

BTMU Focus USA Weekly

三菱東京UFJ銀行 経済調査室ニューヨーク駐在情報

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9月 FOMC~予想通り声明文の変更は限定

- ▶ 連邦公開市場委員会(FOMC)は、本日の定例会合で資産買入プログラムを引き続き縮小させることを決定。国債及びMBSの買入額をそれぞれ50億ドルずつ減額し計150億ドル(各々月100億ドル、50億ドル)とし、雇用・物価情勢が引き続き改善すれば来月会合で同プログラムを終了する。採決ではプロッサー・フィラデルフィア連銀総裁に加え、フィッシャー・ダラス連銀総裁が反対票を投じている。
- ➤ 今回の声明文における修正は少なかった。まず、経済活動は「緩やかに拡大」とし、昨年 12 月と同じ表現に戻った。労働市場については、「著しい未活用の労働資源が残存 (remains significant underutilization of labor resources)」との文言は変わらず、景気や物価の見通しに ついても前月の声明文から殆ど変更はない。ゼロ金利政策に関しても「かなりの期間 (considerable time) 」続けられるとのフォワード・ガイダンスが維持された。
- ➤ 経済見通しも総じて小幅の修正だったが、2015年の成長率の下方修正がやや目立ち、これまでの3%超の景気見通しは修正された。また、今回初めて公表された2017年については、利上げを受けて2%前半へ減速する見通し。失業率とインフレ率については極小幅の修正だったが、FF金利の見通しについては、2015年末時点における中央値が1.375%、2016年末は2.875%と、前回から小幅上方にシフトした。
- ▶ 今回の FOMC 声明文における修正は限定的なものにとどまった。広義の失業率や GDP ギャップなどは依然、需給バランスの改善余地が残ることを示しており、このタイミングで利上げの前倒しを検討する必要はない。また、今年前半の低成長が失業率を含めた需給指標へ与える影響や、来年にかけて成長ペースが着実に高まるかを見極めるのにももう少し時間が要るだろう。FF 金利の見通しをみる限り、来年半ば頃にかけて利上げ時期を探るという見方がコンセンサスになりつつあるようだが、出口政策を進めるなかで成長率を高めることの難しさや、当面はインフレ圧力が抑制される可能性を踏まえると、FOMC 参加者の見通し通りに利上げが進むかについては、不確実性が高いように思われる。

<INDICATOR OF THE WEEK> 堅調な増加をみせる自動車ローン・・・P.6



<FOCUS> 9月 FOMC~予想通り声明文の変更は限定

QE3 は来月停止へ

連邦公開市場委員会(FOMC)は、本日の定例会合で資産買入プログラムを引き続き縮小さ せることを決定、国債及び MBS の買入額をそれぞれ 50 億ドルずつ減額し計 150 億ドル (各々 月 100 億ドル、50 億ドル)としたうえで、雇用・物価情勢が引き続き改善すれば来月の会合 で同プログラムを終了することを明示した。声明文の変更は少なく、ゼロ金利政策に関するフ オワード・ガイダンスについても不変だった(詳細後述)。

採決ではプロッサー・フィラデルフィア連銀総裁が前回会合に続き、ゼロ金利政策をかなり の期間維持するという時間依存のフォワード・ガイダンスに反対。また、フィッシャー・ダラ ス連銀総裁は、労働市場・物価の展望や金融市場の過熱は、現行のフォワード・ガイダンスよ り早い時期の利上げを正当化する公算が大きいとして反対した。

声明文の変更は僅か

今回の声明文における変更点は僅かだった。まず、経済活動は「緩やかに拡大 (expanding at a moderate pace)」とし、昨年12月と同じ表現に戻った。労働市場については、「著しい未活 用の労働資源が残存(remains significant underutilization of labor resources)」との文言は変わら ず、失業率については「ほとんど変わらず(little changed)」と、若干だけ下方修正した。景 気や物価の見通しについては、前月の声明文から殆ど変更はない。

