

# Semiparametric robust mean estimation based on the orderliness of quantile averages

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**As arguably the most fundamental problem in statistics, nonparametric robust location estimation has many prominent solutions, such as the trimmed mean, Winsorized mean, Hodges–Lehmann estimator, and median of means. Recent research suggests that their biases can be quite different in asymmetric distributions. Here, similar to the mean-median-mode inequality, it is proven that in the context of nearly all common unimodal distributions, there is an orderliness of symmetric quantile averages with different breakdown points. Further deductions explain why the Winsorized mean and median of means generally have smaller biases compared to the trimmed mean. Building on the  $\nu$ th  $U$ -orderliness, binomial Hodges–Lehmann mean is proposed as the bias-optimum semiparametric robust mean estimator.**

semiparametric | mean-median-mode inequality | asymptotic | unimodal  
| Hodges–Lehmann estimator

In 1823, Gauss (1) proved that for any unimodal distribution with a finite second moment,  $|m - \mu| \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}\omega$ , where  $\mu$  is the population mean,  $m$  is the population median,  $\omega$  is the root mean square deviation from the mode,  $M$ . Bernard, Kazzi, and Vanduffel (2020) (2) derived bias bounds for the  $\epsilon$ -symmetric quantile average (SQA $_{\epsilon}$ ) for unimodal distributions, building on the work of Karlin and Novikoff (1963) and Li, Shao, Wang, and Yang (2018) (3, 4). They showed that the  $m$  has the smallest maximum distance to the  $\mu$  among all symmetric quantile averages. Daniell, in 1920, (5) analyzed a class of estimators, which are linear combinations of order statistics, and identified that  $\epsilon$ -symmetric trimmed mean (TM $_{\epsilon}$ ) belongs to this class. Another popular choice, the  $\epsilon$ -symmetric Winsorized mean (WM $_{\epsilon}$ ), which was named after Winsor and introduced by Tukey (6) and Dixon (7) in 1960, is also an  $L$ -statistic. Without assuming unimodality, Bieniek (2016) derived exact bias upper bounds of the Winsorized mean based on Danielak and Rychlik's work (2003) on the trimmed mean and confirmed that the former is smaller than the latter (8, 9). In 1963, Hodges and Lehmann (10) proposed a class of nonparametric location estimators based on rank tests and, from the Wilcoxon signed-rank statistic (11), deduced the median of pairwise means as a robust location estimator for a symmetric population. The concept of median of means (MoM $_{k,b}$ ,  $k$  is the number of size in each block,  $b$  is the number of blocks) was implicit several times in Nemirovsky and Yudin (1983) (12), Jerrum, Valiant, and Vazirani (1986), (13) and Alon, Matias and Szegedy (1996) (14)'s works. Having good performance even for distributions with infinite second moments, the advantages of MoM have received increasing attention over the past decade (15–22). Devroye, Lerasle, Lugosi, and Oliveira (2016) showed that MoM nears the optimum of mean estimation with regards to concentration bounds when the distribution has a heavy tail (20). In fact, asymptotically, the Hodges–Lehmann (H–L) estimator is equivalent to MoM $_{k=2,b=\frac{n}{k}}$ , and it can be

seen as the pairwise mean distribution is approximated by the bootstrap (for the asymptotic validity, the reader is referred to the seminal works of Efron (1979) (23), Bickel and Freedman (24), and Helmers, Janssen, and Veraverbeke (1990) (25)).

Here, the  $\epsilon, b$ -stratified mean is defined as

$$\text{SM}_{\epsilon,b,n} := \frac{b}{n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{\frac{b-1}{2b\epsilon}} \sum_{i_j=\frac{(2bj-b-1)n\epsilon}{b-1}+1}^{\frac{(2bj-b+1)n\epsilon}{b-1}} X_{i_j} \right),$$

where  $X_1 \leq \dots \leq X_n$  denote the order statistics of a sample of  $n$  independent and identically distributed random variables  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ ,  $\epsilon \bmod \frac{2}{b-1} = 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \geq 9$ . If the subscript  $n$  is omitted, only the asymptotic behavior is considered. If  $b$  is omitted,  $b = 3$ . The basic idea is to divide the random variables into  $b$  blocks according to their order, and then compute the mean of the middle block, which is the median of all  $b$  blocks. Thus, it is a deterministic version of MoM $_{k=\frac{n}{b},b}$ . Using a stochastic approach, the variance of MoM $_{k=\frac{n}{b},b}$  is very high, SM $_{\epsilon,b}$  is obviously almost always a better choice (the only apparent drawback is its computational complexity is  $O(n \log n)$ , not  $O(n)$ ). The exact solution for  $n \bmod \frac{1}{\epsilon} \neq 0$  is imputing the remaining values with multiple hot deck imputation (proposed by Little and Rubin in 1986) (26), since it preserves the original distribution (proven by Reilly in 1991) (27). If  $n \bmod \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \varrho$ , the algorithm should run  $\binom{n}{\varrho}$  times. An approximation solution is randomly imputing the remaining values several times and then computing the mean of all estimations. The stratified mean is a type of stratum mean which is related to the stratified sampling. The most similar version was proposed by Takahasi and Wakimoto in 1968 (28), which is stratifying order statistics into several non-overlapping blocks and then computing the mean of one block. The median of

## Significance Statement

In 1964, van Zwet introduced convex transformation order for comparing the skewness of two distributions. This paradigm shift plays a fundamental role in defining robust measures of distributions, from spread to kurtosis. Here, rather than the stochastic ordering between two distributions, the orderliness of quantile averages within a distribution is investigated. By classifying distributions through inequalities, a series of sophisticated robust mean estimators are deduced. Nearly all common nonparametric robust location estimators are special cases thereof.

T.L. designed research, performed research, analyzed data, and wrote the paper.

