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The Options Industry Council

Demystifying the Greeks

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As with all investments, your capital is at risk

Demystifying the Greeks

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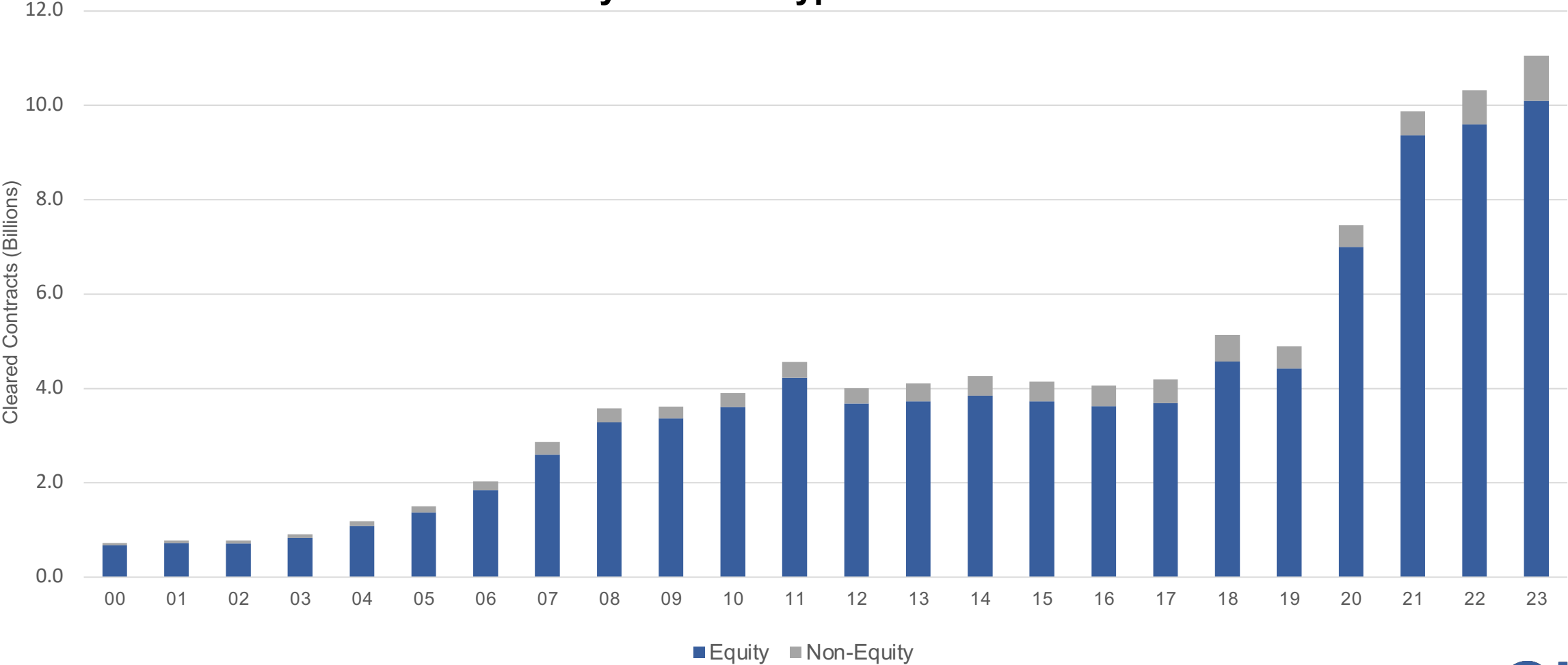
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Annual Options Volume 2000-2023

OCC Annual Contract Volume by Contract Type



Presentation Outline

- Greeks Overview
- Delta
- Gamma
- Theta
- Vega
- Rho
- Q & A



Introduction to the Greeks

Δ	Delta	<i>Expected change in option value with respect to changing underlying stock price</i>
Γ	Gamma	<i>Expected change in option <u>delta</u> with respect to changing underlying stock price</i>
Θ	Theta	<i>Expected change in option value through the passage of time (time decay)</i>
K	Vega	<i>Expected change in option value with respect to changing implied volatility</i>
P	Rho	<i>Expected change in option value with respect to changing risk-free interest rate</i>

