

Continuous time option pricing with scheduled jumps in the underlying asset

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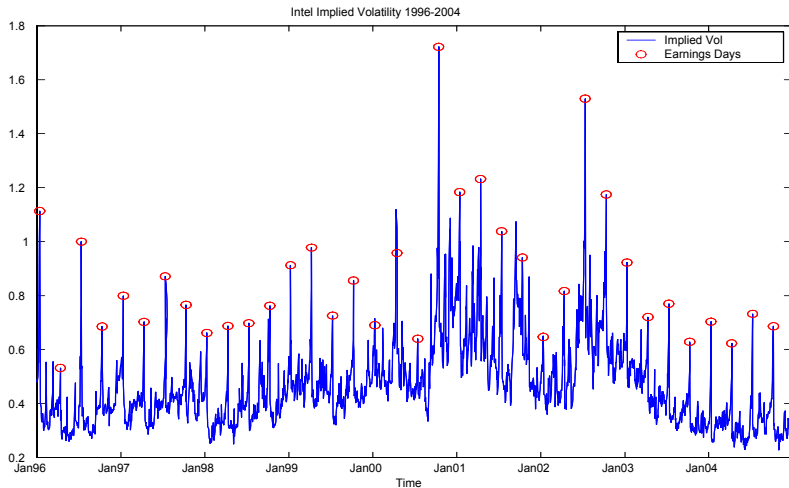
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- Jumps can also capture event risk
 - Scheduled macro announcements
 - FOMC policy decisions
 - **This paper:** corporate earnings announcements

Earnings announcements and jumps



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- Thus,
 - An option IV increases prior to the earnings announcement as $t \rightarrow T$
 - IV falls after the earnings announcement: the change in IV gives ex-post measure of the uncertainty
 - IV decreases with maturity: the term spread gives ex-ante measure of the uncertainty

Summary of the paper

- The authors propose a specific model of deterministic jumps
- Provide analysis of hedge ratios
- Empirically test the models against Black-Scholes (no jumps) and Merton (random jumps)
 - Data: AAPL, MSFT, CSCO, INTC, and AMD from 1999 - 2008
 - Re-estimate the models every year to allow for out-of-sample analysis
 - The model outperforms BS and M in terms of mean-square error
 - Average $\sigma_a = 8\%$ [range from 3% to 17%] per day
- The evidence is overall supportive of the model with deterministic jumps

Comments

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- The deterministic jump sizes are assumed to be uniformly distributed
- Because of the no-arbitrage restrictions (absolute continuity of P and Q measures), the distribution must be the same under P and Q
- Implication: no risk premium for announcement uncertainty
- Consider specifications with infinite support (e.g., normal jump sizes)
- Consider more realistic features (e.g., stochastic volatility)

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- Empirics

- Time-series analysis: how is σ_a related to macro environment?
- Cross-sectional analysis: compare ex-ante and ex-post measures of uncertainty
- Study some other industries to see how σ_a is affected

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- Do we understand the behaviour of economic uncertainty better?
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- Is the risk of uncertainty priced?
 - The presented model does not allow to assess this