7.4 PUT CALL RATIO (PCR)

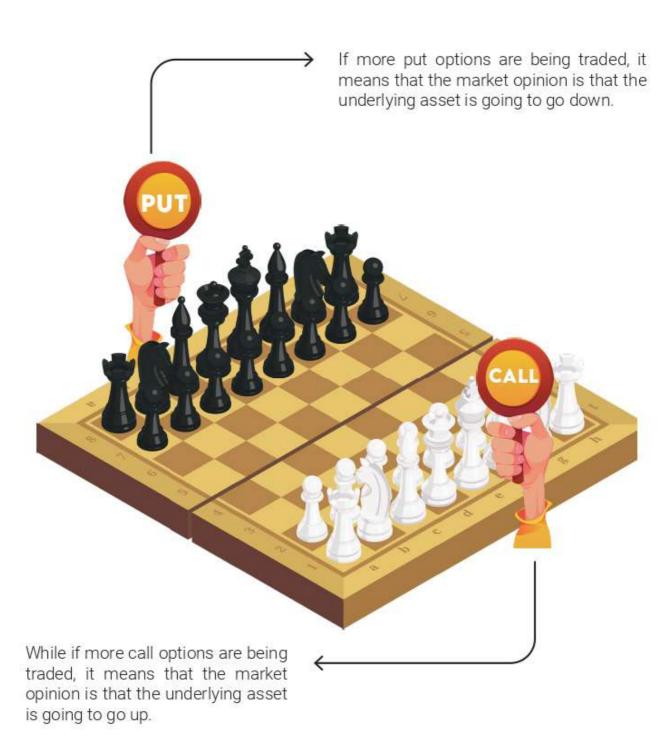


Explainer Video

WHY ARE MORE PUT OPTIONS BEING TRADED FOR AN ASSET AS COMPARED TO A CALL OPTION? DOES THIS MEAN ANYTHING?

WHY THE NUMBER OF CALL OPTIONS IN THE MARKET ARE GREATER THAN THE NUMBER OF PUT OPTIONS IN THE MARKET.?





PUT-CALL RATIO IS THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OR VOLUME OF PUT OPTIONS AND THE NUMBER OR VOLUME OF CALL OPTIONS THAT ARE CURRENTLY BEING TRADED IN THE MARKET.

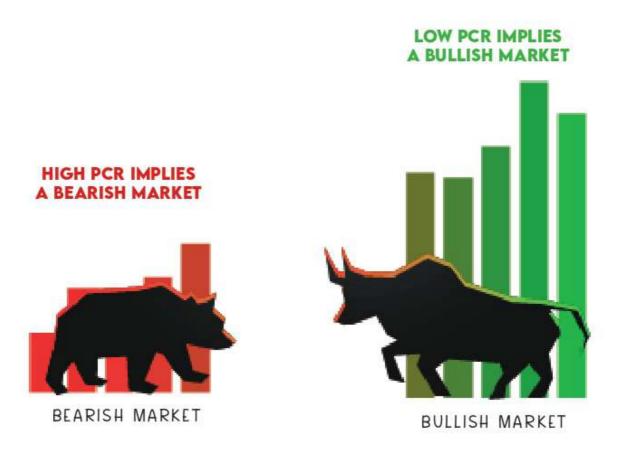
Alternatively, it can be calculated as open interest of all put options combined divided by open interest of all call options combined.

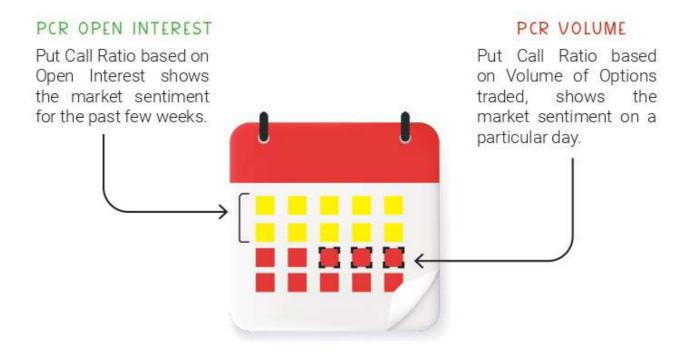
$$Put-Call Ratio = \frac{Number/Volume of Put Options}{Number/Volume of Call Options} = \frac{V_{PE}}{V_{CE}}$$

$$OR$$

$$= \frac{Open Interest Put Options}{Open Interest Call Options} = \frac{OI_{PE}}{OI_{CE}}$$

The put-call ratio is, therefore, calculated as the proportion of total put options and call options trading on a particular day. It tells us if the market sentiment around that particular asset is bullish or bearish.

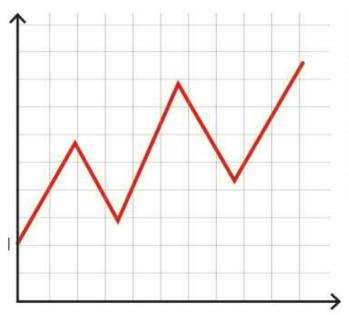




The PCR helps traders understand the overall sentiment of the market. It is an important indicator used to get a fair understanding of the markets



We can further use PCRs (Put Call Ratio) to plot points in a graphical representation to understand the trend of the put-call ratio in the market. We can use this graph to visually understand the sentiment in the market in the recent past. We can even understand the current sentiments in the market.



We can use the Put-call ratio for individual stocks and sectors as well. Put Call ratios are not a good indicator where overall trading volumes are low for the asset. This is because few trades can change the PCR but not really impact the market sentiment. As a result, this should only be used on Indices and large cap stocks.