金融政策に関しては、資産買入プログラム(QE3)の買入額を引き続き減額。今後も、経済 データが労働市場の持続的改善とインフレ率の中長期目標への回帰を裏付ければ、来月の会合 で買入を停止することを明示した。

ゼロ金利政策に関するフォワード・ガイダンスも前月から不変。ゼロ金利政策継続の判断は、 完全雇用とインフレ目標 2%に向けた進展を実績・予測の双方から評価し、労働市場やインフ レ圧力・期待、金融情勢に関する指標を含む幅広い経済データを考慮して行われる。インフレ 率が2%の長期目標を下回り、インフレ期待が十分抑制されていれば、ゼロ金利政策を資産買 入が終了した後もかなりの期間(considerable time)維持することが適切とした。

成長率見通しはやや下方修正、FF 金利は小幅上方修正

経済見通しも総じて小幅の修正にとどまったが、成長率については、2015年見通しの下方

修正がやや目立ち、これまで の 3%超の強気の見通しは修 正された(表)。また、中長 期の成長率 (≒潜在成長率) は下限が 2.0%へ低下。今回 初めて公表された 2017 年に ついては、利上げを受けて 2%前半へ減速する見通しと なっている。

一方、失業率とインフレ率 については極小幅の修正。失 業率(U-3 ベース)は 2016

		中心傾向					全員の予測レンジ				
(%)		2014	2015	2016	2017	中長期	2014	2015	2016	2017	中長其
実質GDP成長率	前々回(3月)	2.8 - 3.0	3.0 - 3.2	2.5 - 3.0	-	2.2 - 2.3	2.1 - 3.0	2.2 - 3.5	2.2 - 3.4	-	1.8 - 2.
	前回 (6月)	2.1 - 2.3	3.0 - 3.2	2.5 - 3.0	·.	2.1 - 2.3	1.9 - 2.4	2.2 - 3.6	2.2 - 3.2	-	1.8 - 2
	今回 (9月)	2.0-2.2	2.6 - 3.0	2.6 - 2.9	2.3 - 2.5	2.0 2.3	1.8 - 2.3	2.1 - 3.2	2.1 - 3.0	2.0 - 2.6	1.8 - 2.
失業率	前々回 (3月)	6.1 - 6.3	5.6 - 5.9	5.2 - 5.6		5.2 - 5.6	6.0 - 6.5	5.4 - 5.9	5.1 - 5.8	-	5.2 - 6.
	前回 (6月)	6.0 - 6.1	5.4 - 5.7	5.1 - 5.5		5.2 - 5.5	5.8 - 6.2	5.2 - 5.9	5.0 - 5.6		5.0 - 6.
	今回 (9月)	5.9 - 6.0	5.4 - 5.6	5.1 - 5.4	4.9 - 5.3	5.2 - 5.5	5.7 - 6.1	5.2 - 5.7	4.9 - 5.6	4.7 - 5.8	5.0 - 6.
PCEインフレ率	前々回 (3月)	1.5 - 1.6	1.5 - 2.0	1.7 - 2.0	-	2.0	1.3 - 1.8	1.5 - 2.4	1.6 - 2.0	-	2.0
	前回 (6月)	1.5 - 1.7	1.5 - 2.0	1.6 - 2.0	-	2.0	1.4 - 2.0	1.4 - 2.4	1.5 - 2.0		2.0
	今回 (9月)	1.5 - 1.7	1.6 - 1.9	1.7 - 2.0	1.9 - 2.0	2.0	1.5 - 1.8	1.5 - 2.4	1.6 - 2.1	1.7 - 2.2	2.0
コアPCEインフレ率	前々回(3月)	1.4 - 1.6	1.7 - 2.0	1.8 - 2.0	-	-	1.3 - 1.8	1.5 - 2.4	1.6 - 2.0	-	-
	前回 (6月)	1.5 - 1.6	1.6 - 2.0	1.7 - 2.0	-	-	1.4 - 1.8	1.5 - 2.4	1.6 - 2.0	-	-
	今回 (9月)	1.5 - 1.6	1.6 - 1.9	1.8 - 2.0	1.9 - 2.0	-	1.5 - 1.8	1.6 - 2.4	1.7 - 2.2	1.8 - 2.2	-