Nature of the Greeks

Meaningful only during an option's lifetime

- At expiration they disappear / become irrelevant

Greeks may affect each other

- e.g., change in an options theta (time decay) may affect its delta

Impact of changes in Greeks differ for each option contract

- ITM vs. ATM vs. OTM
- Near-term vs. Long-term



Delta and Direction



Option Delta – A Definition



Delta: Option Value's sensitivity to stock price

The *expected* change in an option's price (up or down) for each \$1.00 move in underlying stock price

Deep in-the-money options

- High deltas approaching 100% (or 1.00)

At-the-money options

- Deltas around 50% (or .50)





Far out-of-the-money options

- Low deltas approaching 0% (or 0)







Delta Characteristics

Calls have positive (long) deltas

- Positive correlation to underlying stock price change
- Stock price  → call price 
- Stock price  → call price 
- Call deltas range from 0 to +1.00

Puts have negative (short) deltas

- Negative correlation to underlying stock price change
- Stock price  → put price 
- Stock price  → put price 
- Put deltas range from 0 to -1.00

Delta as ITM Probability

Another way investors might use delta is to determine **probability of an option finishing ITM**

- Buying a 70-delta call could indicate a 70% chance of the option finishing **ITM**, and
- Selling a 30-delta call could indicate a 70% chance of the option finishing **OTM**

ITM/OTM does not equal **PROFITABILITY!**

Knowledge Check

*Shares trading \$100 45-days
until expiration*

Strike	Call Delta	Put Delta
80	1.00	.00
90	.85	.15
100	.50	.50
110	.20	.80
120	.05	.95

- If an investor buys the 110 calls for \$1, what is the expected option value if shares increase to \$105 ? **\$2.00***
- If an investor sells two of the 90 strike puts, what is the estimated probability that the contracts will finish OTM? **85% chance**
- If an investor buys the 100/110 call spread for \$3.20, what is the expected value of the spread if shares increase to \$105 ? **\$4.70***

***Estimated value assumes all other factors constant**

Gamma



Option Gamma – A Definition

Gamma: Delta's sensitivity to stock price

The anticipated change in the delta value for a \$1.00 move in the underlying stock









- All other pricing factors constant
- In decimal form (e.g., .002)
- **Adjustment to Delta**

Only options have gamma

Gamma

Gamma Characteristics

Gamma amount is the same for calls and puts on the same strike

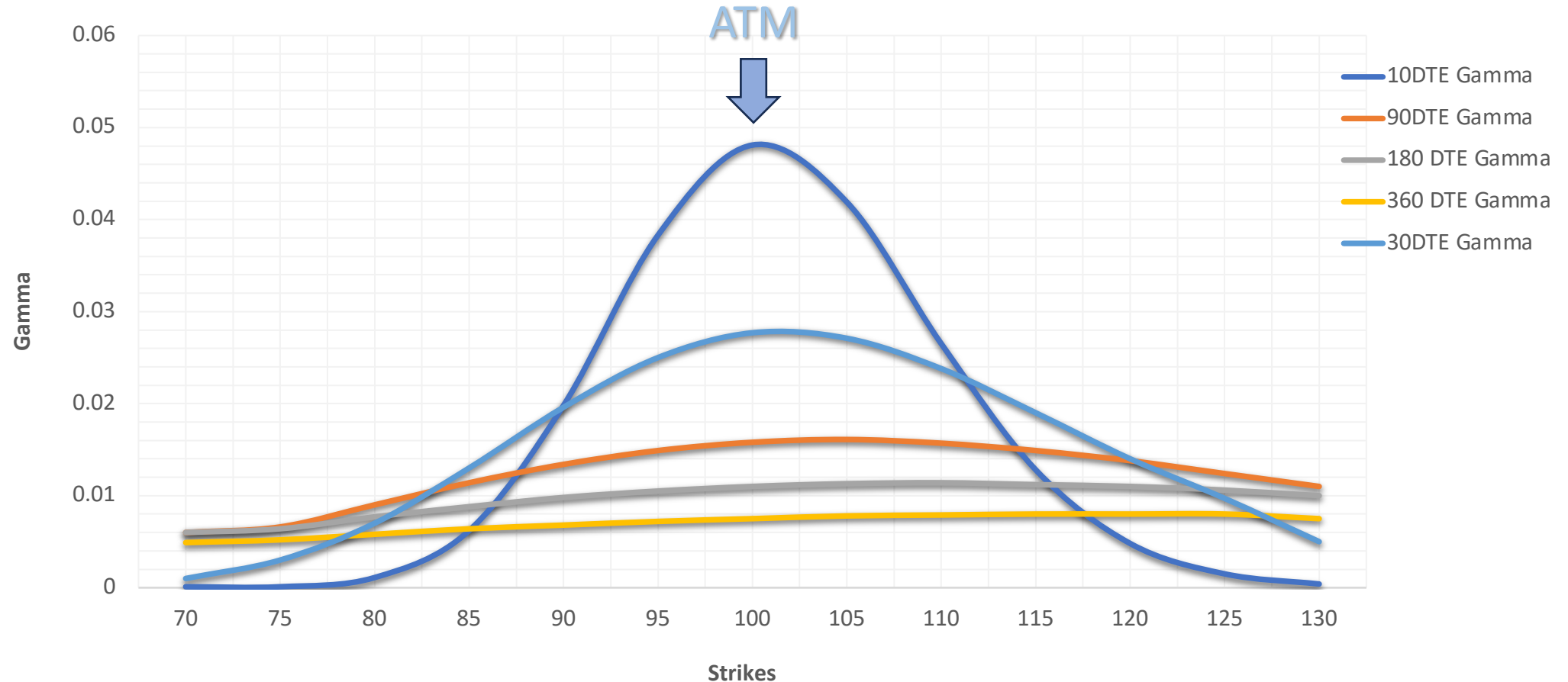
- Gamma for calls
 - Stock price  → delta  by gamma amount
 - Stock price  → delta  by gamma amount
- Gamma for puts
 - Stock price  → delta  by gamma amount
 - Stock price  → delta  by gamma amount

