**Measures of Asymmetry**

Is used to describe the skewness of the lopsidedness of a data distribution. Asymmetry measures how much a distribution deviates from symmetry, i.e., whether the data is skewed to the left or right.

**Skewness**

Indicates whether the observations in data set are concentrated on one side.

Formula = **3(Mean - Median)/Standard Deviation**

**Types of Skewness**

1. **Positive Skewness**

If **Mean > Median** it shows positive skew. It shows that the outliers are to to the right side. The tail is leaning to Right side that is why it is also known as Right Skewness.

A diagram of a normal distribution

Description automatically generated

1. **Negative Skewness**

If **Mean < Median** it shows Negative Skew. It shows that the outliers are to the left side. The tail is leaning to Left side that is why it is also known as Left Skewness.

A diagram of a line graph

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1. **Zero Skewness**

If **mean = median = mode =0** then it is known as zero skewness or No skewness.

A graph of a function

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