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means and stratified mean are consistent mean estimators if their asymptotic breakdown points are zero. However, if  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{9}$ , the biases of the  $SM_{\frac{1}{9}}$  are nearly identical to those of the  $WM_{\frac{1}{9}}$  in asymmetric distributions (Figure 1, if no other subscripts,  $\epsilon$  is omitted for simplicity), i.e., their robustness to departures from the symmetry assumption is similar in practice. More importantly, the bounds confirm that the worst-case performances of  $WM_{\epsilon}$  are better than those of  $TM_{\epsilon}$  in terms of bias, but due to the complexity, any extensions are extremely difficult. The aim of this paper is to define a series of semiparametric models using inequalities, demonstrate their elegant interrelations and connections to parametric models, and deduce a set of sophisticated robust mean estimators.

## Quantile average and weighted average

$\epsilon$ -symmetric trimmed mean,  $\epsilon$ -symmetric Winsorized mean, and  $\epsilon$ -stratified mean are all  $L$ -statistics. More specifically, they are symmetric weighted averages, which is defined as

$$SWA_{\epsilon,n} := \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{X_i + X_{n-i+1}}{2} w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} w_i},$$

where  $w_i$ s are the weights applied to the symmetric quantile average according to the definition of the corresponding  $L$ -statistic. For example, for the  $\epsilon$ -symmetric trimmed mean,  $w_i = \begin{cases} 0, & i < n\epsilon \\ 1, & i \geq n\epsilon \end{cases}$ . Mean ( $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} TM_{\epsilon}$ ) and median ( $TM_{\frac{1}{2}}$ ) are just two special cases of symmetric trimmed mean. In 1974, Hogg investigated asymmetric trimmed mean and found its advantages for some special applications (29). To extend to the asymmetric case, the quantile average can be defined as

$$QA(\epsilon, \gamma, n) := \frac{1}{2}(\hat{Q}_n(\epsilon) + \hat{Q}_n(1 - \gamma\epsilon)).$$

where  $\gamma > 0$  and  $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{1+\gamma}$ ,  $\hat{Q}_n(p)$  is the empirical quantile function. For example,  $QA(\epsilon = 0.2, \gamma = 2, n) = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{Q}_n(0.2) + \hat{Q}_n(0.6))$ . Symmetric quantile average is a special case of quantile average when  $\gamma = 1$ .

Analogously, weighted average can be defined as

$$WA_{\epsilon,\gamma} := \frac{\int_{\epsilon_0=0}^{\frac{1}{1+\gamma}} QA(\epsilon_0) w_{\epsilon_0}}{\int_{\epsilon_0=0}^{\frac{1}{1+\gamma}} w_{\epsilon_0}}.$$

Converting this asymptotic definition to finite sample definition requires rounding the  $n\epsilon_0$ , for simplicity, only asymptotic definition is considered here. For example, the  $\epsilon, \gamma$ -asymmetric trimmed mean ( $TM_{\epsilon,\gamma}$ ) is a weighted average that trims the left

side  $\epsilon$  and trims the right side  $\gamma\epsilon$ , where  $w_{\epsilon_0} = \begin{cases} 0, & \epsilon_0 < \epsilon \\ 1, & \epsilon_0 \geq \epsilon \end{cases}$ .

Noted that a weighted average is an  $L$ -statistic, but an  $L$ -statistic might not be a weighted average, because all quantile averages have the same  $\gamma$  in a weighted average. For the sake of brevity, in the following text, if  $\gamma$  is not indicated, symmetry will be assumed.

## Classifying distributions through inequalities

Let  $\mathcal{P}_k$  denote the set of all distributions over  $\mathbb{R}$  whose moments, from the first to the  $k$ th, are all finite. Without loss

of generality, all classes discussed in the following are subclasses of the nonparametric class of distributions such that  $\mathcal{P}_1^k := \{P \text{ is continuous} \wedge \text{all } P \in \mathcal{P}_k\}$ . Besides fully and smoothly parameterized by a Euclidean parameter, or just assuming regularity conditions, there are many ways to classify distributions. In 1956, Stein initiated the problem of estimating parameters in the presence of an infinite dimensional nuisance shape parameter (30). A notable example discussed in his foundational work was the estimation of the center of symmetry for an unknown symmetric distribution. In 1993, Bickel, Klaassen, Ritov, and Wellner published an influential semiparametrics textbook (31). They systematically classified nearly all common models into three classes: parametric, nonparametric, and semiparametric. However, there is another old and commonly encountered class of distributions that receives little attention in semiparametric literature: the unimodal distribution. It is a very unique semiparametric model because its definition is based on inequalities, i.e., assuming  $P$  is continuous,  $(f'(x) > 0 \text{ for } x \leq M) \wedge (f'(x) < 0 \text{ for } x \geq M)$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}_U$  denote the set of all unimodal distributions. Five parametric distributions in  $\mathcal{P}_U$  are detailed as examples here: Weibull, gamma, Pareto, lognormal and generalized Gaussian.

There was a widespread misbelief that the median is always located between the mean and the mode for an arbitrary unimodal distribution until Runnenburg (1978) and van Zwet (1979) (32, 33) endeavored to determine sufficient conditions under which the inequality holds, thus implying the possibility of its violation (counterexamples see Dharmadhikari and Joag-Dev (1988), Basu and DasGupta (1997), and Abadir (2005)'s papers) (34–36). The class of distributions satisfying the mean-median-mode inequality constitutes a subclass of  $\mathcal{P}_U$ . Analogously, a right-skewed distribution is called  $\gamma$ -ordered, if and only if

$$\forall \epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon_2 \leq \frac{1}{1+\gamma}, QA_{\epsilon_1,\gamma} \geq QA_{\epsilon_2,\gamma}.$$

