

Positive Skew

A zero value skewness indicates that the values are relatively evenly distributed on both sides of the mean, implying a symmetric distribution. Skewness is a statistical measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable. A positive skew indicates that the tail on the right side of the probability density function is longer than the left side and the bulk of the values lie to the left of the mean.

INSTRUCTIONAL DRY AUDIO

A positive skew indicates that the tail on the right side of the probability density function is longer than the left side and the bulk of the values lie to the left of the mean. The P mound covered with grass and green plus signs is shaped identical to a positive skew curve to demonstrate that the tail on the right side of the probability density function is longer than the left side. The placement of the Mean, Median, and Mode is an important concept when learning about the Positive Skew Curve. The mean, **Mean Looking Man**, has the greatest value, hence he is on the far right of the curve. The median, **highway median**, has a value between the Mean and the Mode. The mode, **The Lawn Mower**, has the smallest value. The mode has the greatest frequency of observed variables, hence it sits on the top of the P mound.

CREATIVE AUDIO

This positive P mound is overgrown with P's, which are encroaching on the median of this nearby highway. That is why this mean looking man appears so unapproachable to passersby. The mound must be mowed by his lawn mower far more often than he cares to do.



PLAY PICMONIC

Mean

Mean Looking man

The average value of a range of data. In a positive skew distribution, the mean value is the highest observed value among mean, median, and mode.

Median

Highway Median

The median value of a range of data lies at the midpoint of a frequency distribution of observed values or quantities. In a positive skew distribution, the median value is always between the mode value and the mean value.

Mode

Lawn Mower

The mode is the number that is repeated most frequent in a data set of numbers. In a positive skew distribution, the most frequent data, the mode, has the smallest observed value among the mean, the median, and the mode.