Gamma is what option buyers are paying for

- Acceleration of delta
- “Delta of the delta”

Gamma of Options Across Strikes and Duration

Gamma of option relative to strike and Duration (DTE)

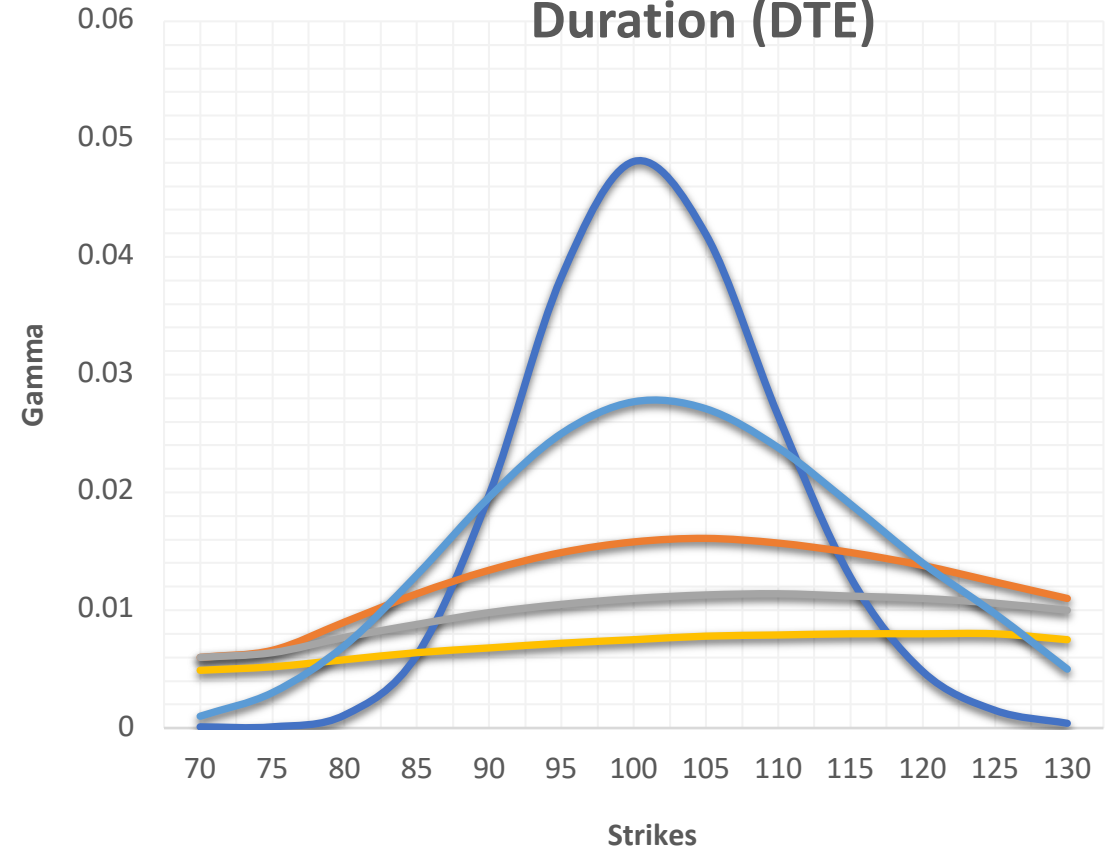


Gamma Over Time

As expiration nears:

- Gamma of ATM calls and puts ***increases***
- Gamma of both ITM and OTM calls and puts ***decreases***

Gamma of option relative to strike and Duration (DTE)



Knowledge Check

Shares trading \$50 10 Days to Expiration (DTE)

- If an investor were to buy the 50 calls and shares increased \$2, what is the new expected delta? **.75**
- If an investor was short the 50 calls with stock trading \$50, would a share price increase to \$52 result in an increase or decrease in gamma? **Decrease**
