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# Skewness and kurtosis example problems pdf answers key pdf online

Example 1: Suppose  $S = \{2, 5, -1, 3, 4, 5, 0, 2\}$ . The data set can represent either the population being studied or a sample drawn from the population. Kurtosis pertains to the extremities and not to the center of a distribution. We consider a random variable  $x$  and a data set  $S = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$  of size  $n$  which contains possible values of  $x$ . 11 terrorist attacks, the housing bubble collapse and subsequent financial crisis, and during the years of quantitative easing (QE). Investors note skewness when judging a return distribution because it, like kurtosis, considers the extremes of the data set rather than focusing solely on the average. Most recently we saw extreme downside moves during the beginning of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Right-skewed returns distribution. Observation: The population kurtosis is calculated via the formula which can be calculated in Excel via the formula  $-(KURT(R)*(n-2)*(n-3)/(n-1)+6)/(n+1)$  Real Statistics Function: Excel does not provide a population kurtosis function, but you can use the following Real Statistics function for this purpose:  $KURTP(R, excess) = kurtosis of the distribution for the population in range R1$ . Pearson's first and second coefficients of skewness are two common ones. The kurtosis of  $S = -0.94$ , i.e.  $KURT(R) = -0.94$  where  $R$  is a range in an Excel worksheet containing the data in  $S$ . Figure 2 - Example of skewness and kurtosis Figure 2 contains the graphs of two chi-square distributions (with different degrees of freedom df). Negatively-skewed distributions are also known as left-skewed distributions. There are several ways to measure skewness. Image by Julie Bang © Investopedia 2020 Excel Function: Excel provides the KURT function as a way to calculate the kurtosis of  $S$ , i.e. if  $R$  is a range in Excel containing the data elements in  $S$  then  $KURT(R) =$  the kurtosis of  $S$ . Skewness can be quantified as a representation of the extent to which a given distribution varies from a normal distribution. Investors commonly use standard deviation to predict future returns, but the standard deviation assumes a normal distribution. Skewness, in statistics, is the degree of asymmetry observed in a probability distribution. Distributions can exhibit right (positive) skewness or left (negative) skewness to varying degrees. Skewness is used along with kurtosis to better judge the likelihood of events falling in the tails of a probability distribution. If the skewness is negative, then the distribution is skewed to the left, while if the skew is positive then the distribution is skewed to the right (see Figure 1 below for an example). If  $excess = TRUE$  (default) then 3 is subtracted from the result (the usual approach so that a normal distribution has kurtosis of zero). Skewness risk is the increased risk of turning up a data point of high skewness in a skewed distribution. Figure 1 - Examples of skewness and kurtosis Observation:  $SKEW(R)$  and  $SKEW.P(R)$  ignore any empty cells or cells with non-numeric values. Graphical Illustration We now look at an example of these concepts using the chi-square distribution. Looking at  $S$  as representing a distribution, the skewness of  $S$  is a measure of symmetry while kurtosis is a measure of peakedness of the data in  $S$ . Observation: It is commonly thought that kurtosis provides a measure of peakedness (or flatness), but this is not true. The population kurtosis is -1.114. A normal distribution (bell curve) exhibits zero skewness. Investors note right-skewness when judging a return distribution because it, like excess kurtosis, better represents the extremes of the data set rather than focusing solely on the average. This is due to skewness risk.  $Sk1 = \frac{\sum (X_i - Mo)^3}{n \cdot s^3}$   $Sk2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - Md)^3}{n \cdot s^3}$  where:  $Sk1 =$  Pearson's first coefficient of skewness and  $Sk2 =$  the second  $s =$  the standard deviation for the sample  $X =$  is the mean value  $Mo =$  the modal (mode) value  $Md =$  is the median value  $\begin{aligned} Sk1 &= \frac{\sum (X_i - Mo)^3}{n \cdot s^3} \\ Sk2 &= \frac{\sum (X_i - Md)^3}{n \cdot s^3} \end{aligned}$   $Sk1 =$  Pearson's first coefficient of skewness and  $Sk2 =$  Pearson's second coefficient of skewness, or Pearson median skewness, subtracts the median from the mean, multiplies the difference by three, and divides the product by the standard deviation. The three probability distributions depicted below are positively-skewed (or right-skewed) to an increasing degree. The skewness of  $S = -0.43$ , i.e.  $SKEW(R) = -0.43$  where  $R$  is a range in an Excel worksheet containing the data in  $S$ . Since this value is negative, the curve representing the distribution is skewed to the left (i.e. the fatter part of the curve is on the right). This volatility occurred with notable events, such as the Sept. If the data are skewed, this kind of model will always underestimate skewness risk in its predictions. These taperings are known as "tails." Negative skew refers to a longer or fatter tail on the left side of the distribution, while positive skew refers to a longer or fatter tail on the right. Observation: When a distribution is symmetric, the mean = median, when the distribution is positively skewed the mean > median and when the distribution is negatively skewed the mean < median. If the skewness of  $S$  is zero then the distribution represented by  $S$  is perfectly symmetric. In a distribution that is negatively skewed, the exact opposite is the case: the mean of negatively skewed data will be less than the median. A normal distribution has a skew of zero, while a lognormal distribution, for example, would exhibit some degree of right-skew. If the data have a weak mode or multiple modes, Pearson's second coefficient may be preferable, as it does not rely on mode as a measure of central tendency. In fact, asset returns tend to be increasingly right-skewed. Excel 2013 Function: There is also a population version of the skewness given by the formula This version has been implemented in Excel 2013 using the function,  $SKEW.P$ . It turns out that for range  $R$  consisting of the data in  $S = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ ,  $SKEW.P(R) = SKEW(R) * \sqrt{n-2}$  where  $n = COUNT(R)$ . This is consistent with the fact that the skewness for both is positive. The departure from "normal" returns has been observed with more frequency in the last two decades, beginning with the internet bubble of the late 1990s.





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