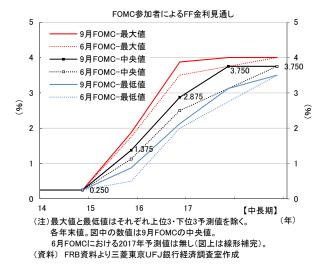


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年にほぼ完全雇用が達成され、インフレ率については 2017 年にかけて徐々に予測下限が目標の 2%に向かって収斂していく見通し。

一方、FF 金利の見通しについては、前回から小幅ながら上方にシフトした。

2015 年末時点における FF 金利の中央値は前回 6 月時点から 0.25%上昇し 1.375%、同 2016 年末は、0.375%上昇の 2.875%へ、それぞれ上方修正されている(右図)。中長期の FF 金利(中立水準)はさほど変わらず、2017 年末の FF 金利は中立水準にかなり近づく見通しとなっている。



引き続き"緩やかな"出口政策がメインシナリオ

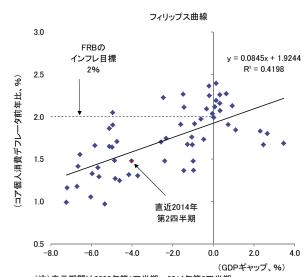
今回の FOMC 声明文における修正はやはり限定的なものにとどまった。

U-3 失業率は 6%程度へ改善しつつあるとはいえ、自然失業率(5.2%~5.5%)とのギャップは残るほか、広義の失業率(U-6 等)や GDP ギャップなどは依然、需給バランスの改善余地が残ることを示しており¹、このタイミングで利上げの前倒しを検討する必要はない。また、今年前半の低成長が失業率を含めた需給指標へ与える影響や、来年にかけて成長ペースが着実に高まるかを見極めるのにももう少し時間が要るだろう。本日のイエレン議長の記者会見でも、労働市場に残る種々の緩みが引き続き指摘されており、今後、幅広い経済指標が予想を大幅に上回る改善を示さない限り、利上げを前倒しする気配はない。

一方、今回 FOMC では来月の QE3 停止が明示されたほか、今後の出口戦略も合わせて公表されている²。また、上記の通り、FOMC 参加者による FF 金利見通しは 2015 年末に 1%弱~2%弱に徐々に収斂してきており、来年半ば頃にかけて利上げ時期を探るという見方がコンセンサスになりつつある。FRBの政策スタンスが時間の経過とともに着実に出口に向かっているのは事実だ。

ただ、今回の経済見通しの下方修正にも示される通り、出口政策を進めるなかで成長率を高めることの難しさや、当面は大幅なGDPギャップが残存するなかインフレ圧力が引き続き抑制される公算が大きいこと等を踏まえると(図)、FF 金利の見通し通りに利上げが進むかについては、かなり不確実性が高いように思われる。

(岩岡聰樹)



(注)表示期間は2000年第1四半期~2014年第2四半期。 GDPギャップとコア個人消費デフレータはラグなし。 (資料)米商務省、CBO、労働省統計より三菱東京UFJ銀行経済調査室作成

¹9月12日付 Weekly「需給指標は利上げ前倒しを示唆せず」ご参照。

² 内容は、①利上げ時には超過準備預金金利(IOER)と、リバースレポを限界的に用い FF 金利をコントロールする、②出口戦略の策定は早期の利上げを意味しない、③FRB の保有証券については、利上げ開始後に、償還資金の再投資の停止を中心に徐々に且つ予見可能な方法で減少させる(その時期は経済・金融情勢とその見通し次第)、④MBS の売却は想定しない、となっており、これまで議事要旨等で明らかになっているものから大きな修正はない。

FOMC 声明文

前回 (7月29・30日)

今回 (9月16・17日)

景気・物価の現状判断

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in June indicates that growth in economic activity rebounded in the second quarter. Labor market conditions improved, with the unemployment rate declining further. However, a range of labor market indicators suggests that there remains significant underutilization of labor resources. Household spending appears to be rising moderately and business fixed investment is advancing, while the recovery in the housing sector remains slow. Fiscal policy is restraining economic growth, although the extent of restraint is diminishing. Inflation has moved somewhat closer to the Committee's longer-run objective. Longer-term inflation expectations have remained stable.

