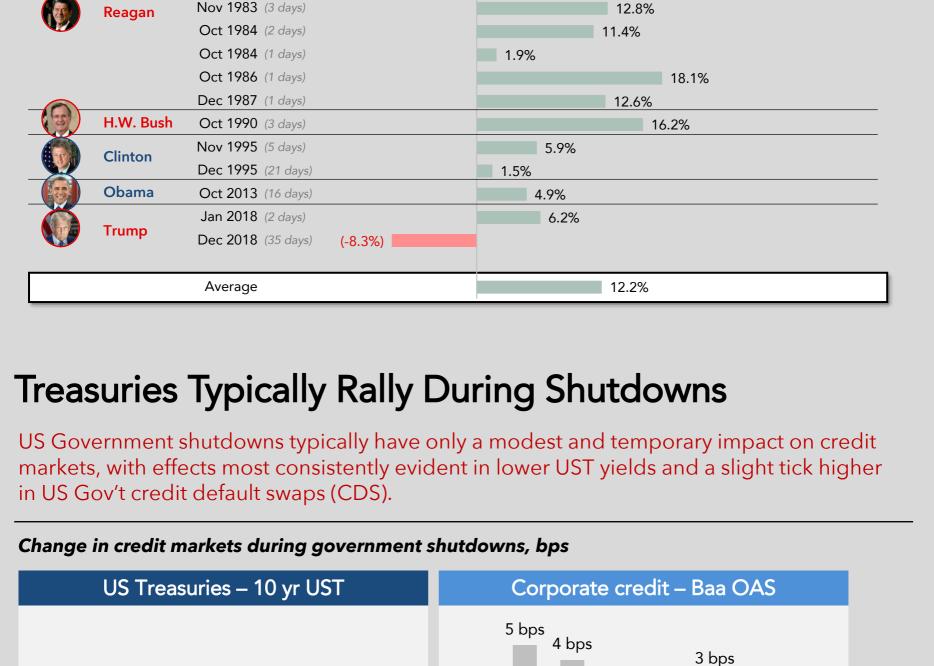
Oct 1979 (12 days)

Nov 1981 (2 days)

Oct 1982 (1 days)

Dec 1982 (3 days)

Ford



(-5 bps) (-7 bps) (-7 bps) (-9 bps)

(-3 bps)

Median

(-3 bps)

2 bps

(-3 bps)

1990 1995 1996 2013 2018 2019

0 bps

Shutdown Impact on US Gov't Services US Government services are highly disrupted during government shutdowns, with most non-essential federal operations paused and nearly one million federal employees furloughed President Trump has also signaled his intent to utilize the essential vs. non-

essential designations during the shutdown to guide thousands of Federal layoffs, a move unprecedented in US history.	
Not impacted	Impacted
Treasury interest payments	Nonessential government employee pay delays, including active military
Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security payments	FDA inspections, CDC coordination, NIH clinical trials
US Postal Service	National parks and monuments
IRS operations	SEC and CFTC; delayed IPOs
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and TSA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Oil, natural gas, coal permit reviews	EPA permit reviews
Food stamps	Government data releases
Student loan bills, federal grants	SBA new loans
Law enforcement, federal courts	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)
Military veterans' benefits	FHA and HUD loans

SNAP benefits*; Head Start programs

funding runs out. Global Corporate & Investment Banking

US Customs and Border Protection

Capital Markets Strategy Team

Tom Joyce

(212) 405-7472

Managing Director

Tom.Joyce@mufgsecurities.com





Stephanie.Kendal@mufgsecurities.com

Source: (1) US House of Representatives. Congressional Research Service. (2) Bloomberg. Consumer sentiment is University of Michigan. (3-4) Bloomberg. Morningstar. (5) Bloomberg. FRED. Baa spread is Moody's seasoned Baa corporate bond yield net of the 10yr Treasury yield. (6) The Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget. *SNAP benefits available until



(212) 405-7443