

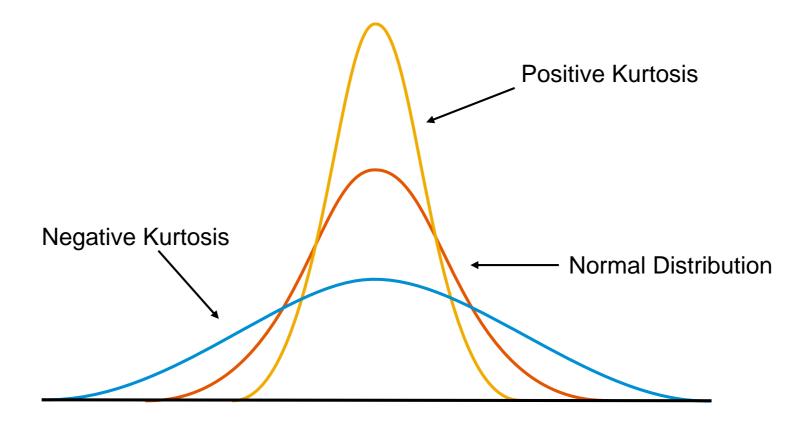
Week 5: Probability Distributions

Unit 3: Kurtosis and Skewness





Introduction to kurtosis

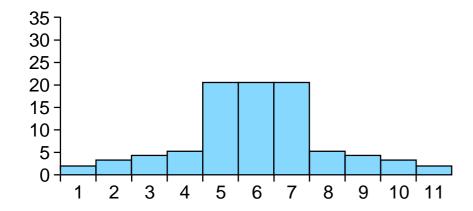


https://www.statisticshowto.datasciencecentral.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/kurtosis-leptokurtic-platykurtic/

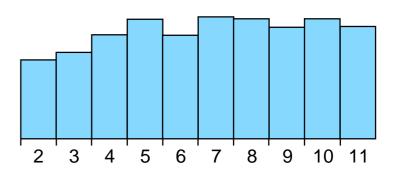
Kurtosis and Skewness

Kurtosis

 Data sets with high, positive kurtosis tend to have heavy tails, or outliers.



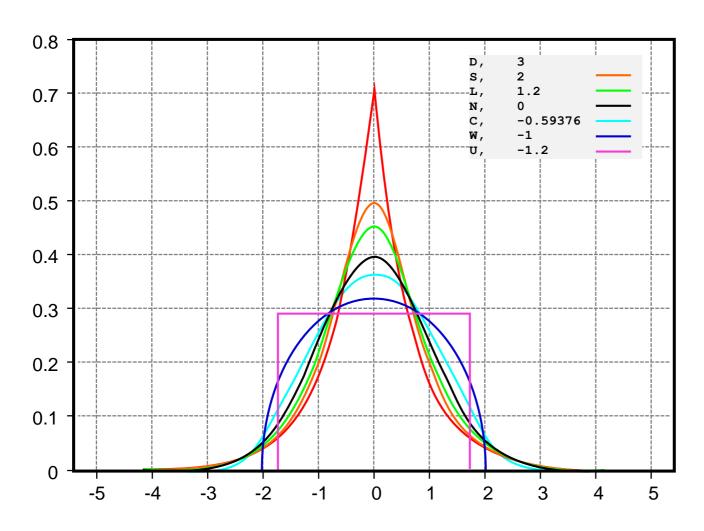
 This distribution has positive kurtosis (heavier tails compared to the normal distribution) Data sets with low kurtosis tend to have light tails, or lack of outliers.



This distribution has low kurtosis (no tails)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurtosis https://www.spcforexcel.com/knowledge/basic-statistics/are-skewness-and-kurtosis-useful-statistics

Excess kurtosis



Key:

Red, kurt 3, Laplace (D)ouble exponential distribution;

Orange, kurt 2, hyperbolic (S)ecant distribution;

Green, kurt 1.2, (L)ogistic distribution;

Black, kurt 0, (N)ormal distribution;

Cyan, kurt -0.593762..., raised (C)osine distribution;

Blue, kurt −1, (W)igner semicircle distribution;

Magenta, kurt −1.2, (U)niform distribution.

https://www.statisticshowto.datasciencecentral.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/kurtosis-leptokurtic-platykurtic/

Kurtosis and Skewness

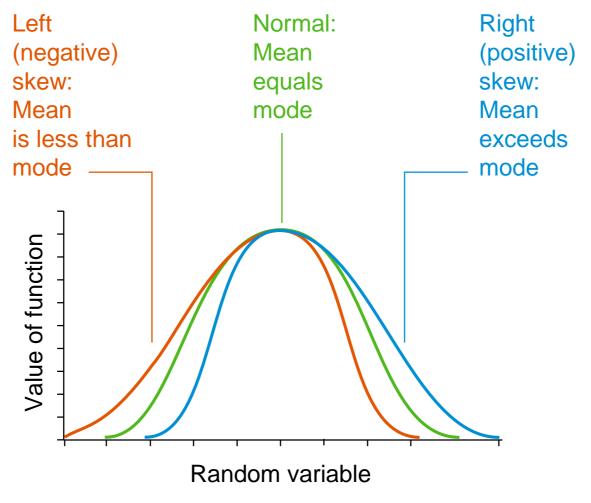
Kurtosis in financial markets

- Real estate (with a kurtosis of 8.75) and high yield US bonds (8.63) are high risk investments.
- Investment grade US bonds (1.06) and small cap US stocks (1.08) would be considered safer investments.