景気・物価の見通し

Consistent with its statutory mandate, the Committee seeks to foster maximum employment and price stability. The Committee expects that, with appropriate policy accommodation, economic activity will expand at a moderate pace, with labor market indicators and inflation moving toward levels the Committee judges consistent with its dual mandate. The Committee sees the risks to the outlook for economic activity and the labor market as nearly balanced and judges that the likelihood of inflation running persistently below 2 percent has diminished somewhat

金融政策/FF 金利誘導目標

The Committee currently judges that there is sufficient underlying strength in the broader economy to support ongoing improvement in labor market conditions. In light of the cumulative progress toward maximum employment and the improvement in the outlook for labor market conditions since the inception of the current asset purchase program, the Committee decided to make a further measured reduction in the pace of its asset purchases. Beginning in August, the Committee will add to its holdings of agency mortgage-backed securities at a pace of \$10 billion per month rather than \$15 billion per month, and will add to its holdings of longer-term Treasury securities at a pace of \$15 billion per month rather than \$20 billion per month. The Committee is maintaining its existing policy of reinvesting principal payments from its holdings of agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities in agency mortgage-backed securities and of rolling over maturing Treasury securities at auction. The Committee's sizable and still-increasing holdings of longer-term securities should maintain downward pressure on longer-term interest rates, support mortgage markets, and help to make broader financial conditions more accommodative, which in turn should promote a stronger economic recovery and help to ensure that inflation, over time, is at the rate most consistent with the Committee's dual mandate

The Committee will closely monitor incoming information on economic and financial developments in coming months and will continue its purchases of Treasury and agency mortgage-backed securities, and employ its other

景気・物価の現状判断

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in July suggests that economic activity is expanding at a moderate pace. On balance, labor market conditions improved somewhat further; however, the unemployment rate is little changed and a range of labor market indicators suggests that there remains significant underutilization of labor resources. Household spending appears to be rising moderately and business fixed investment is advancing, while the recovery in the housing sector remains slow. Fiscal policy is restraining economic growth, although the extent of restraint is diminishing. Inflation has been running below the Committee's longer-run objective. Longer-term inflation expectations have remained stable.

景気・物価の見通し

Consistent with its statutory mandate, the Committee seeks to foster maximum employment and price stability. The Committee expects that, with appropriate policy accommodation, economic activity will expand at a moderate pace, with labor market indicators and inflation moving toward levels the Committee judges consistent with its dual mandate. The Committee sees the risks to the outlook for economic activity and the labor market as nearly balanced and judges that the likelihood of inflation running persistently below 2 percent has diminished somewhat since early this year.

金融政策/FF 金利誘導目標

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The Committee will closely monitor incoming information on economic and financial developments in coming months and will continue its purchases of Treasury and agency mortgage-backed securities, and employ its other



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policy tools as appropriate, until the outlook for the labor market has improved substantially in a context of price stability. If incoming information broadly supports the Committee's expectation of ongoing improvement in labor market conditions and inflation moving back toward its longer-run objective, the Committee will likely reduce the pace of asset purchases in further measured steps at future meetings. However, asset purchases are not on a preset course, and the Committee's decisions about their pace will remain contingent on the Committee's outlook for the labor market and inflation as well as its assessment of the likely efficacy and costs of such purchases.