It is reasonable, although not necessary, to further assume  $\gamma \geq 1$  since the gross errors of a right-skewed distribution, often, are mainly from the right side. The left-skewed case is just reversing the inequality and, if needed, assuming  $\gamma \leq 1$ ; for simplicity, it will be completely omitted in the following discussion. If  $\gamma = 1$ , it is referred to as ordered. This nomenclature will be assumed in the following text. Let  $\mathcal{P}_O$  denote the set of all ordered distributions. Nearly all common unimodal distributions, including Weibull, gamma, Pareto, lognormal and generalized Gaussian, are in  $\mathcal{P}_U \cap \mathcal{P}_O$  (proven in the following discussion and SI Text). The only minor exceptions occur when the Weibull and gamma distribution are near-symmetric (shown in the SI Text). Unlike the mean-median-mode inequality, whose sufficient conditions are very cumbersome, a necessary and sufficient condition of the  $\gamma$ -orderliness is the monotonic property of the bias function of  $QA_{\epsilon,\gamma}$  with respect to  $\epsilon$  (proven in the SI Text). The following necessary and sufficient condition hints at the relation between the mean-median-mode inequality and the orderliness.

**Theorem .1.** Let  $P_{\Upsilon}^k$  denote an arbitrary distribution in the set  $\mathcal{P}_{\Upsilon}^k$ .  $P_{\Upsilon}^k \in \mathcal{P}_O$  if and only if the pdf satisfies the inequality  $f(Q(\epsilon)) \geq f(Q(1 - \epsilon))$ , where  $0 \leq \epsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}$  (also assumed in the following discussions),  $Q(\epsilon)$  is the quantile function.

*Proof.* From the definition of ordered distribution, deducing  $\frac{Q(\epsilon - \delta) + Q(1 - \epsilon + \delta)}{2} \geq \frac{Q(\epsilon) + Q(1 - \epsilon)}{2} \Leftrightarrow Q(\epsilon - \delta) - Q(\epsilon) \geq Q(1 -$

141  $\epsilon) - Q(1 - \epsilon + \delta) \Leftrightarrow Q'(1 - \epsilon) \geq Q'(\epsilon)$ , where  $\delta$  is an infinitesimal  
 142 quantity. Since the quantile function is the inverse function  
 143 of the cumulative distribution function (cdf),  $Q'(1 - \epsilon) \geq$   
 144  $Q'(\epsilon) \Leftrightarrow F'(Q(\epsilon)) \geq F'(Q(1 - \epsilon))$ , the proof is complete by  
 145 noticing that the derivative of cdf is pdf.  $\square$

146 The mean-median difference  $|\mu - m|$  was proposed to mea-  
 147 sure skewness by Pearson (1895) (37). Bowley (1926) pro-  
 148 posed a robust skewness based on the SQA-median difference  
 149  $|SQA_\epsilon - m|$  (38). Groeneveld and Meeden (1984) (39) gener-  
 150 alized these measures of skewness based on van Zwet's convex  
 151 transformation (40) and investigated their properties. Sup-  
 152 pose  $P_T^k$  follows the mean-median-mode inequality. Then, the  
 153 probability density  $f(Q(\epsilon))$  on the left side of the median, on  
 154 average, is greater than the corresponding  $f(Q(1 - \epsilon))$ , since  
 155  $m < \frac{Q(0) + Q(1)}{2} \Leftrightarrow m - Q(0) < Q(1) - m$ . If  $Q(\epsilon) > M$ , the  
 156 inequality  $f(Q(\epsilon)) \geq f(Q(1 - \epsilon))$  holds. The principle can be  
 157 extended to unimodal-like distributions. Suppose there is a  
 158 right-skewed continuous multimodal distribution following the  
 159 mean-median-first mode inequality with many small modes on  
 160 the right side, the first mode,  $M$ , has the greatest probability  
 161 density and the median is within the first dominant mode,  
 162 i.e., if  $x > m$ ,  $f(m) \geq f(x)$ , then, if  $Q(\epsilon) > M$ , the inequality  
 163  $f(Q(\epsilon)) \geq f(Q(1 - \epsilon))$  will also hold.

Furthermore, most common right-skewed distributions are  
 partial bounded. This implies the convex decreasing behavior  
 of the QA function when  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ . If assuming convexity further,  
 the second  $\gamma$ -orderliness can be defined as the following for a  
 right-skewed distribution plus the  $\gamma$ -orderliness,

$$\forall \epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon_2 \leq \epsilon_3 \leq \frac{1}{2}, \frac{QA_{\epsilon_1, \gamma} - QA_{\epsilon_2, \gamma}}{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1} \geq \frac{QA_{\epsilon_2, \gamma} - QA_{\epsilon_3, \gamma}}{\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_2}.$$

164 An equivalent expression is  $\frac{d^2 QA}{d\epsilon^2} \geq 0 \wedge \frac{dQA}{d\epsilon} \leq 0$ . Analogously,  
 165 the  $\nu$ th  $\gamma$ -orderliness can be defined as  $(-1)^\nu \frac{d^\nu QA}{d\epsilon^\nu} \geq 0 \wedge \dots \wedge$   
 166  $-\frac{dQA}{d\epsilon} \geq 0$ . The definition of  $\nu$ th orderliness is the same, just  
 167 setting  $\gamma = 1$ . Common unimodal distributions are also second  
 168 and third ordered (shown in the SI Text). Let  $\mathcal{P}_{O_\nu}$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{\gamma O_\nu}$   
 169 denote the sets of all distributions which are  $\nu$ th ordered and  
 170  $\nu$ th  $\gamma$ -ordered. The following theorems can be used to quickly  
 171 identify parametric distributions in  $\mathcal{P}_{O_\nu}$  and  $\mathcal{P}_{\gamma O_\nu}$  without  
 172 solving the exact derivative.

173 **Theorem .2.** Any symmetric distribution with a finite second  
 174 moment is  $\nu$ th ordered.

