

OPTIONS AND DERIVATIVES ADVANCED CONCEPTS

Understanding the Cboe SKEW Index & Its Prediction Value

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What Is the Cboe SKEW Index?

The Cboe SKEW index (SKEW) measures potential risk in financial markets. Much like the [VIX](#) index, the SKEW index from the Chicago Board Options Exchange (Cboe) can be a proxy for investor sentiment and volatility. The SKEW measures perceived tail-risk in the [S&P 500](#). Tail-risk is a change in the price of the S&P 500 or a stock that would place it on either of the tail ends, or the far edges of the normal distribution curve. These price changes typically have a low probability.

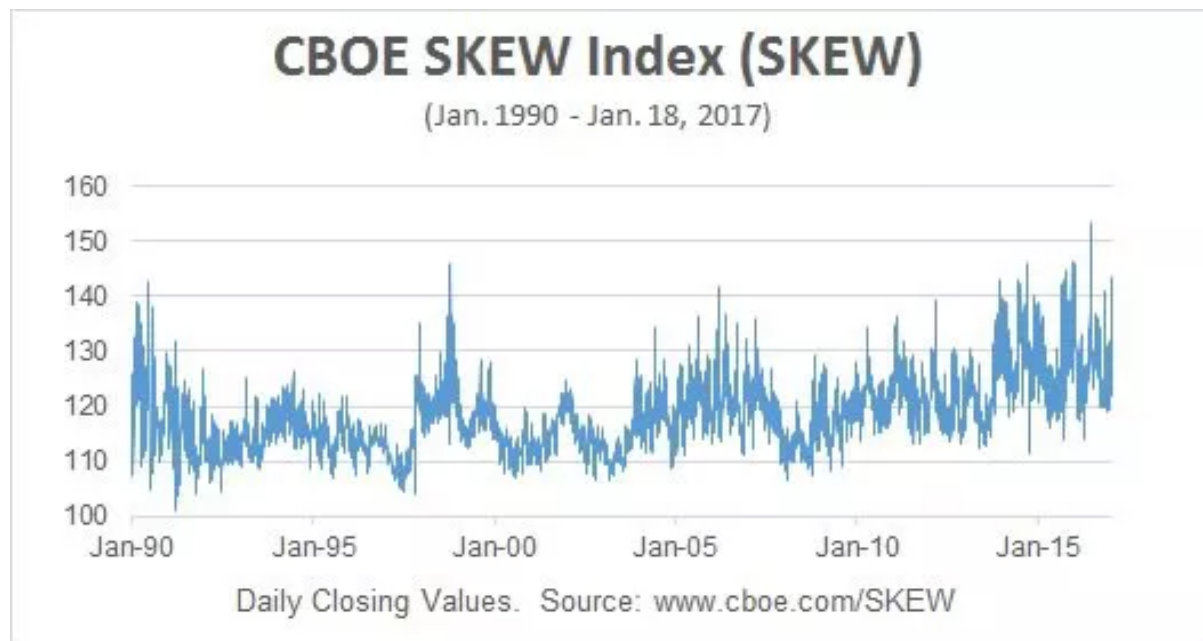
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The Cboe SKEW Index (SKEW) measures perceived tail-risk in the distributions of S&P 500 investment returns over a 30-day horizon.
- A SKEW rating of 100 means the perceived distribution of S&P 500 returns is normal, and the probability of an outlier return is small.
- In practice, the SKEW index has been a poor indicator of stock market volatility, failing to accurately predict [black swan events](#).

Understanding the SKEW Index

The SKEW index is calculated using S&P 500 options that measure tail risk—returns two or more standard deviations from the mean—in S&P 500 returns over the next 30 days. The primary difference between the VIX and the SKEW is that the VIX is based upon implied volatility round the [at-the-money](#) (ATM)

SKEW values generally range from 100 to 150 where the higher the rating, the higher the perceived tail risk and chance of a [black swan](#) event. A SKEW rating of 100 means the perceived distribution of S&P 500 returns is normal and, therefore, the probability of an outlier return is small.



Specifically, the index measures the slope of [implied volatility](#), which can then be expressed as the probability of a two or even three [standard deviation](#) move by the S&P 500 over the next 30 days. Skew can thus be used to help determine risk.

To understand how the SKEW Index translates to risk, consider that each five-point move in the SKEW Index adds or subtracts around 1.3 or 1.4% points to the risk of a two-standard deviation move. Similarly, a five-point move in the index adds or subtracts approximately 0.3% points to a three-standard deviation move.

The index increases general market awareness among investors. As the slope of implied volatility moves higher, it raises the SKEW Index, which indicates that a Black Swan event is becoming more likely but not that it will actually occur.

In practice, the SKEW index has been a poor indicator of stock market volatility. Financial writer Charlie Bilello observed data from the biggest one-day falls in

within the top 5% of historical values. So, when actual tail risk was present, SKEW did not predict it," Bilello said. ^[1]

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