To support continued progress toward maximum employment and price stability, the Committee today reaffirmed its view that a highly accommodative stance of monetary policy remains appropriate. In determining how long to maintain the current 0 to 1/4 percent target range for the federal funds rate, the Committee will assess progress--both realized and expected--toward objectives of maximum employment and 2 percent inflation. This assessment will take into account a wide range of information, including measures of labor market conditions, indicators of inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and readings on financial developments. The Committee continues to anticipate, based on its assessment of these factors, that it likely will be appropriate to maintain the current target range for the federal funds rate for a considerable time after the asset purchase program ends, especially if projected inflation continues to run below the Committee's 2 percent longer-run goal, and provided that longer-term inflation expectations remain well anchored.

When the Committee decides to begin to remove policy accommodation, it will take a balanced approach consistent with its longer-run goals of maximum employment and inflation of 2 percent. The Committee currently anticipates that, even after employment and inflation are near mandate-consistent levels, economic conditions may, for some time, warrant keeping the target federal funds rate below levels the Committee views as normal in the longer run.

投票結果

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Janet L. Yellen, Chair; William C. Dudley, Vice Chairman; Lael Brainard; Stanley Fischer; Richard W. Fisher; Narayana Kocherlakota; Loretta J. Mester; Jerome H. Powell; and Daniel K. Tarullo. Voting against was Charles I. Plosser who objected to the guidance indicating that it likely will be appropriate to maintain the current target range for the federal funds rate for "a considerable time after the asset purchase program ends," because such language is time dependent and does not reflect the considerable economic progress that has been made toward the Committee's goals.

policy tools as appropriate, until the outlook for the labor market has improved substantially in a context of price stability. If incoming information broadly supports the Committee's expectation of ongoing improvement in labor market conditions and inflation moving back toward its longer-run objective, the Committee will end its current program of asset purchases at its next meeting. However, asset purchases are not on a preset course, and the Committee's decisions about their pace will remain contingent on the Committee's outlook for the labor market and inflation as well as its assessment of the likely efficacy and costs of such purchases.

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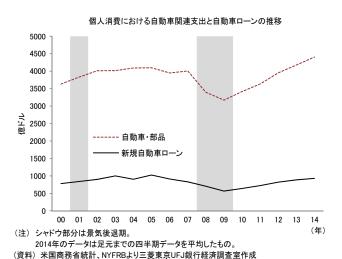
<INDICATOR OF THE WEEK> 堅調な増加をみせる自動車ローン

自動車ローン残高の増加が続いている。足元では9,187億ドルと、昨年半ばに前回回復局面のピークを上回り、その後も増加ペースは加速している。

自動車ローン残高の増加は、好調な自動車販売によるところが大きい。GDP 統計における家計の自動車・部品支出額が、昨年前回ピークを超えるなど堅調に推移するなか、2014年前半の新規自動車ローンは932億ドル(年率換算)と、自動車販売が好調であった2005年の約1,000億ドルまで高まりつつある(左下図)。低金利下で自動車ローンの借入は容易とみられるが、自動車販売額と比べると、新規自動車ローンの増加はむしろ緩やかといえる。

自動車ローンの中身をみても、足元の増加は、概ね信用力の高い家計によるものとなっている。ニューヨーク連銀が先月発表した家計負債・信用残高によると、クレジット・スコア別の新規自動車ローンの構成比は、今回回復局面では比較的信用度の高い層による借入が約3割と最も高い(右下図)。一方、前回の回復局面では約3割と高かったサブプライム層(クレジット・スコアが620以下)の比率は、2007年以降低下基調となり、2013年時点では2割程度にとどまっている。上記の自動車販売額との比較や、ニューヨーク連銀の統計から判断すると、現時点でサブプライム層向けを含めた自動車ローンの増加について過度に懸念する必要はないとみられる。

今後も自動車ローンは自動車販売の増加や低金利が続くなかで緩やかに増加が続き、景気回復を後押しする要因になると見込まれる。一方、FRBによる利上げがいずれ開始された場合には、短期金利に連動する自動車ローン金利が上昇し、自動車販売が影響を受ける可能性についても踏まえる必要があるだろう。



100 90 80 70 60 60 40 30 20 10

クレジット・スコア別の新規自動車ローンに占める割合

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(浦賢子)

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