175 *Proof.* The assertion follows from the fact that for any sym-  
 176 metric distribution with a finite second moment, all symmetric  
 177 quantile averages coincide. Therefore, the SQA function is  
 178 always a horizontal line; the  $\nu$ th order derivative is zero.  $\square$

179 As a consequence of Theorem .2 and the fact that general-  
 180 ized Gaussian distribution is symmetric around the median, it  
 181 is  $\nu$ th ordered.

182 **Theorem .3.** Any continuous right skewed distribution whose  
 183  $Q$  satisfies  $Q^{(\nu)}(p) \geq 0 \wedge \dots \wedge Q^{(i)}(p) \geq 0 \wedge Q^{(2)}(p) \geq 0$ ,  
 184  $i \bmod 2 = 0$ , is  $\nu$ th  $\gamma$ -ordered, provided that  $\gamma \geq 1$ .

185 *Proof.* Let  $QA(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{2}(Q(\epsilon) + Q(1 - \gamma\epsilon))$ , then  $(-1)^j \frac{d^j QA}{d\epsilon^j} =$   
 186  $\frac{1}{2}((-1)^j Q^j(\epsilon) + \gamma^j Q^j(1 - \gamma\epsilon))$ ,  $\nu \geq j \geq 1$ , when  $j \bmod 2 = 0$ ,  
 187  $(-1)^j \frac{d^j QA}{d\epsilon^j} \geq 0$ , when  $j \bmod 2 = 1$ , the strict positivity  
 188 is uncertain. If assuming  $\gamma \geq 1$ ,  $(-1)^j \frac{d^j QA}{d\epsilon^j} \geq 0$ , since  
 189  $Q^{(j+1)}(\epsilon) \geq 0$ .  $\square$

190 It is now trivial to prove that the Pareto distribution follows  
 191 the  $\nu$ th  $\gamma$ -orderliness, provided that  $\gamma \geq 1$ , since the quantile  
 192 function of the Pareto distribution is  $Q(p) = x_m(1 - p)^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ ,  
 193  $x_m > 0$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $Q^{(\nu)}(p) \geq 0$  according to the chain rule.

194 **Theorem .4.** A right-skewed continuous distribution with a  
 195 monotonic decreasing pdf is  $\gamma$ -ordered, if  $\gamma \geq 1$ .

196 *Proof.* A monotonic decreasing pdf means  $f'(x) = F^{(2)}(x) \leq$   
 197 0. Since  $Q'(p) \geq 0$ , let  $x = Q(F(x))$ , then by differenti-  
 198 ating both sides of the equation twice, one can obtain  $0 =$   
 199  $Q^{(2)}(F(x))(F'(x))^2 + Q'(F(x))F^{(2)}(x) \Leftrightarrow Q^{(2)}(F(x)) =$   
 200  $-\frac{Q'(F(x))F^{(2)}(x)}{(F'(x))^2} \geq 0$ . The desired result is derived from Theo-  
 201 rem .3.  $\square$

202 Theorem .4 gives an interesting insight into the relation  
 203 between modality and  $\gamma$ -orderliness. According to the conven-  
 204 tional definition, a distribution with a monotonic pdf is still  
 205 a unimodal distribution. However, within the interval sup-  
 206 ported, its mode number is zero. In fact, the number of modes  
 207 and their magnitudes are closely related to the possibility of  
 208 the validity of orderliness, even though counterexamples can  
 209 always be constructed. A proof of  $\gamma$ -orderliness, if  $\gamma \geq 1$ , can  
 210 be easily done for the gamma distributions when  $\alpha \leq 1$  since  
 211 the pdf of the gamma distribution is  $f(x) = \frac{\lambda^{-\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ ,  
 212  $x \geq 0$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ , which is a product of two monotonic  
 213 decreasing functions under constraints. For  $\alpha > 1$ , the proof  
 214 is hard, numerical results show that the orderliness is valid  
 215 until  $\alpha > 140$  (SI Text), but it is instructive to consider that  
 216 when  $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$  the gamma distribution converges to a Gaussian  
 217 distribution with mean  $\mu = \alpha\lambda$  and variance  $\sigma = \alpha\lambda^2$ .

218 **Theorem .5.** If transforming a symmetric unimodal random  
 219 variable  $X$  with a function  $\phi(x)$  such that  $\frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} \geq 0 \wedge \frac{d\phi}{dx} \geq$   
 220 0 over the interval supported, then the convex transformed  
 221 distribution is ordered. If the quantile function of  $X$  satisfies  
 222  $Q^{(2)}(\epsilon) \leq 0$ , the convex transformed distribution is second  
 223 ordered.

224 *Proof.* Let  $\phi SQA(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{2}(\phi(Q(\epsilon)) + \phi(Q(1 - \epsilon)))$ , then,  
 225  $\frac{d\phi SQA}{d\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2}(\phi'(Q(\epsilon))Q'(\epsilon) - \phi'(Q(1 - \epsilon))Q'(1 - \epsilon)) =$   
 226  $\frac{1}{2}Q'(\epsilon)(\phi'(Q(\epsilon)) - \phi'(Q(1 - \epsilon))) \leq 0$ , since for a symmet-  
 227 ric distribution,  $m - Q(\epsilon) = Q(1 - \epsilon) - m$ , differentiat-  
 228 ing both sides,  $-Q'(\epsilon) = -Q'(1 - \epsilon)$ ,  $Q'(\epsilon) \geq 0$ ,  $\phi^{(2)} \geq$   
 229 0. Notably, differentiating twice,  $Q^{(2)}(\epsilon) = -Q^{(2)}(1 -$   
 230  $\epsilon)$ ,  $\frac{d^{(2)} \phi SQA}{d\epsilon^{(2)}} = \frac{1}{2}((\phi^{(2)}(Q(\epsilon)) + \phi^{(2)}(Q(1 - \epsilon)))(Q'(\epsilon))^2 +$   
 231  $\frac{1}{2}((\phi'(Q(\epsilon)) - \phi'(Q(1 - \epsilon)))Q^{(2)}(\epsilon))$ . The sign of  $\frac{d^{(2)} \phi SQA}{d\epsilon^{(2)}}$   
 232 depends on  $Q^{(2)}(\epsilon)$ .  $\square$

