Khinchin proved that for almost all real $\alpha$ the geometric mean of the first $n$ digits $a_i(\alpha)$ in its continued fraction expansion converges to $K = 2.68545\ldots$ (Khinchin’s constant) as $n \to \infty$. On the other hand, for almost all $\alpha$ the arithmetic mean of the first $n$ continued fraction digits $a_i(\alpha)$ approaches infinity as $n \to \infty$. There is a sequence of refinements of the AM-GM inequality, Maclaurin’s inequalities, relating the $1/k^{th}$ powers of the $k^{th}$ elementary symmetric means of $n$ numbers for $1 \leq k \leq n$. On the left end ($k = n$) we have the geometric and on the right end ($k = 1$) we have the arithmetic mean. We analyze the means of continued fraction digits of a typical real number in the limit as one moves $f(n)$ steps away from either extreme. We prove sufficient conditions on $f(n)$ to ensure divergence when one moves $f(n)$ steps away from the arithmetic mean and convergence when one moves $f(n)$ steps away from the geometric mean. For typical $\alpha$ we conjecture the behavior for $f(n) = cn$, $0 < c < 1$, and prove bounds towards these claims. We also study the limiting behavior of such means for quadratic irrationals, providing rigorous results and numerically supported conjectures. (Received June 04, 2014)