

What Are “Hawkish” and “Dovish”? Central Bank Stance in Interest Rate Decisions

Dovish stance refers to **expansionary monetary policy**, aimed at stimulating economic growth, which often leads to the depreciation of the related currency.

A **dovish stance** is usually favorable for risky assets such as cryptocurrencies and stocks. In contrast, a **hawkish stance** describes a **contractionary monetary policy**, implemented to control **economic inflation** and generally results in currency appreciation.

Hawkish stances by the Federal Reserve often lead to corrections in risk markets.



Hawkish and dovish positions describe the central bank's contractionary and expansionary approaches

What Do Hawkish and Dovish Mean?

Hawkish and **Dovish** are financial market terms used to describe central banks' monetary policy positions.

The term **Hawkish** comes from “hawk” – a symbol of aggression and firmness, while **Dovish** comes from “dove” – a symbol of peace and softness.

What's the Difference Between Hawkish and Dovish Policies?

The term **hawkish** describes **tightening monetary policy**, whereas **dovish** refers to **easing monetary policy**.

These stances serve different goals and have varying implementations and effects on the economy.

A **dovish stance** aims to stimulate economic growth and is typically executed by lowering interest rates or pausing hikes (holding rates during an upward trend).

In contrast, a **hawkish stance** aims **to reduce** inflation and is commonly carried out by raising interest rates or halting rate cuts (holding rates steady during a downward trend).

Comparison Table: Hawkish and Dovish Stances:

Parameter	Hawkish	Dovish
Objective	Controlling or reducing inflation	Stimulating economic growth
Central Bank Policy	Contractionary	Expansionary
Interest Rate	Increasing interest rate	Decreasing interest rate
Impact on Economic Growth	Slows economic growth	Boosts economic growth
Impact on Inflation	Reduces inflation	Increases inflation
Impact on Currency	Strengthens the currency	Weakens the currency
Inflation Expectations	Lowers inflation expectations	Raises inflation expectations

When Are Hawkish or Dovish Policies Implemented?

Hawkish and Dovish stances are opposite and have different economic implications; therefore, they are executed at different times with specific goals:

When Dovish Policies Are Adopted (Shifting from Hawkish to Dovish Stance)

- ⚡ Weak economic growth
- ⚡ Disinflation or deflation crisis
- ⚡ Weak labor market and high unemployment rate

- ⚡ Interest rates that hinder growth (above the neutral rate)

When Hawkish Policies Are Adopted (Shifting from Dovish to Hawkish Stance)

- ⚡ Inflation exceeding the central bank's target
- ⚡ Overheated labor market (fueling inflation risks)
- ⚡ Low interest rates (below the neutral range)

Identifying the Central Bank's Stance in Interest Rate Meetings

When a central bank moves toward an **expansionary monetary policy** or aims to soften a **tightening policy**, it adopts a **Dovish stance**. For instance, in its Market statements and speeches, it may use language that implies rate cuts, affecting **market sentiment** and expectations accordingly.

Conversely, a **Hawkish stance** is evident when a central bank signals **tightening policy** or a reduction in easing measures (such as halting rate cuts).

In this case, speeches and official statements contain language suggesting interest rate hikes or other contractionary measures.

Hawkish and Dovish Tone in Central Bank Speeches

The tone of the central bank governor during interest rate decision speeches can reveal whether the **stance is Hawkish or Dovish**.

Example of Determining Central Bank Stance in a Speech

For instance, the **Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ)** adopted a **Hawkish stance** during its May 2024 meeting to control inflation and reduce inflation expectations. It signaled that rate cuts may not occur until the second half 2025.



The New Zealand dollar temporarily strengthened against the US dollar following the central bank's Hawkish stance. (Source: TradingView)

Hawkish and Dovish in Central Bank Projections

Central banks regularly update their **economic projections** on every quarter. Traders compare the new projections with the previous ones to evaluate whether the **stance has become more Hawkish or Dovish**.

Example: Analyzing the Federal Reserve's Projections

The image below compares the **Federal Reserve's December 2024 projection** with that of September 2024.

Table 1. Economic projections of Federal Reserve Board members and Federal Reserve Bank presidents under their individual assumptions of projected appropriate monetary policy, December 2024

Percent

Variable	Median ¹					Central Tendency ²					Range ³			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	Longer run	2024	2025	2026	2027	Longer run	2024	2025	2026	2027
Change in real GDP	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4-2.5	1.8-2.2	1.9-2.1	1.8-2.0	1.7-2.0	2.3-2.7	1.6-2.5	1.4-2.5	1.5
September projection	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9-2.1	1.8-2.2	1.9-2.3	1.8-2.1	1.7-2.0	1.8-2.6	1.3-2.5	1.7-2.5	1.7
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2-4.5	4.1-4.4	4.0-4.4	3.9-4.3	4.2	4.2-4.5	3.9-4.6	3.8
September projection	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3-4.4	4.2-4.5	4.0-4.4	4.0-4.4	3.9-4.3	4.2-4.5	4.2-4.7	3.9-4.5	3.8
PCE inflation	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4-2.5	2.3-2.6	2.0-2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4-2.7	2.1-2.9	2.0-2.6	2.0
September projection	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2-2.4	2.1-2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1-2.7	2.1-2.4	2.0-2.2	2.0
Core PCE inflation ⁴	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.0		2.8-2.9	2.5-2.7	2.0-2.3	2.0		2.8-2.9	2.1-3.2	2.0-2.7	2.0
September projection	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.0		2.6-2.7	2.1-2.3	2.0	2.0		2.4-2.9	2.1-2.5	2.0-2.2	2.0
Memo: Projected appropriate policy path														
Federal funds rate	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.4-4.6	3.6-4.1	3.1-3.6	2.9-3.6	2.8-3.6	4.4-4.6	3.1-4.4	2.4-3.9	2.4
September projection	4.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.4-4.6	3.1-3.6	2.6-3.6	2.6-3.6	2.5-3.5	4.1-4.9	2.9-4.1	2.4-3.9	2.4