233 The mean-median-mode inequality for distributions of the  
 234 powers and roots of the variates of a given distribution was  
 235 investigated by Henry Rietz in 1927 (41), but the most trivial  
 236 solution is the exponential transformation since the deriva-  
 237 tives are always positive. An application of Theorem .5  
 238 is that the lognormal distribution is ordered as it is expo-  
 239 nentially transformed from the Gaussian distribution whose  
 240  $Q^{(2)}(\epsilon) = -2\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma e^{2\text{erfc}^{-1}(2\epsilon)^2} \text{erfc}^{-1}(2\epsilon) \leq 0$  (so, it is also  
 241 second ordered).

242 Theorem .5 also reveals a relation between convex transfor-  
 243 mation and orderliness, since  $\phi$  is the non-decreasing convex



function in van Zwet's trailblazing work *Convex transformations of random variables* (40). Consider there is a near-symmetric distribution  $S$  such that  $\text{SQA}_\epsilon$  as a function of  $\epsilon$  is fluctuating from 0 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\mu = m$ . Based on the definition,  $S$  is not ordered. Let  $s$  be the pdf of  $S$ . Transforming  $S$  with  $\phi(x)$  will decrease  $s(Q_S(\epsilon))$ , and the decrease rate, due to the order, is much smaller than  $s(Q_S(1-\epsilon))$ . That means, as the second derivative of  $\phi(x)$  increases, eventually, after a point,  $s(Q_S(\epsilon))$  will always be greater than  $s(Q_S(1-\epsilon))$  even previously not, i.e., the  $\text{SQA}_\epsilon$  function will be monotonic decreasing and  $S$  will be ordered. Accordingly, in a family of distributions that differ by a skewness-increasing transformation in van Zwet's sense, violations of orderliness typically occur only when the distribution is near-symmetric.

Remarkably, Bernard et al. (2020) (2) derived the bias bound of the symmetric quantile average for  $\mathcal{P}_U$ ,

$$B_{\text{SQAB}}(\epsilon) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1} + \sqrt{\frac{3\epsilon}{4-3\epsilon}} \right) & \frac{1}{6} \geq \epsilon \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{\epsilon+3}} + \sqrt{\frac{3\epsilon}{4-3\epsilon}} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \geq \epsilon > \frac{1}{6}. \end{cases}$$

**Theorem .6.** The above bias bound function,  $B_{\text{SQAB}}(\epsilon)$ , is monotonic decreasing over the interval  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ .

*Proof.* When  $\frac{1}{6} \geq \epsilon \geq 0$ ,  $B'_{\text{SQAB}}(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{(4-3\epsilon)^2 \sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1}}$ . To prove  $B'_{\text{SQAB}} < 0$ , it is equivalent to proving  $(4-3\epsilon)^2 \sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1} > 3\sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1}$ . Let  $L(\epsilon) = (4-3\epsilon)^2 \sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1}$ ,  $R(\epsilon) = 3\sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1}$ , then  $\frac{L(\epsilon)}{R(\epsilon)} = \frac{(4-3\epsilon)^2}{\epsilon^2} \sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1} = \left(\frac{4}{\epsilon} - 3\right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{12-9\epsilon}}$ ,  $\frac{R(\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2} = 3\sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1}$ . Assuming,  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \in (\frac{9}{4}, \infty)$ ,  $\frac{L(\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2} > \frac{R(\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2} \iff \left(\frac{4}{\epsilon} - 3\right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{12-9\epsilon}} > 3\sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1} \iff \left(\frac{4}{\epsilon} - 3\right)^2 > 3\sqrt{\frac{4}{9\epsilon} - 1} \sqrt{\frac{12-9\epsilon}{12-9\epsilon}}$ . Let  $LmR(\frac{1}{\epsilon}) = \left(\frac{4}{\epsilon} - 3\right)^4 - 9\left(\frac{4}{\epsilon} - 9\right)\left(\frac{12}{\epsilon} - 9\right)$ ,  $\frac{dLmR(1/\epsilon)}{d(1/\epsilon)} = 32\left(32\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^3 - 72\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^2 + 27\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 27\right)$ ,  $\frac{d^2LmR(1/\epsilon)}{d^2(1/\epsilon)} = 32\left(96\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^2 - 144\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) + 27\right) > 0$ , let  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{9}{4}$ ,  $\frac{dLmR(1/\epsilon)}{d(1/\epsilon)} > 0$ , therefore,  $\frac{dLmR(1/\epsilon)}{d(1/\epsilon)} > 0$ , for  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \in (\frac{9}{4}, \infty)$ . Also,  $LmR(\frac{9}{4}) > 0$ , so,  $LmR(\frac{1}{\epsilon}) > 0$  for  $\epsilon \in (0, \frac{4}{9})$ . The first part is finished.