- If a trader was long 10 of the 52 calls (delta neutral) and shares increased from \$50 to \$51, how many shares would they need to buy/sell in order remain delta neutral? **Short an additional 100 shares (390 total short shares)**

Strike	Call Delta	Call Gamma
48	.74	.09
49	.63	.11
50	.51	.12
51	.39	.11
52	.29	.10

Theta (Time Decay)



Option Theta (Time Decay) – A Definition



Theta: Option value's sensitivity to time

Expected time decay in option value

- With the passage of 1 day
- Expressed in decimal form (-.080)
- Decay is per **calendar day**, not per trading day
- Represents cash amount per option
- All other pricing factors constant



Theta

Calls and puts both have negative theta amounts

An Example of Theta (Time Decay)

An option is trading today at \$3.50

- Theta of $-\$.030$ ($-\$.03$)
- Contract is worth $\$3.50 \times 100$ shares = $\$350.00$

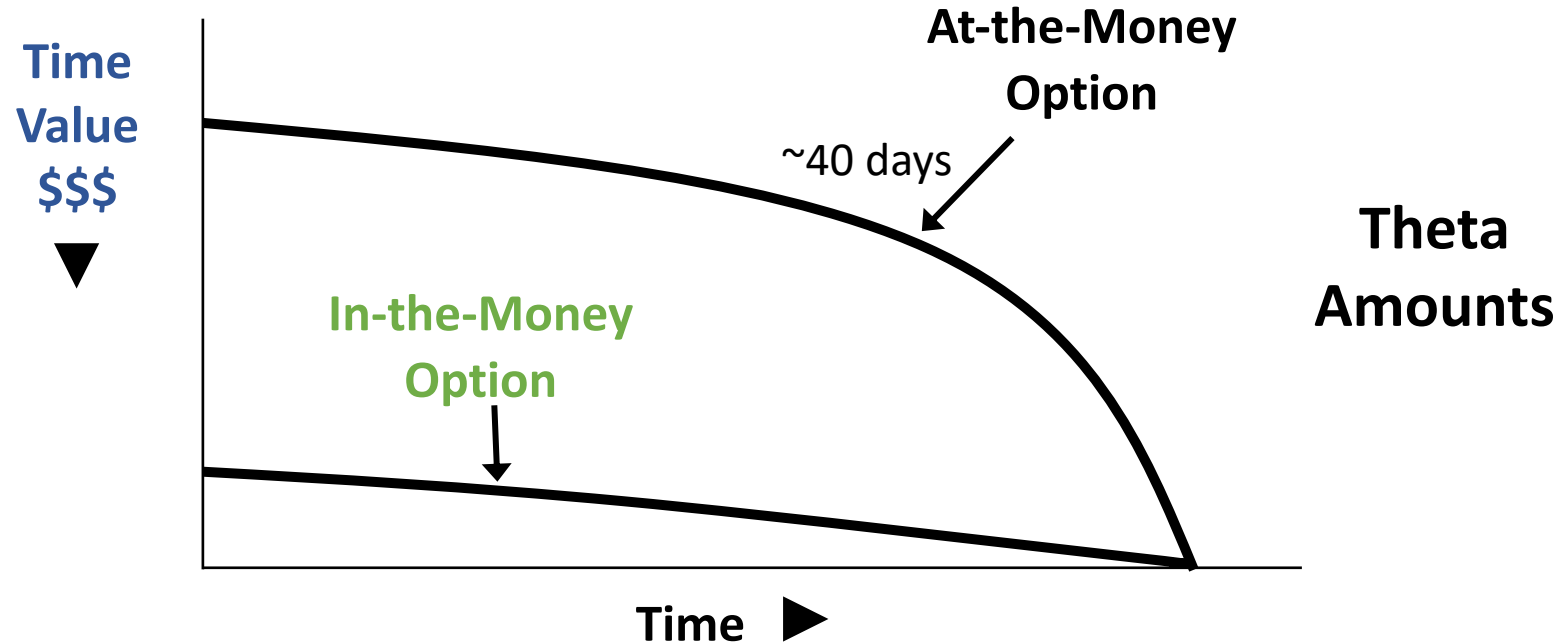
Expected value tomorrow = $\$3.50 - \$.03 = \$3.47$