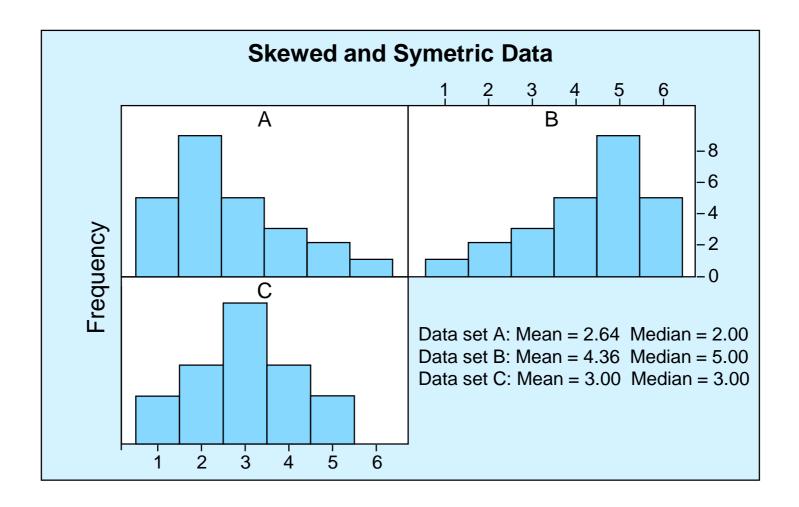
https://www.statisticshowto.datasciencecentral.com/probability-and-statistics/statistics-definitions/kurtosis-leptokurtic-platykurtic/

Introduction to skewness



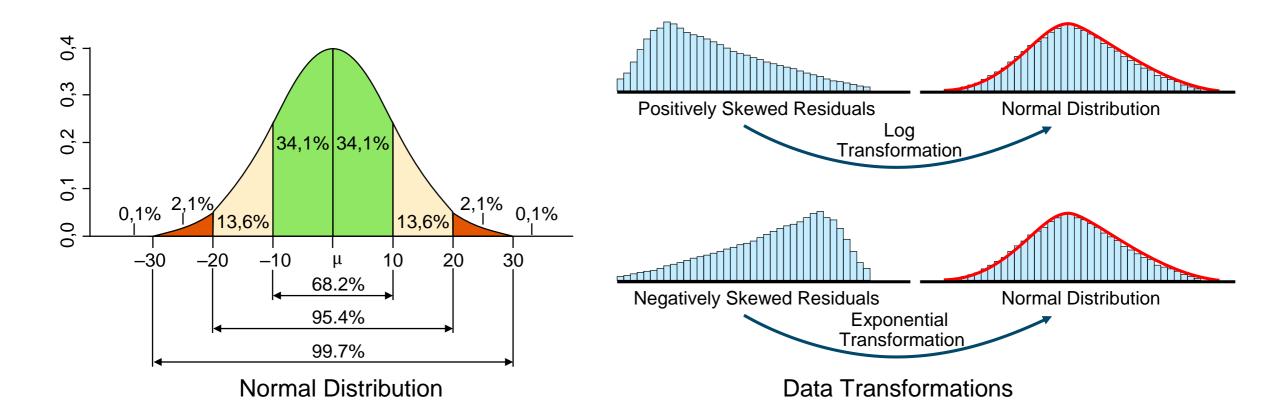
https://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/eda/section3/eda35b.htm https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/skewness

Mean and median



von Hippel, Paul T. (2005). "Mean, Median, and Skew: Correcting a Textbook Rule". Journal of Statistics Education. **13** (2). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skewness

Why is skew important?



https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/polopoly_fs/1.579181!/file/stcp-marshallsamuels-NormalityS.pdf
https://www.quora.com/How-does-skewness-impact-regression-model
https://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/eda/section3/eda35b.htm

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/question-does-skewness-variable-impact-predictive-data-mosaddar for more information

Kurtosis and Skewness

Summary

- Kurtosis is a measure of the "tailedness" of the probability distribution:
 - Data sets with high kurtosis tend to have heavy tails, or outliers ("leptokurtic").
 - Data sets with low kurtosis tend to have light tails, or lack of outliers ("platykurtic").
 - Distributions with zero excess kurtosis are called "mesokurtic" (normal distribution family).
- Skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of a probability distribution.
 - A distribution is symmetric if it looks the same to the left and right of the center point.
 - If most of the data is on the left side of the histogram but a few larger values are on the right, the data is said to be skewed to the right (positive skew).
 - If most of the data is on the right, with a few smaller values showing up on the left side of the histogram, the data is skewed to the left (negative skew).
 - If the distribution is symmetric, then the mean is equal to the median and the distribution has zero skewness. If the distribution is both symmetric and unimodal, then the mean = median = mode.



Thank you.

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