When  $\frac{1}{2} \geq \epsilon > \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $B'_{\text{SQAB}}(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{(4-3\epsilon)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{9\epsilon+3}}} - \frac{1}{(3\epsilon+1)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-\epsilon}{9\epsilon+3}}}$ . To check whether  $B'_{\text{SQAB}}(\epsilon) < 0$ , first using the two identities  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{12-9\epsilon}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3(4-3\epsilon)}}$  and  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3+9\epsilon}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3(1+3\epsilon)}}$  to simplify the expression, and then the inequality becomes,  $(4-3\epsilon)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\epsilon} > (3\epsilon+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{1-\epsilon} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \iff (4-3\epsilon)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\epsilon} > (3\epsilon+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{1-\epsilon} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \iff 3(4-3\epsilon)^3 \epsilon > (3\epsilon+1)^3 (1-\epsilon) \iff -54\epsilon^4 + 324\epsilon^3 - 450\epsilon^2 + 184\epsilon - 1 > 0$ . Since when  $\epsilon < 1$ ,  $-54\epsilon^4 + 54\epsilon^3 > 0$ , just consider the condition that  $270\epsilon^3 - 450\epsilon^2 + 184\epsilon - 1 > 0 \iff \epsilon(270\epsilon^2 - 450\epsilon + 174) + 10\epsilon - 1 > 0$ . Since  $270\epsilon^2 - 450\epsilon + 174 > 0$  is valid for  $\epsilon < \frac{1}{30}(25 - 3\sqrt{5})$ , so just need  $10\epsilon - 1 > 0$ ,  $10\epsilon > 1$ ,  $\epsilon > \frac{1}{10}$ . So, the inequality is valid for  $\frac{1}{30}(25 - 3\sqrt{5}) \approx 0.610 > \epsilon > \frac{1}{10}$ , within the range of  $\frac{1}{2} \geq \epsilon > \frac{1}{6}$ , therefore,  $B'_{\text{SQAB}} < 0$  for  $\frac{1}{2} \geq \epsilon > \frac{1}{6}$ . The first and second formula, when  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{6}$ , are all

equal to  $\frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \right)$ . It follows that  $B_{\text{SQAB}}(\epsilon)$  is continuous over  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ . Hence,  $B'_{\text{SQAB}}(\epsilon) < 0$  is valid for  $0 < \epsilon < \frac{1}{2}$ , which leads to the assertion of this theorem.  $\square$

This monotonicity indicates that the extent of any violations of the orderliness is bounded for a unimodal distribution, e.g., for a right-skewed unimodal distribution, if  $\exists \epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon_2 \leq \epsilon_3 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\text{SQA}_{\epsilon_2} \geq \text{SQA}_{\epsilon_3} \geq \text{SQA}_{\epsilon_1}$ ,  $\text{SQA}_{\epsilon_2}$  will not be too far away from  $\text{SQA}_{\epsilon_1}$ , since  $\sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}_U \cap \mathcal{P}_T^2} (\text{SQA}_{\epsilon_1}) > \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}_U \cap \mathcal{P}_T^2} (\text{SQA}_{\epsilon_2}) > \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}_U \cap \mathcal{P}_T^2} (\text{SQA}_{\epsilon_3})$ .

## Inequalities related to weighted averages

The bias bound of the  $\epsilon$ -symmetric trimmed mean is also monotonic for  $\mathcal{P}_U \cap \mathcal{P}_2$  (proven in the SI Text using the formula provided in Bernard et al.'s paper) (2). So far, it appears clear that the average bias of an estimator is closely related to its degree of robustness. For a right-skewed unimodal distribution, often, the mean,  $\epsilon$ -symmetric trimmed mean, and median occur in reverse alphabetical order, then analogous to the orderliness,  $\forall \epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\text{TM}_{\epsilon_1} \geq \text{TM}_{\epsilon_2}$ . It is called trimming inequality.  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality is the same, just added the term  $\gamma$ . A necessary and sufficient condition of the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality is also the monotonic behavior of the bias of the  $\epsilon, \gamma$ -trimmed mean as a function of the breakdown point  $\epsilon$  (proven in the SI Text). Orderliness is a sufficient condition for the trimming inequality (proven in the SI Text), but it is not necessary.

**Theorem .7.** For a right-skewed continuous distribution following the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality, the quantile average is always greater or equal to the corresponding trimmed mean with the same  $\epsilon$  and  $\gamma$ .

*Proof.* By deducing  $\frac{1}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon+2\delta} \int_{\epsilon-\delta}^{1-\gamma\epsilon+\delta} Q(u) du \geq \frac{1}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du \iff \int_{\epsilon-\delta}^{1-\gamma\epsilon+\delta} Q(u) du - \frac{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon+2\delta}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du \geq 0 \iff \int_{\epsilon-\delta}^{1-\gamma\epsilon+\delta} Q(u) du + \frac{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon+2\delta}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du - \frac{2\delta}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du \geq 0 \iff \frac{1}{2\delta} \left( \int_{1-\gamma\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon+\delta} Q(u) du + \int_{\epsilon-\delta}^{\epsilon} Q(u) du \right) \geq \frac{1}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du$  and noting that  $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\delta} \left( \int_{1-\gamma\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon+\delta} Q(u) du + \int_{\epsilon-\delta}^{\epsilon} Q(u) du \right) = \frac{Q(\epsilon)+Q(1-\gamma\epsilon)}{2}$ , the proof is complete.  $\square$

Additionally, the orderliness is a sufficient condition of the Winsorization inequality (proven in the SI Text). A similar result can be obtained in the following theorem.

**Theorem .8.** For a right-skewed continuous distribution following the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality, the Winsorized mean is always greater or equal to the corresponding trimmed mean with the same  $\epsilon$  and  $\gamma$ , provided that  $\gamma \geq 1$ .

*Proof.* Continue the above deduction,  $\frac{Q(\epsilon)+Q(1-\gamma\epsilon)}{2} \geq \frac{1}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du \iff \epsilon(Q(\epsilon) + Q(1-\gamma\epsilon)) \geq \left(\frac{2\epsilon}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon}\right) \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du \iff \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon}\right) \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du + \epsilon(Q(\epsilon) + Q(1-\gamma\epsilon)) \geq 0 \iff \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du + \epsilon(Q(\epsilon) + Q(1-\gamma\epsilon)) \geq \frac{1}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du$ . Then, if  $\gamma \geq 1$ ,  $\int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du + \epsilon Q(\epsilon) + \gamma\epsilon Q(1-\gamma\epsilon) \geq \frac{1}{1-\epsilon-\gamma\epsilon} \int_{\epsilon}^{1-\gamma\epsilon} Q(u) du$ , the proof is complete.  $\square$