- Contract is worth $\$3.47 \times 100$ shares = $\$347.00$
- Theta $-\$.03 \rightarrow$ $\$3.00$ loss per contract

Expected value 10 days from now = $\$3.20$

***Assuming other pricing factors constant**

Time Decay is Not Always Linear



Overall rate of time decay is exponential (**accelerates** towards expiry)

Knowledge Check

Shares trading \$100





- Long the 95/90 put spread for \$0.50. Does Theta help or hurt this position? **Hurt**
- Long 80-strike calls for \$20.25 or long 85-strike puts for \$.40. Which is more affected by time decay? **85-strike puts**
- Stock is trading \$50 and you are long the April \$50/March \$50 calendar spread. Does theta help or hurt you? **Help**



Implied Volatility and Vega

Vega: The Volatility Greek – A Definition

K Vega: Option value's sensitivity to volatility

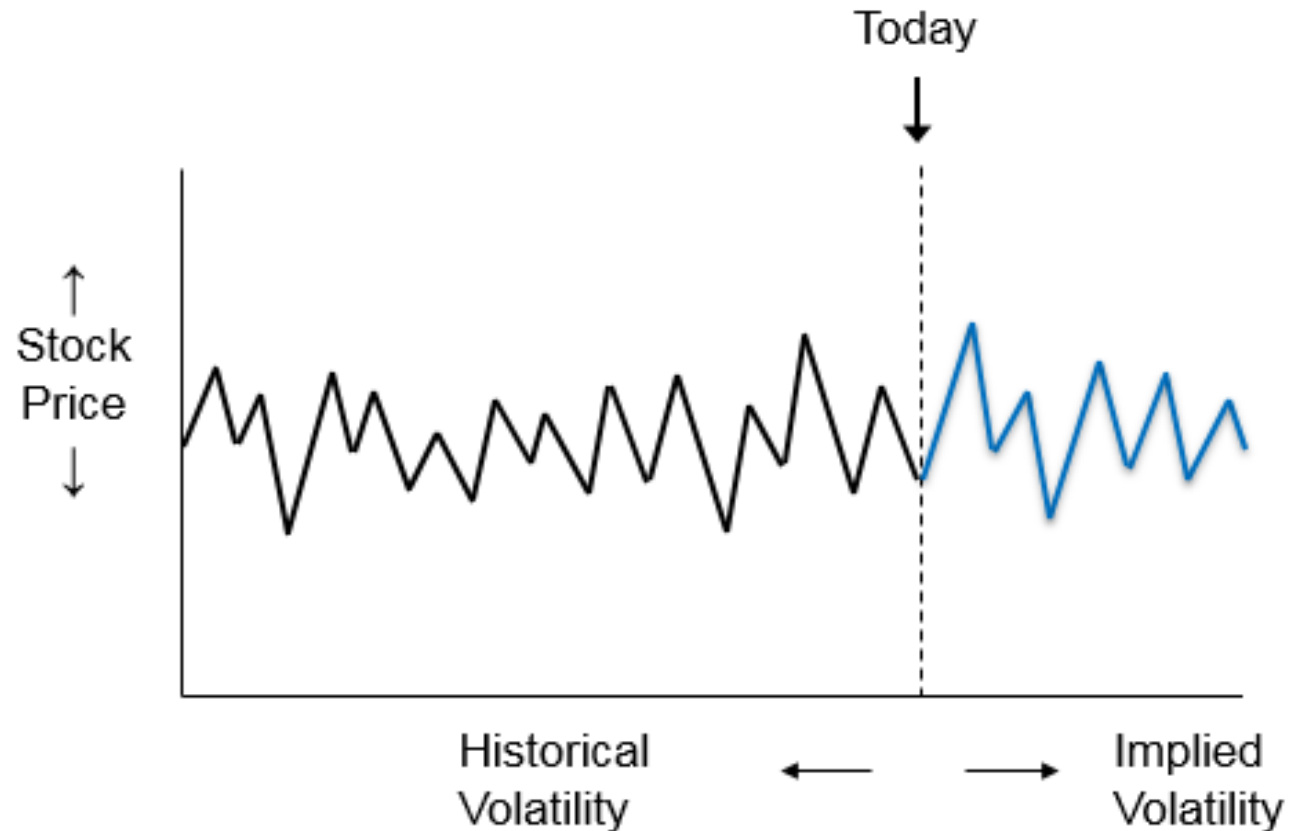
- Expected change in option value
 - With a 1%-point change in implied volatility (IV)
 - Expressed in decimal form (.080)
 - Represents cash amount per option
 - All other pricing factors constant
- Calls and puts both have positive Vega amounts
 - IV  option value  by Vega amount
 - IV  option value  by Vega amount