This image shows the Federal Reserve's December 2024 projection compared to September 2024.
Source: federalreserve.gov

The December projection introduced several **Hawkish** elements:

- ⚡ **Higher neutral interest rate:** The Fed envisions a higher neutral rate;
- ⚡ **Rising inflation:** The Fed plans to reduce the rate cuts to manage rising inflation better;
- ⚡ **Lower unemployment rate:** This may drive wages up, potentially fueling inflation;
- ⚡ **Higher economic growth:** could lead to more inflationary pressure, prompting the Fed to keep rates elevated.

All these projection changes are considered **Hawkish**, as they support stronger interest rates and a stronger US dollar.

How Do Hawkish and Dovish Policies Affect Financial Markets?

Hawkish and Dovish stances are implemented with different objectives, resulting in diverse market impacts.

Impact of a Dovish Stance on Financial Markets

A **Dovish stance** (expansionary) by the central bank aligns with **easing policies** and is generally welcomed by **risk assets** such as stocks and cryptocurrencies.

Easing policies boost liquidity by lowering interest rates, which supports risk markets. In other words, when interest rates are reduced—or even when the central bank governor signals a potential rate cut—the related currency in the **Forex market** tends to weaken, creating a favorable environment for risk assets.

Impact of a Hawkish Stance on Financial Markets

Conversely, a **Hawkish stance** reflects **tightening policy**, negatively impacting risk markets due to reduced liquidity.

The adverse effect of contractionary policy on risk assets stems from lower available liquidity. When consumers have less money for essential purchases, their willingness to invest in risk assets declines.

Example: Federal Reserve's Hawkish Stance and Its Market Impact

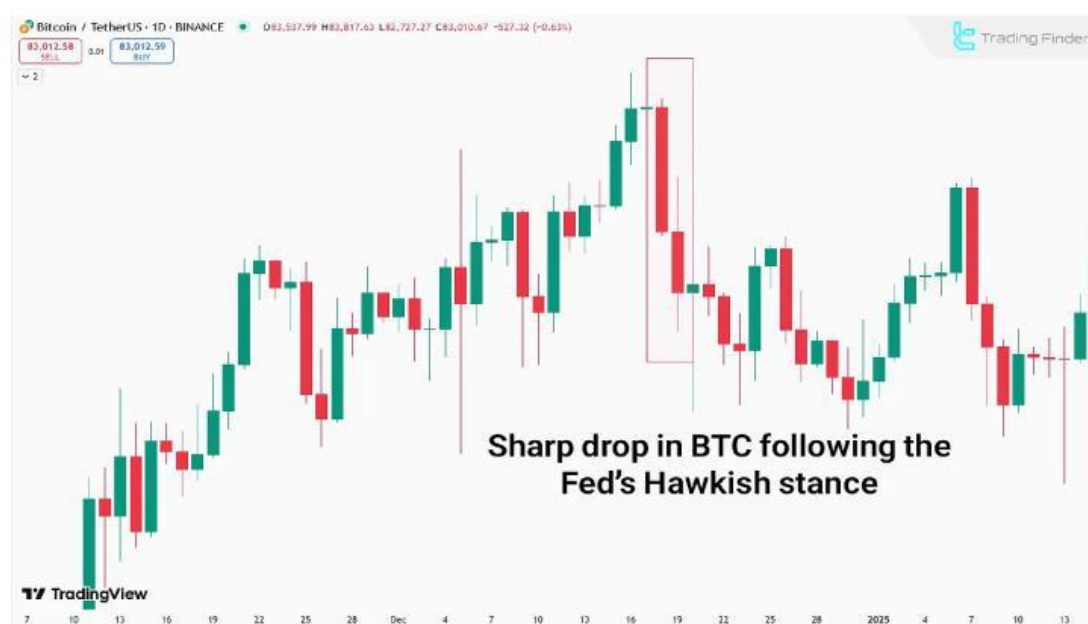
Let's examine the market reaction to the **Federal Reserve's extremely Hawkish stance** in the December 18, 2024, meeting.



Sharp strengthening of the US Dollar following the Federal Reserve's Hawkish stance in December 2024

In this meeting, Fed Chair **Jerome Powell** used **Hawkish** language, stating:

"We are not ruling out the possibility of further interest rate hikes!"



Sharp drop in Bitcoin following the Federal Reserve's Hawkish stance. (Source: TradingView)

As seen, the Federal Reserve's **Hawkish stance** during the meeting triggered a **steep decline in Bitcoin** (a typical risk asset).

Conclusion

Understanding the central bank's stance can be achieved by analyzing the **Hawkish and Dovish tone** in the governor's speeches and official statements.

Central banks' economic projections include changes in inflation estimates, unemployment rates, the number of expected rate cuts, and the level of the neutral interest rate.

These changes can also reflect a **Hawkish or Dovish stance**, influencing medium-term currency trends in the Forex market.

source:

1.our website link :

<https://tradingfinder.com/education/forex/hawkish-davish-in-financial-market/>

2.all Education :

<https://tradingfinder.com/education/forex/>

3.TradingFinder Support Team (Telgram):

<https://t.me/TFLABS>



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