Theorem .8 unequivocally establishes that, for a distribution that follows the  $\gamma$ -trimming inequality, the Winsorized mean is always less biased than the trimmed mean, as long as  $\gamma \geq 1$ . For simplicity, just consider the symmetric case, if one wants to construct a robust SWA following the mean-symmetric weighted average-median inequality. According to the definition of the orderliness, for a right-skewed or symmetric ordered distribution,  $SWA \geq m$ . So, the condition that SWA is between  $m$  and  $\mu$  is  $\mu \geq SWA$ . Let  $\mathcal{B}_i = \int_{i\epsilon}^{(i+1)\epsilon} SQA(u) du$ ,  $ka = k\epsilon + b$ , from the orderliness,  $-\frac{dSQA}{d\epsilon} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \forall a \leq 2a \leq \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{(SQA(2a)-SQA(a))}{a} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_i - \mathcal{B}_{i+1} \geq 0$ , from the second orderliness  $\frac{d^2 SQA}{d^2 \epsilon} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \forall a \leq 2a \leq 3a \leq \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{(SQA(3a)-SQA(2a))}{a} - \frac{(SQA(2a)-SQA(a))}{a} \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_i - 2\mathcal{B}_{i+1} + \mathcal{B}_{i+2} \geq 0$ . Let  $\mathcal{B}_i = \mathcal{B}_0$ , then, from the orderliness, another version of  $\epsilon$ -symmetric Winsorized mean, block Winsorized mean, is defined here for comparison in the SI Dataset S1 as

$$BWM_{\epsilon,n} := \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=n\epsilon+1}^{(1-\epsilon)n} X_i + \sum_{i=n\epsilon+1}^{2n\epsilon} X_i + \sum_{i=(1-2\epsilon)n+1}^{(1-\epsilon)n} X_i \right),$$

which is double weighting the leftest and rightest blocks having the size  $\epsilon n$ .  $SM_\epsilon$  can be seen as replacing the two blocks,  $\mathcal{B}_i + \mathcal{B}_{i+2}$  with one block  $2\mathcal{B}_{i+1}$ . From the  $\nu$ th orderliness, the recurrence relation of the derivatives naturally produces the alternating binomial coefficients,

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^\nu \frac{d^\nu SQA}{d\epsilon^\nu} \geq 0 &\Rightarrow \forall a \leq \dots \leq (\nu+1)a \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ \frac{(-1)^\nu}{a} \left( \frac{\frac{SQA(\nu a + a)}{a} \dots - \dots - \frac{SQA(2a)}{a} - \frac{SQA(\nu a)}{a} - \dots - \frac{SQA(a)}{a} \right) \\ &\geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(-1)^\nu}{a^\nu} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} (-1)^j \binom{\nu}{j} SQA((\nu-j+1)a) \right) \geq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} (-1)^j \binom{\nu}{j} \mathcal{B}_{i+j} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Based on the  $\nu$ th orderliness, the  $\epsilon$ -binomial mean is introduced as

$$BM_{\nu,\epsilon,n} := \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{-1}(\nu+1)-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} \left( 1 - (-1)^j \binom{\nu}{j} \right) \mathfrak{B}_{i_j} \right),$$

where  $\mathfrak{B}_{i_j} = \sum_{l=n\epsilon(j+(i-1)(\nu+1)+1)}^{n\epsilon(j+(i-1)(\nu+1)+1)} (X_l + X_{n-l+1})$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{-1}(\nu+1)-1 \in \mathbb{N}$ . If  $\nu$  is not indicated, it is default as  $\frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{-1}-1$ . The solution for  $n \bmod \epsilon^{-1} \neq 0$  is the same as that in the stratified mean.  $BM_{\nu=2,\epsilon}$  is identical to  $SM_{\epsilon,b=3}$ , if the two  $\epsilon$ s are the same. The reason that  $SM_{\frac{1}{9}}$  has similar biases as the corresponding  $WM_{\frac{1}{9}}$  is the Winsorized mean is using two single quantiles to replace the trimmed parts, not two blocks. If using single quantiles, based on the second orderliness, the stratified quantile mean can be defined as

$$SQM_{\epsilon,n} := 4\epsilon \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{1}{4\epsilon}} \frac{1}{2} (\hat{Q}_n((2i-1)\epsilon) + \hat{Q}_n(1 - (2i-1)\epsilon)),$$

where  $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \bmod 4 = 0$ ,  $\hat{Q}_n(p)$  is the empirical quantile function.  $SQM_{\frac{1}{4}}$  is the Tukey's midhinge (42). The biases of  $SQM_{\frac{1}{8}}$  are also very close to those of  $BM_{\frac{1}{8}}$  (Figure 1), which is based on the third orderliness.

## Hodges–Lehmann inequality and $U$ -orderliness

The H-L estimator is a very unique robust location estimator due to its definition being substantially dissimilar from conventional symmetric weighted averages. Hodges and Lehmann (10) in the landmark paper *Estimates of location based on rank tests* proposed two methods to compute the H-L estimator, median of pairwise means and Wilcoxon score, whose time complexities are  $O(n^2)$  and  $O(n \log(n))$ , respectively. The Wilcoxon score is an estimator based on signed-rank test, or  $R$ -statistic (10). However, the median of pairwise means is a generalized  $L$ -statistic (classified by Serfling in 1984) (43) and a trimmed  $U$ -statistic (classified by Janssen, Serfling, and Veraverbeke in 1987) (44). By using the  $hl_k$  kernel pointed by Janssen, Serfling and Veraverbeke in 1987 (44) and weighted average generalized here, it is clear now that the H-L estimator is a weighted H-L mean, the definition of which is provided as follows,

$$WHLM_{k,\epsilon,\gamma,n} := WA_{\epsilon,\gamma,n} \left( (hl_k(X_{N_1}, \dots, X_{N_k}))_{N=1}^{\binom{n}{k}} \right),$$