K
Vega

Historical (Delivered) Volatility (HV)

A stock's volatility in the past:

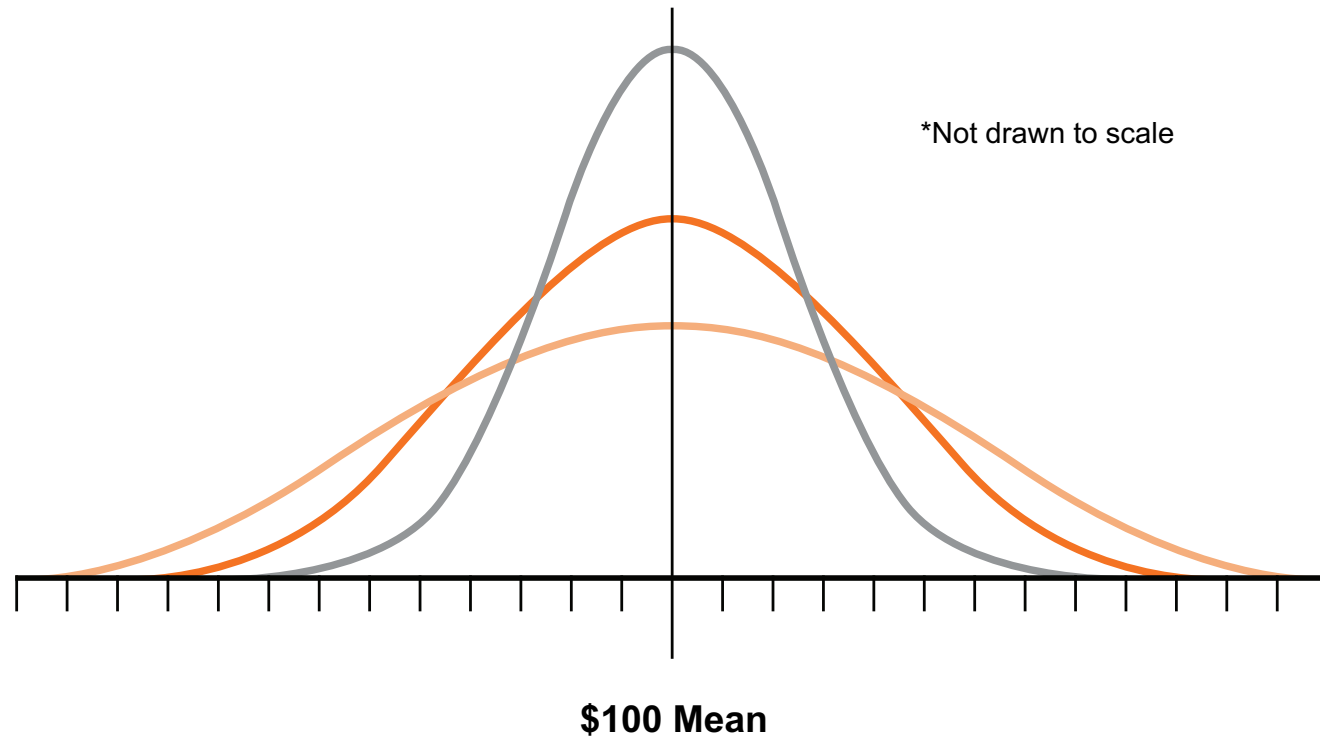
- Can be observed and quantified
- This is “historical” or “delivered” volatility
- A statistic, or a fact (backward looking) -- not a prediction