where  $hl_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k x_i$ ,  $WA_{\epsilon,\gamma,n}(Y)$  denotes the  $\epsilon, \gamma$ -weighted average with the sequence  $(hl_k(X_{N_1}, \dots, X_{N_k}))_{N=1}^{\binom{n}{k}}$  as an input. Set the WA as  $TM_\epsilon$ , the  $k=2$  case is a version of the Wilcoxon one-sample statistic investigated by Saleh in 1976 (45), which is named as trimmed H-L mean here (Figure 1). The  $hl_2$  kernel distribution has a probability density function  $f_{hl_2}(x) = \int_0^{2x} 2f(t)f(2x-t)dt$  (a result after the transformation of variables), the support of the original distribution is assumed to be  $[0, \infty)$  for simplicity. The expected value is the solution of  $\int_0^{H-L}(f_{hl_2}(s))ds = \frac{1}{2}$ . Due to the complexity of the equation, analytically proving the validity of the mean-H-L-median inequality for a distribution is hard. As an example, for the exponential distribution,  $f_{hl_2}(x) = 4\lambda^{-2}xe^{-2\lambda^{-1}x}$ ,  $E[H-L] = \frac{-W_{-1}(-\frac{1}{2e})-1}{2}\lambda \approx 0.839\lambda$ , where  $W$  is the Lambert  $W$  function. Analogous to the trimming inequality, the Hodges-Lehmann inequality can be defined as  $\forall n \geq k_2 \geq k_1 \geq 1, mHLM_{k_2} \geq mHLM_{k_1}$ , where  $mHLM_k$  is setting the WA as median. Since  $mHLM_{k=1} = m$ ,  $mHLM_{k=2} = H-L$ ,  $mHLM_{k=\infty} = \mu$ , if a distribution follows the H-L inequality, it also follows the mean-H-L-median inequality. Asymptotically,  $mHLM_{k,n}$  is equivalent to  $MoM_{k,b=\frac{n}{k}}$ . Furthermore, the Hodges-Lehmann inequality is a special case of the  $U$ -orderliness, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} (\forall n \geq k_2 \geq k_1 \geq 1, SQHLM_{k_2,\epsilon} \geq SQHLM_{k_1,\epsilon}) \wedge \\ (\forall n \geq k_2 \geq k_1 \geq 1, SQHLM_{k_2,\epsilon} \leq SQHLM_{k_1,\epsilon}), \end{aligned}$$

where  $SQHLM_k$  is setting the WA as SQA. The direction of the inequality depends on  $SQA_\epsilon$  and  $\mu$ , since  $SQHLM_{k=1,\epsilon} = SQA_\epsilon$ .  $\gamma$ - $U$ -orderliness is just replacing SQA with QA.

**Theorem .9.**  $U$ -orderliness implies orderliness.

*Proof.* Suppose  $n \bmod 2 = 0$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}(X_1 + X_n) \geq \dots \geq \frac{1}{2}(X_i + X_{n-i+1}) \geq \dots \geq \frac{1}{2}(X_{\frac{n}{2}} + X_{\frac{n}{2}+1})$  is valid for a sample from an ordered distribution. Let  $\tilde{\epsilon} = \frac{i}{n}$ , when  $\tilde{\epsilon} \rightarrow 0$ ,



**Fig. 1.** Standardized asymptotic biases (with respect to  $\mu$ ) of fifteen robust location estimators (including three that detailed in another relevant paper for better comparison) in four two-parameter skewed unimodal distributions as a function of the kurtosis. The methods were described in the SI Text.

$\text{SQHLM}_{k_2, \tilde{\epsilon}} \leq \text{SQHLM}_{k_1, \tilde{\epsilon}}$  is equivalent to the orderliness, since  $\text{SQHLM}_{k=j, \tilde{\epsilon} \rightarrow 0, n} = \frac{1}{2j} \left( \sum_{i=1}^j (X_i + X_{n-i+1}) \right)$  and Theorem .7 implies that  $\mu \leq \text{SQA}_{\tilde{\epsilon}}$ .  $\square$

Be aware that the  $U$ -orderliness itself does not assume any orderliness within the  $hl_k$  kernel distribution. The  $hl_{k=n-1}$  kernel distribution has  $n$  elements, and their order is the same as the original distribution, so it is ordered if and only if the original distribution is ordered. If assuming symmetry, the result is trivial since the  $k$ -fold convolutions of a symmetric distribution is also symmetric (proved by Laha in 1961)(46). Proving other cases is challenging. For example,  $f'_{hl_2}(x) = 4f(2x)f(0) + \int_0^{2x} 4f(t)f'(2x-t)dt$ , the strict negative of  $f'_{hl_2}(x)$  is not guaranteed if just assuming  $f'(x) < 0$ , so, even the original distribution is monotonic, the  $hl_2$  kernel distribution might be non-monotonic. Also, unlike the pairwise difference distribution, if the original distribution is unimodal, the pairwise mean distribution might be non-unimodal, as a counterexample was given by Chung in 1953 and mentioned by Hodges and Lehmann in 1954 (47, 48). If all  $hl_k$  kernel distributions,  $n \geq k \geq 2$ , is  $\nu$ th ordered, the distribution is  $\nu$ th  $U$ -ordered. From that, binomial H-L mean (set the WA as BM) is the bias-optimum choice in the semiparametric framework (Figure 1), although its maximum breakdown point is  $\approx 0.065$ . A comparison of the biases of  $m\text{HLM}_{k=5}$  and  $\text{BM}_{\frac{1}{8}}$  is appropriate (Figure 1), given their comparable breakdown points, with  $m\text{HLM}_{k=5}$  exhibiting smaller biases, however, at the cost of a significantly elevated computational complexity.

**Data Availability.** Data for Figure 1 are given in SI Dataset S1. All codes have been deposited in [GitHub](#).

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