Comparing Distributions

- Compare distributions of three stocks – each with different delivered volatility:

- Stock A = 15% HV
- Stock B = 25% HV
- Stock C = 35% HV



Implied Volatility (IV)

- Option implied volatility:
 - Volatility level that influences an options price
 - Can be determined via option pricing models (calculator)
- Reflects underlying stock volatility expected by marketplace:
 - Forward Looking
 - Consensus of all market participants
- Who ultimately determines option market prices?
 - Everybody who makes a bid/ask price and trades an option
 - Professionals and individual investors alike

Implied Volatility: Effect on Option Prices

- A change in underlying stock historical volatility may or may not affect an option's market price. However...
- **Other pricing factors remaining constant, a change in implied volatility WILL affect option prices:**
- As implied volatility increases ↑
 - ***both*** call and put prices will increase ↑
- As implied volatility decreases ↓
 - ***both*** call and put prices will decrease ↓

Implied Volatility and Vega in Action

Pre-Earnings

- Stock: \$100
- DTE: 13
- IV: 50%

	105 Call
Value	\$1.85
Delta	.30
Gamma	.05
Theta	.15
Vega	.10
Rho	.01

Post-Earnings

- Stock: \$105
- DTE: 6
- IV: 30%

	105 Call
Value	\$1.20
Delta	.50
Gamma	.15
Theta	.20
Vega	.05
Rho	.01

Even with a \$5 increase in share price, these calls lost value due to time decay and decreasing IV

Knowledge Check

- With a 100-strike call, is Vega greater on a contract expiring in 5 days, 30 days, or 90 days? **90 days**
- An investor puts on a Covered Call strategy. Do they have a long or short Vega position and will an increase in Vega help or hurt the trade? **Short/hurt**
- If stock drops 15% as a result of unexpected company news, are long or short Vega positions likely to be positively impacted? **Long**

Rho & Interest Rates



Rho – A Definition

P Rho: Option value's sensitivity to interest rates

Expected change in option value

- With a 1%-point change in the risk-free interest rate
- Expressed in decimal form (.080)
- Represents cash amount per option
- All other pricing factors constant

Considered the least significant of all pricing factors

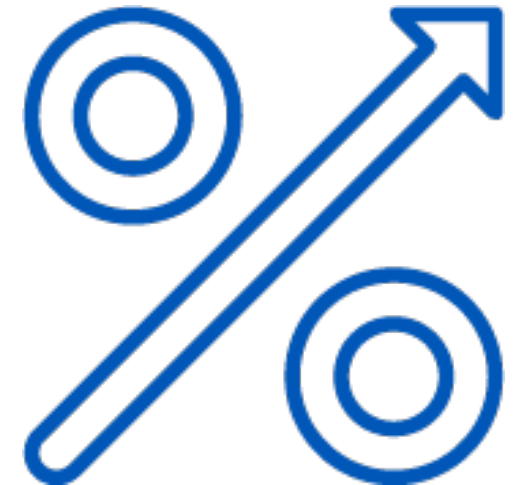
- Component of “cost of carry”—time/LEAPS
- Small portion of any option's total premium

P

Rho

Rho Characteristics

- Rho amounts generated by pricing model
 - Calls have + rho/Puts -
- Rho is largest for in-the-money calls and puts
 - Decreases as options move out-of-the-money
 - Rho increases with higher priced underlying stocks
- Rho increases with more time until expiration
 - For shorter-term options → little impact
 - For longer-term options (**LEAPS**) → more significant
- **Rates increase, calls increase/puts decrease**
- **Rates decrease, calls decrease/puts increase**



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